

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1910-11,

BY

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THIRTY-FIRST ISSUE.



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PREFACE.

THIS is the thirty-first issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

The general arrangement adopted in former years has been continued, but it has been necessary to make many alterations in the text owing to changes in conditions. Much fresh matter has been added, and the sections relating to several subjects which were dealt with in recent issues have been entirely remodelled. The matter which formerly appeared in two folding sheets is now contained in a paged supplement. The volume is somewhat larger than that of last year.

The main object of the work is to show the progress made by the State during the year under review, and with this end comparisons are instituted with former years and with other States and countries. An endeavour is made to present such information as will enable investigators to ascertain the results of past legislation, and as will assist legislators, publicists, and others in forming an opinion as to the most suitable methods to be adopted in the future in developing the natural resources of the State, and promoting the social welfare of the people.

The first part deals principally with the past history of the State and its constitutional progress. Its natural features, geology, fauna, and flora are also described. Parts II. to IV., VII., and IX. deal with the wealth and progress of the community as indicated by the growth of population, by increases in bank deposits, in amounts assured with life offices, in volume of trade, &c., and details are given of the revenue and expenditure of the Government, and of municipalities. In Parts V., VI., and VIII. attention is given to matters affecting primarily the daily lives of the individuals of whom the community is composed, rather than the collective interests of the community itself. In these latter portions of the book will be found statistics relating to births, marriages and deaths, education, charitable institutions, crime, and other cognate subjects. In Part X. a detailed account is given of the agricultural and other production of the State, and of its manufactures. The various parts were distributed as soon as completed, the first being issued in June, and the last in November.

The information in all the parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1911.

Among the new features of the present volume, the following may be specially mentioned:—

A list of outstanding events in Victorian history from the date of its first colonization to the year 1900; a description of the new naval and military defence schemes; a statement of the taxation imposed by the recent State and Federal Land Tax Acts; a number of new tables showing the increase or decrease of crimes of various kinds during the last forty years, the degree of education possessed by prisoners, and the religions professed by them; and a table showing the extent to which the reduction in the death-rate of Melbourne in recent years has been due to a decline in the mortalities from certain diseases.

The information relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works which appeared last year in part "Municipal Statistics" has been recast. An investigation was made this year for the first time into the cases of phthisis reported to the Board of Health, and valuable information was thereby obtained in regard to the prevalence of the disease in various areas of the State, the incidence of the attack at different ages, and the probability of recovering from the disease. The results are given in part "Vital Statistics."

A census of the Commonwealth was taken on 2nd April, 1911, but at the date of going to press the only complete results available are the populations of the various States. Approximate populations of the principal cities in the Commonwealth, and of the different portions of Melbourne, are given in part "Population."

An appendix has been added which contains information received after the parts dealing with the subjects referred to therein were sent to press.

The Commonwealth Government has discontinued keeping records of goods passing between the States since September, 1910, and in consequence of this it is unfortunately no longer possible to give the total imports and exports of the State. The oversea imports and exports are recorded as formerly.

The publication includes two maps. The first is an ordinary geographical map; the other has been introduced as a convenient method of showing the live stock, the production of wheat and wool, and the average rainfall in different divisions of the State during the past five years.

I have to thank the heads of Government Departments and the various experts who have supplied information* and in other ways assisted in the preparation of the work. I also take this opportunity of thanking the members of my staff for their hearty co-operation and for the valuable assistance received from them.

The figures and other matter contained in each part of the book have been carefully examined and checked. If, however, any error should be detected, I shall be pleased to receive information as to its nature and position.

A. M. LAUGHTON,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 23rd November, 1911.

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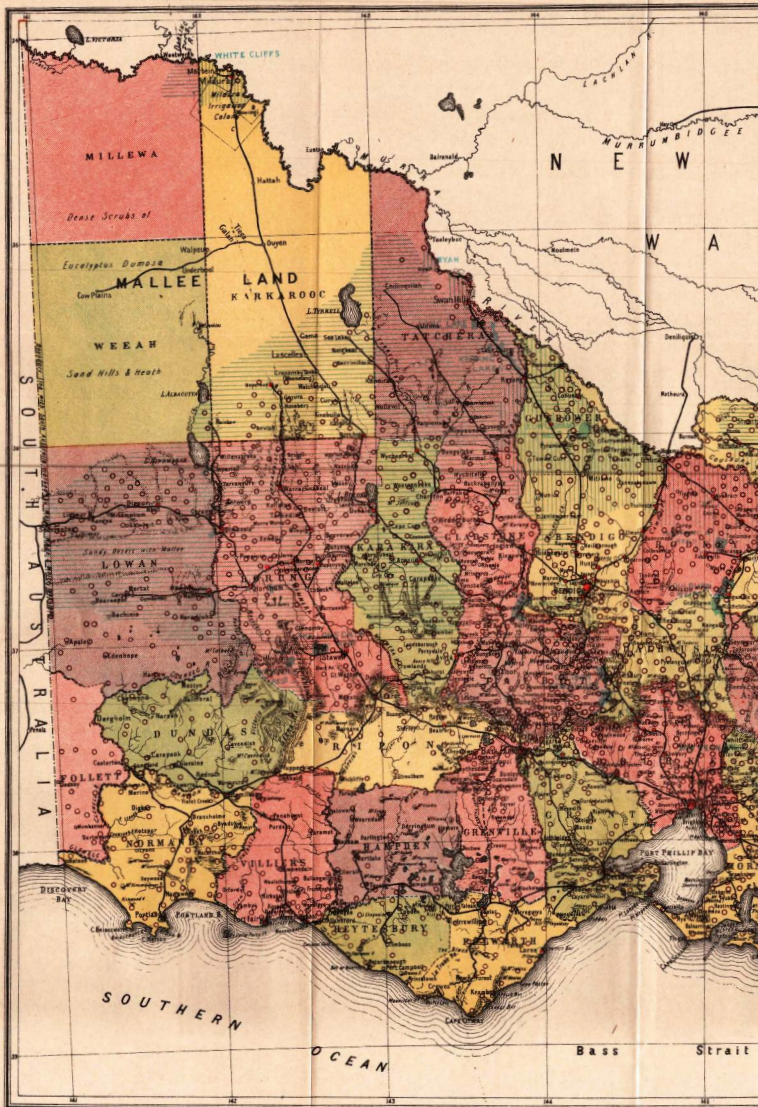
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REFERENCE

Railways

State Schools Free

Towns having Public Water Works

Reservoirs and Weirs

Districts having Public Irrigation Supplies

Domestic and Stock Supplies

for the Average Yearly Rainfall See Year Book Part Production



VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1910-11.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Records of early discoveries show a lamentable ignorance of the geography of the Southern and Indian Oceans, since the venturesome sailors who first attempted to explore these seas were not skilled in cartography, and their maps, or the maps plotted from their verbal narratives, were of necessity crude and inaccurate. A map published with the account of Frobisher's voyages in 1578 encircles the whole Southern Pole with a vast stretch of land, separated from South America by the Strait of Magellan, and stretching further north in those regions which we now know as Australia, indicating a belief and an assurance in the existence of our continent. It is an interesting fact that in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, published in 1621, references are made to this land as *Terra Australis Incognita*.

History of
early
discoverers
and
settlers.

Frobisher reports that the Portuguese and Spaniards in their voyages to the East Indies saw and touched on the north edge of the southern continent. In 1526 the trading vessels of the former nation reached New Guinea, though their masters were unaware of the existence of the Strait which separates it from Australia. After the discovery of the sea route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1497, the Portuguese began to trade with the East Indies, and were followed by the Spaniards and Dutch, the latter largely replacing the Portuguese traders in the East.

Frobisher

In 1606 the Dutch Governor of the Moluccas, De Houtman, despatched an exploring party, who surveyed the east coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, but the report of Captain Jansen, the leader of the expedition, was unfavorable, and it was many years before the Dutch again visited this territory, which at the time they believed formed part of New Guinea.

De Houtman
and Jansen.

De Quiros.

De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. De Quiros may be regarded as the last of the Southern European explorers, whose work was now taken up by the Dutch.

Dutch exploration.

In 1595 the Dutch East India Company was formed, with headquarters at Batavia, whence ten years later Jansen was sent on a voyage of discovery, when he surveyed the south coast of New Guinea, and the east coast of Cape York Peninsula, without, however, discovering the passage between the two.

Carstens and Poole.

In 1623 Carstens coasted part of the northern shores, and again, in 1636, Poole followed the coast line of the whole of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Van Diemen and Tasman.

In 1642 Anthony Van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch East India Colonies, selected Abel Jansen Tasman to make explorations in the South Seas. On 24th November, 1642, the west coast of Tasmania was discovered. Rounding this and the south coast, Tasman entered Storm Bay and Frederick Henry Bay, where he hoisted the Dutch flag. Naming the locality Van Diemen's Land, he sailed eastwards, and discovered New Zealand, returning afterwards to Batavia. In the following year Tasman surveyed portions of the north and west coasts of Australia, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Sharks Bay.

Dampier.

In January, 1688, New Holland (so named by the Dutch) was visited near Roebuck Bay by Dampier, the first Englishman who sighted our shores. The description of his voyages includes his opinions respecting Australia and the people he found there, as well as of its flora and fauna. He was selected in 1699 to make further exploration of the place, to ascertain whether the land was a continent or a group of islands. He visited Sharks Bay, sailed northward to the archipelago now bearing his name, and then returned to England. His unfavorable report concerning the country suspended British exploration for many years.

Cook.

That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first landed in New Zealand at Poverty Bay, on 8th October, 1769. After coasting round the North Island, and the South and Stewart Islands—mistaking the latter for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia, and on the 19th April, 1770, land was sighted by Lieutenant Hicks, at a point believed to be the present Cape Everard, on the Victorian coast. Cook sailed northwards, and, after seven or eight days on the water, landed first at

Botany Bay, then further north at other places on the east coast. He then passed through Torres Strait, and, having thus demonstrated the fact that Australia was an island (although believed to be joined to Van Diemen's Land), returned home.

Cook's description of Botany Bay was so favorable that in 1787 ^{Phillip.} the British Government despatched Captain Arthur Phillip, in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay, which he entered on the 20th January following, unsuitable for settlement, he sailed northward to Port Jackson, where he formally took possession of the country on 26th January, 1788, in the name of His Majesty King George III.

The first landing effected in Victoria was in 1797, from a vessel ^{Clarke.} wrecked on Furneaux Island, in Bass Strait. Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, and two sailors, out of a total of seventeen, reached Sydney overland, and these were probably the first white men who landed on Victorian shores.

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by Flinders, ^{Flinders, Bass, Grant, Murray.} Bass, Grant, Murray, and others, the first of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and circumnavigated the latter island, thus demonstrating it to be an island. In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast.

In 1803 an attempt was made to colonize Victoria, then known as ^{Collins.} the territory of Port Phillip, by making it a convict colony, which, luckily, proved abortive. A penal expedition, under Captain Collins, arrived in Port Phillip Bay on 7th October. It consisted of nearly 400 persons, of whom over 300 were convicts. A sandy site, chosen at Sorrento, proved to be unsuitable for the colony, chiefly because of the scarcity of fresh water, and Collins sent out an exploring party in search of a better place. The hostility of the blacks, preventing any satisfactory land exploration, and stormy weather in the bay, precluding efficient observation, combined to produce a gloomy report; and Collins applied to his chief at Sydney for permission to remove to Van Diemen's Land. Governor King readily assented, and after three months of wretchedness in Port Phillip, the colony crossed Bass Strait, and founded the settlement at the Derwent. Among the few children who had accompanied their parents in this expedition was John Pascoe Fawkner, who, 32 years later, led a party to the Yarra, and assisted in the foundation of Melbourne.

In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton Hume, of ^{Hume and Hovell.} Lake George, in company with Captain Hovell, and six convicts as servants, set out overland with the intention of reaching Westernport. After accidents by flood and field, swimming rivers, climbing mountains, and hewing their way with difficulty through rough forest country, they reached the river which now separates Victoria from New South Wales, and which they called the Hume. After

much toil and many disappointments, they reached Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. The members of the expedition, believing that they had reached their destination, then returned to Sydney. Two years later another expedition, under Captain Wright, with Hovell as guide, settled at Westernport, the latter being under the impression that it was an inlet of the bay which Hume and he had previously reached. After a year's struggle for existence the place was abandoned, and the settlement withdrawn, lack of energy and general discontent being the apparent causes of failure.

Westernport
Settlement.

In 1829, Sturt and Macleay, with eight convicts, rowed down the Murrumbidgee, and reached the river which Hume and Hovell had crossed some years previously, and which Sturt, in ignorance of the fact that it was the same as that to which the name Hume was given, called the Murray. The party then continued their journey past the mouth of the Darling, the upper waters of which Sturt had himself previously discovered, until they reached the broad waters of Lake Alexandrina. Unable to cross the bar which blocked the passage to the open, they turned back, and, after a laborious and perilous journey, reached headquarters, having explored a thousand miles of new country, and navigated the greatest of Australian rivers.

Sturt and
Macleay, on
the Murray.

In 1836, Major Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, with 25 convicts, followed the Lachlan and Lower Murrumbidgee, and having crossed the Murray, beheld, from the summit of Mount Hope, a wide extent of good pasture land. Holding his course southward, with a declination slightly to the west, he crossed the verdant plains past the mountain-range, which he called the Gram-pians, and reached the southern coast of Discovery Bay. At Portland the party met the Henty family, who had, two years previously, established a sheep and cattle station there for the convenience of whalers, who made Portland Bay a place of resort. The expedition followed a north-eastern course home. The name applied by Mitchell to that part of our State which he traversed was *Australia Felix*.

Mitchell.

Whilst these toilsome and dangerous overland expeditions were being conducted, anxious eyes were eagerly watching for a favorable opportunity to move across the straits. Whale and seal hunting prevailed in the waters off the Victorian coast, or on the rocky islets that studded these waters. As early as 1828 sealers had erected temporary dwellings upon suitable spots on the southern coast of Victoria. The principal traders were William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles Mills. The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later by Edward Henty, who crossed in the *Thistle*, and with the servants, horses, cattle, and sheep, which he brought with him, became the first of that class of people who are now, to such a large extent, the backbone of our State, the agriculturists.

Portland
Settlement.

Dutton.

Henty.

But it was the Bay of Port Phillip, after all, that was destined to become the principal channel of the new district's commerce. Thither John Batman came in 1835, entering the Heads on 29th May in the *Rebecca*. After landing near Geelong, and with characteristic acumen, ingratiating himself with the natives, he proceeded up the bay, and anchored off what is now Williamstown. He proceeded, with fourteen well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower Yarra and Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, friendly because of Batman's favour in the eyes of the Geelong natives, were ready to treat with him. The famous barter, afterwards declared informal, by which the natives conveyed to him about 600,000 acres of rich grassy land for a quantity of knives, scissors, looking-glasses, blankets, and similar articles of native ambition, was drawn up by Batman near the site of Melbourne. Proceeding southwards, he came upon the main stream of the Yarra, and again boarded his vessel. Next day he ascended the river in a boat, and on reaching the Yarra Falls, entered in his diary the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Leaving a small party at Indented Head, Batman and his associates returned to Tasmania to prepare for the transportation of their households and worldly possessions, which speedily followed.

Port Phillip Settlement.

Batman.
Geelong.

The Yarra.

Melbourne

But Batman was not to have things all his own way. John Pascoe Fawcner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumed for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawcner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close behind the Fawcner settlement.

Fawcner.

Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, Brunswick, Essendon, and Malvern; the

The Capital.

towns of Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Northcote, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew; the boroughs of Oakleigh and Coburg; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres of which 5,550 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there were 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 123,500 dwellings, with a population of 588,000 at the end of 1910.

Port Phillip
district.

Rapid progress was made by the new settlement. In little more than a year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, sent Captain Lonsdale from Sydney as Magistrate. He himself visited the place in 1837, and planned out the towns of Melbourne, Williamstown, and Geelong, to the last of which places Captain Fyans was appointed police magistrate in September of the year named. Up to 1851, the district formed a part of New South Wales, under the name of Port Phillip. On the 1st July of that year it became a separate Colony, and was called Victoria in honour of the late Queen.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold.

An important element in the development and prosperity of the new Colony was the discovery of gold, which took place in 1851. The precious metal was first discovered at Clunes, then at Anderson's Creek, and soon after at Buninyong and Ballarat, afterwards at Mount Alexander, and eventually at Bendigo. Large and important fields were subsequently opened up in the districts around Ararat, Stawell, Beechworth, and Maryborough, and in Gippsland. The discovery brought about a large immigration from many parts of the world. All persons were allowed to dig for gold on payment of a licence-fee of £1 10s. per month, afterwards reduced to that amount per quarter. In the early days the diggers found no difficulty in paying this fee, as they were not very numerous, and were generally successful. As time went on, however, the gold-fields population increased largely, many men were unsuccessful, and the payment of the fee became burdensome. The mode of collecting it was objectionable. The outcome of the whole matter was dissatisfaction and discontent, which culminated in a riot at Ballarat towards the close of 1854, when the diggers erected a stockade at Eureka, and set the authorities at defiance. Troops were despatched to Ballarat, and the disturbance was speedily quelled. A Royal Commission was subsequently appointed, which made recommendations for the removal of the licence-fee, and for other concessions, the carrying out of which ultimately restored peace and harmony.

From the date of its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1910 was 71,989,887 ounces, valued at £287,523,134, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION.

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early develop-^{Wool.}ment of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, but, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, it was then reduced to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but a partial drought experienced in that year was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,937,983 in 1909-10.

Wool was first exported in 1837, the quantity being 175,081 lbs., valued at £11,639; in the following year 320,383 lbs., valued at £21,631, were exported; in 1839, 615,603 lbs., valued at £45,226; in 1840, 941,815 lbs., valued at £67,902; and in 1841, 1,714,711 lbs., valued at £85,735.

Soon after this time the figures of the export trade of wool from Victoria include small returns from New South Wales; but it was not until 1864 that wool to any considerable extent was exported from that Colony through Victoria. In 1862 and in 1863 the export from Victoria was about 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1864 it was nearly 40,000,000 lbs., the increase being mainly derived from the Riverina district, which was placed in communication with Melbourne by means of the Echuca railway. In 1910-11, the wool production was 101,803,644 lbs., nearly all of which was exported. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The following table has been prepared to illustrate the advance made by the Colony since 1842, the year of the introduction of representative government into New South Wales, which then included the Port Phillip district. The years 1850 and 1855 have been chosen—the former as being the year immediately preceding the separation of the Colony from New South Wales, and the latter the date of

the introduction of responsible government for Victoria. The subsequent years are census years, except the last:—

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1909-10.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,305,750
Revenue £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	8,597,992
Expenditure from Revenue ..	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,780	8,579,980
Public Funded Debt .. .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	40,546,275	55,501,725
Gold produced oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	609,998
Wool produced lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,132	95,332,829
Butter produced .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	55,166,555
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,386,247
Wheat bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,882	34,813,019
Oats "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	9,699,127
Wine gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	991,941
Live Stock—Horses No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	442,829
" Cattle "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,549,840
" Sheep "	1,404,333	6,032,783	4,577,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,937,983
" Pigs "	..	9,280	20,686	49,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	217,921
Total Imports—Value £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,150,198
" Exports—Value £	198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	29,896,275
Imports, Oversea Value .. .. £	..	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	19,678,034
Exports "	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	18,180,343
Shipping tonnage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railways open miles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph wire .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal business—Letters No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,162	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	133,601,053
" Newspapers "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	32,294,427
Savings Bank Deposits £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	15,982,833
Factories—									
Number of .. ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,755
Hands employed .. ..	..	..	..	..	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	97,365
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	3,626,340	8,068,101	16,472,859	15,782,648
Value of articles produced .. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780
State Primary Education—									
Number of schools .. ..	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,036
Expenditure on .. .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	991,640
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. .. £	..	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	252,006,618
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members .. ..	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	133,194
Total funds .. .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,692	2,012,417

NOTE.—In a few instances in the earlier years, where it is not possible to give figures for the exact date or period shown, those for the nearest dates or periods are given. Gold was discovered in 1851, in which year the return was 145,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.

* Owing to the Commonwealth authorities not keeping records of inter-State trade, the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available later than for the year 1909.—† Figures for 1910-11.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1910 it had increased to 1,305,750. During the period 1842-1910, the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to nearly £8,600,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1910 the funded debt had reached £55,502,000, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 5,386,000 acres; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909 it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1909 to nearly £30,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, in 1910 there were 3,415 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 16,386 miles up to the end of 1909. Postal business in letters and newspapers shows a large increase, and the deposits in savings banks rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £15,982,833 in 1910.

The expenditure on State primary education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £991,640 in 1909-10—the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £26,626,851. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 133,194 in 1909—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,012,417 in 1909. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 97,355 in 1909. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £252,006,618 in 1909-10.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of
Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 146 deg. 26 min. E., the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., or 242 geographical miles

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the fifty-four years ended with 1910 the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5 deg., viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level was, during the fifty-four years ended with 1910, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 133, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.43 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

By T. S. Hall, Esq., M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne).

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In shape, Victoria is roughly triangular, its breadth from north to south along its western border being about one-half its length from east to west. The highlands also form a triangle, but in this case the greatest north and south measurement is in the east, while the base stretches nearly to the western boundary. This area of high land attains its greatest elevation in the east, and gradually sinks towards the west. The elevated region consists of palæozoic, and perhaps older rocks, of various ages, with, in a few cases, as at Dargo High Plains, and at Bogong High Plains, patches of older-tertiary basalts.

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which

arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount Cobberas, 6,030 feet, Mount Hotham 6,100 feet, and several others nearly as high. The average elevation of the Divide is about 3,000 feet. The highest mountains in Victoria lie to the north of the water-parting, namely, Mount Bogong, 6,508 feet, and Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet. On the higher mountains snow occasionally lies in sheltered localities throughout the year, but we have no permanently snow-clad mountains in Australia. The Divide, which is of considerable geological age, forms a well-marked boundary between two distinct zoological areas. The animals to the north are allied to those of Central Australia, while those to the south are almost identical with the Tasmanian.

The strike of the palæozoic rocks is, roughly, north and south, so that the direction of the Dividing Range is not due to the primary rock-folding. Owing to stream capture and general denudation, the Divide has doubtless shifted its position from time to time, but the existence of the highlands is possibly, in part, due to an east and west series of folds, of which the "pitch" in the anticlines of our older rocks affords evidence; and in part to faulting, the latter being the more probable.

Highlands occur to the north of Cape Otway, where they rise to a height of over 2,000 feet, and also in South Gippsland. These districts are densely clothed with forests, and rich in fern gullies, the rocks consisting of fresh-water jurassic strata. Geographically isolated from the rest of the State is the rugged granitic area of Wilson's Promontory, which rises in places to about 2,500 feet. This mass is a "tied island," the neck of the peninsula being formed by sand dunes. The chain of lofty granitic islands extending from the Promontory to Tasmania is the remains of an ancient connecting mountain range.

The north-west of Victoria is occupied by a large plain which borders the highlands on their northern side, and sweeps west, and still further north far beyond the boundaries of the State. It represents in the main the flood-plain of the Murray and its tributaries. This area is for the most part covered by a dense growth of several dwarf species of Eucalyptus, known collectively as Mallee.

The south-west is occupied by another plain, consisting chiefly of recent basalts and tuffs. It is typically treeless, owing to the small depth of soil, and to poor subsoil drainage, but it is richly grassed, and contains some of the best and most easily worked agricultural land in the State.

As already indicated, the main river system consists of the Murray and its tributaries, the Murray itself being the only stream that is navigable for any distance, and forming an important highway. Owing to the building up of its flood-plain by the river its western tributaries can no longer reach it, but spread out in times of flood into broad, shallow lakes which disappear in dry seasons.

Rivers and
lakes.

As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large shallow lakes. The volcanic plains of the west are dotted with lakes and swamps owing to the imperfect drainage of the almost level expanse, to the low barriers formed by the irregular flows of lava, and to the distribution of the sheets of volcanic ash. Some of these lakes have been ascribed to sinking of the surface as a subsequent result of the volcanic outburst, while others, several of which are very deep, occupy the sites of volcanic vents. Many of the western lakes have no outlet, and are salt, while those with a permanent or occasional overflow are fresh.

Coastline.

From the Glenelg on the west as far eastward as the Gellibrand river, the western plains abut on the sea. Sometimes it is the volcanic rocks which reach the coast, but in most places the underlying marine tertiaries border the shore, with or without an intervening belt of sand dunes. When dunes are present they usually disturb the drainage, and extensive swamps and marshes are the result. These are extensively developed between Nelson and Cape Bridgewater. Where the plain, as at its eastern end, reaches the height of 200 or 300 feet it is deeply eroded, and, as is the case in the area occupied by the Heytesbury forest, its essential character is not at first apparent, and the coast itself is bordered by vertical cliffs. East of the Gellibrand, and sweeping past Cape Otway to near Split Point, the highlands of the Otway Ranges with their forests, streams, and waterfalls afford a coast of great beauty. From Split Point, as far as Wilson's Promontory, the land shows no great elevation, rarely rising more than 200 feet. Sand dunes and cliffs of marine tertiaries, or of basalt, border it nearly all the way. At Cape Woolamai we have an isolated mass of granite, and about Cape Patterson the jurassic coal series forms the shore line. Near Cape Liptrap is a small, rugged outcrop of palæozoic rocks. Beyond Wilson's Promontory, with its beautiful scenery of small bays backed by lofty tree-clad ranges, and with its clusters of precipitous islets, comes the long, dune-fringed Ninety-mile-beach. Behind these dunes at their eastern end lie the Gippsland Lakes. Beyond Lakes' Entrance high ranges of palæozoic rocks and granite approach the sea, and extend to Cape Howe, the most easterly point in the State.

The only good natural harbor is the land-locked basin of Port Phillip. Portland Bay, on the west, is formed under the lee of a projecting tongue of volcanic rocks. The lower Glenelg River, for 40 miles inland, Lady Bay, Warrnambool Bay, and Port Campbell owe their main outlines to the fact that they are drowned valleys. Port Phillip has itself a similar origin, its eastern side being defined by a north and south fault. The harbor originally opened widely to the sea, and the old line of sea cliffs may be traced from Dromana to Cape Schanck on the eastern side, while on the west it runs from St. Leonards to Ocean Grove. The Sorrento peninsula and the sandy triangular area with Queenscliff at

its apex are dunes piled on sand banks which nearly closed the port, the gap at the Heads being kept open by the tidal scour. Western Port and Mallacoota Inlet are also due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

As regards islands, we are poorly off. Lady Julia Percy Island, near Portland, is volcanic. East of this, where hard bands occur at sea-level, in the marine tertiaries, the coast is fringed by stacks and precipitous islets carved out by the waves. These are absent along the Otway coast, where the jurassic rocks reach the shore. Phillip and French Islands, like those off Wilson's Promontory, are due to subsidence, the old hill tops standing above the sea which now fills the intervening valleys.

GEOLOGY.

The triangular shape of the area occupied by the palæozoic rocks has already been pointed out. The stratified rocks of this age have a general north and south strike, and the older ones are acutely folded. The mesozoic and tertiary strata show no great crumpling, though considerable faulting has occurred in places. Their strike is in the main parallel to the coast, or east and west.

For details as to the distribution of the rocks reference may be made to the beautiful geological map of Victoria published a few years ago by the Department of Mines.

Scattered irregularly over the State are numerous outcrops of quartz-mica-diorites and granitoid rocks of various types. They are mostly post-silurian, and intrude the older rocks. They range from Cape Howe to beyond the Glenelg, and from Wilson's Promontory in the south to near Swan Hill in the north. Older
Plutonic
rocks.

At Mounts Macedon and Dandenong occurs a series of dacites and various other associated rocks of uncertain age. Long regarded as palæozoic, they have of late years, on very slender evidence, been spoken of as early tertiary. The results of more recent work on them have not yet been published.

Another series of rocks of basic composition is found to the north of Heathcote and in a few other localities.

In the extreme north-east in Benambra, and in the south-west in Dundas, are two large areas of crystalline schists. Their age is in dispute. By some they are regarded as archæan, and by others as altered ordovician. A few small patches occur elsewhere. Metamor-
phic.

At Heathcote a few imperfect fossils have been found, which have been referred to middle cambrian age, but this reference has been disputed in favour of ordovician. At Dookie and at Waratah Bay certain other beds have been thought to be cambrian, but fossils are wanting. Certain limestones associated with upper ordovician slates have recently been referred to cambrian on palæontological evidence. Cambrian.

Slates and sandstones of ordovician age, all acutely folded, and more or less cleaved, occur. Limestones are practically absent. One large area is situated in the east. and the same rocks re-appear in the Ordovician.

centre of the State. From Ballarat westward is a large mass of rocks having similar characters, and generally regarded as ordovician. Recently many places which were thought to be occupied by silurian rocks have yielded ordovician fossils, as will be seen on comparing the last two editions of the geological map. Since then ordovician, in the place of silurian, has been proved in several places on the Mornington Peninsula.

As regards fossils, the absence of calcareous beds greatly limits their variety. A few sponges and lower types of crustacea occur. No trilobites have been found, unless the Heathcote rocks be ordovician, and not cambrian. The dominant forms are graptolites, of which a large number are known. The series is divided into upper and lower. Of the former there is but little accurate information available. The rocks of the eastern area, a prolongation of similar beds in New South Wales, are of this age, as also are certain rocks near Matlock, Sunbury, and some other places north of Melbourne. The lower ordovician has been divided into four. These, in descending order, are typically developed at Darriwell (north of Geelong), and at Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Lancefield. Most of our auriferous quartz veins occur in the ordovician, but some are in younger, and some in older, rocks. The best studied gold-field is that of Bendigo, where the veins fill lenticular spaces arching over the anticlines. They have considerable extension along the strike, and several usually occur on the same anticline, one below the other. These veins are known as "saddle-reefs." "Pitch" of the strata, or undulation of the axis of the anticlines in a vertical direction, is a marked feature, and of considerable importance from its effect on mine working.

Silurian.

The older rocks round Melbourne, and for some distance to the north and east, are of silurian age. Sandstones, mudstones, and, at a few places, as at Lilydale, near Mansfield, and on the Thomson River, limestones occur. The rocks have not been subjected to the same amount of disturbance as the ordovician, and fossils are fairly common, though, except in the limestones, rarely well preserved. A large number have been recorded. Graptolites, corals, polyzoa, brachiopoda, mollusca, trilobites, and crustacea have been found. An apparent approach to a devonian facies is shown at some localities. In the neighbourhood of Melbourne the strata are much disturbed. There is an upper and a lower series, formerly known by names borrowed from British geology, though the local names, Melbournian for the lower or graptolite bearing series, and Yeringian for the upper, are now more suitably employed. The rocks are frequently auriferous.

Devonian

A long and narrow belt of quartz-porphyrries, and allied rocks, running parallel to the Snowy River, and partly intersected by it, marks a volcanic axis. In places tuffs rest on the edges of the ordovician, and are in turn overlain by limestones rich in devonian fossils. The volcanic rocks have been referred to lower devonian, and the limestones to middle devonian. Several patches of these limestones occur widely scattered over the eastern parts of the State, the largest being at Buchan and at Bindi. Corals, brachiopods, and molluscs abound in them. A series of much-folded shales and quartzites of

apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains, and are regarded as upper devonian. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly facing scarp over 2,000 feet in height, have yielded no fossils, but are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

Certain sandstones on the Avon with *Lepidodendron* are, it is considered, of carboniferous age. From here northward, across the Divide, a belt of similar rocks extends, forming very rugged mountains. A series of fossil fish from near Mansfield, at the northern extremity, has lately been critically examined, and declared to be of carboniferous age, and not devonian, as was formerly held. Carboniferous.

At several localities occur beds of glacial origin, sometimes of considerable thickness. At Bacchus Marsh the boulder beds are associated with sandstones containing the fossil fern-like plant *Gangamopteris* and a few other forms, and this affords a means of correlating them with permo-carboniferous beds elsewhere. Permo-Carboniferous.

About Coleraine and in the Otway district, and in South Gippsland, there are large areas of fresh-water shales and sandstones, in places conglomeratic. A few fish, a dinosaur claw, and fresh-water molluscs have been found; but the chief fossils are plants, of which a large number are now known, as *Baiera*, *Sphenopteris*, *Taeniopteris*, &c. Coal is worked in the beds of Gippsland, as at Jumbunna, Outtrim, and Wonthaggi. Jurassic

The rocks hitherto spoken of are confined in the main to the highlands previously described. The lowlands are for the most part occupied by tertiary rocks of volcanic and marine origin, with, over large tracts, a cover of fluviatile or wind-formed source. They form a belt between the Dividing Range and the sea, or the jurassic rocks, where these occur, from near the mouth of the Snowy River to beyond the western boundary of the State. They sweep round the western end of the Divide, and underlie the greater part of the Mallee district in the north-west. Where they, or the fluviatile or the aeolian deposits, overlie auriferous bedrock, the buried river channels usually contain gold. In other places lignite beds or brown coals, sometimes of considerable extent and thickness, are formed, as at Deans Marsh, Altona Bay, Lal Lal, and several localities in South Gippsland. Both these types of deposit, the gold and lignite bearing, are of various ages, from oldest tertiary upwards. Tertiary.

The marine beds are extremely rich in fossils, and have been divided into three main groups. Owing to the difficulty, or perhaps the impossibility, of correlating them with the subdivisions of the northern hemisphere, local names are now generally applied.

Barwonian (? Eocene).—Sands, clays, and limestones composing beds of this age are widely spread, occurring about the Gippsland Lakes, and along the southern coast from Flinders to the Glenelg.

Inland they underlie the western plains from Geelong to Hamilton, and have been proved in bores from Stawell to beyond the Murray northwards. East of this line they appear to be bounded by a ridge of palæozoic rocks, extending northwards from the Divide, and only thinly mantled by non-marine beds. The fauna of the marine beds is extremely rich and varied, all types being represented, and in number of species and excellence of preservation is scarcely anywhere surpassed. Associated with the marine beds is a series of basalts and tuffs, which are found more especially in the central and eastern parts of the State. Under certain climatic conditions these volcanic rocks have decomposed to form a valuable agricultural soil.

Kalimnan (? Miocene).—These rocks are widely spread, though not so extensively as the Barwonian. They are well represented near Bairnsdale, Shelford, Hamilton, and, though the age is in dispute, at Beaumaris. As a rule they are more arenaceous than the lower beds, and ferruginous sands are typical. The fauna is fairly rich, and very distinct from the Barwonian.

Werrikooian (? Pliocene).—Marine beds of this age are not common, but are found in the lower Glenelg district, overlying Barwonian. The fossils are almost all existing species.

After the deposit of these beds there occurred an extensive outpouring of basaltic lavas in the southern and south-western parts of the State, and large lava plains were formed, through which deep gorges have been cut by the creeks and rivers. Fine examples of volcanic cones in all stages of denudation are plentiful. In deposits, both immediately before and after this last volcanic outburst, there are found the bones of numerous extinct marsupials, such as *Diprotodon*, *Nototherium*, and gigantic kangaroos. Raised beaches point to an elevation of some twenty feet since the previous subsidence which has formed many of our harbors.

FAUNA.

The peculiarity of the Australian mammalian fauna has often been remarked upon. Nowhere else in the world do we find representatives of the three great groups into which the class is divided, namely, the eutheria, the marsupials, and the monotremes. The last group, containing the spiny anteater (*Tachyglossus*) and the platypus (*Ornithorhynchus*), is confined to the continent and neighbouring islands, while the marsupials exist, nowadays, only in the Australian region and in America.

Of the eutheria, which comprises all mammals above the marsupials, we have but a few terrestrial forms—the dingo, a few bats, and rats and mice. The seas afford a few more, such as whales and porpoises, seals and in certain places the dugong (*Halicore*).

In Victoria itself we find the Australian fauna typically developed. The echidna ranges over the whole continent, while its ally, the platypus, is confined to the eastern side of Australia, from Tasmania to the tropics. Both are still common in certain parts of the State.

Among the marsupials the kangaroo family (*Macropodidae*) is well represented, though the larger forms are rapidly disappearing. These comprise the red, grey, and the black-faced kangaroos. The smaller forms, such as wallabies and kangaroo-rats, are still plentiful in many of the more densely forested regions. The southern wallaby (*Macropus billardieri*) is identical with the Tasmanian one, and the other common one (*M. ualabatus*) ranges far to the north of our boundaries. A few other northern forms come down south as far as the Dividing Range. The small kangaroo-rats (*Bettongia*), dwelling in thick scrub, are hard to catch sight of, and still harder to shoot.

The Australian opossum family (*Phalangeridae*) comprises our so-called opossums, flying squirrels, and the native bear—unfortunate names, but the only local ones in common use. The silver opossum and the Tasmanian brown are the same species (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), the island form being a little larger and of a darker hue. This species ranges over practically the whole of Australia. They form their nests in hollow trees, or, where these are absent, as on some of the islands in Bass Straits and in Central Australia, on the ground. The ring-tailed opossum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) builds a hollow, ball-like nest of grass and bark in the dense scrub. The flying opossums, or, as they are sometimes called, flying foxes (*Petaurus*) and the flying squirrels (*Acrobates*) are represented by several species, ranging from the size of a cat to that of a mouse, and are very beautiful forms. They have not the power of true flight, but can glide for a considerable distance from a greater to a less height. The native bear (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) has a very restricted range. It does not occur in South Australia nor Tasmania, but passes north up the eastern coastal region. Despite its name, it is a harmless vegetable feeder, and its valuable skin dooms it to early extermination.

Of the wombat family we have but one representative (*Phascolomys mitchelli*), which is still common in the eastern parts of the State.

In the native cat family we have three of the spotted species, the large tiger cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and the common native cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), which occur south of the Dividing Range, and dwell also in Tasmania. The third species (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) occurs only to the north of the Divide. The weasels (*Phascologale*) and the pouched mice (*Sminthopsis*) are numerous in species and fairly common. Some are arboreal; others terrestrial. The pouched mice are fierce little cannibals, and a few years ago about fifty were sent down alive in a case to the University. Two days after there were two living, while a few rags of fur represented the other four dozen. The survivors engaged in mortal combat in the glass jar in which they were put to be chloroformed. Examples of these small forms and of their skeletons are desiderata in the National Museum. The jumping pouched mouse (*Antechinomys laniger*), which hops like a diminutive kangaroo, comes south only into North-western Victoria, and is not well known with us.

The bandicoot family is a small one, though three species of bandicoot (*Perameles*) are found in the State. They live in grass land.

The rabbit-bandicoot, or bilbie (*Peragale*) and the pig-footed bandicoot (*Choeropus ecaudatus*) occur in the north-west, the latter being a rare animal.

In eutheria, the higher mammals, we are, as already stated, poorly off. The dingo, apparently, got here before man arrived, and its remains are found fossil. Bass Straits was a barrier to it, and it did not reach Tasmania.

Among bats the large flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) often does harm to the fruit in the northern parts of the State and in Gippsland. It is widely spread up the eastern sea-board of the continent. It will be noticed that the name "flying fox" is applied both to a bat and a marsupial. We have also several other small bats, but must pass them over.

Among rats, the golden water rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) is a large, handsome animal ranging all over Australia, and occurring also in Tasmania and New Guinea. There appears to be only the one species. The bush rats of the State (*Mus gouldi* and *Mus greyi*) are common, and probably others occur. They have not been satisfactorily worked out here, and specimens are needed in the Museum.

Only one species of seal, the Australian sea-bear (*Euotaria cinerea*) is now found in Bass Straits, and is protected. There are colonies on a few outlying islands and rocks. Other species occasionally stray up from the far south. The yellow-sided dolphin (*Delphinus novae-zelandiae*) is common in our waters, and whales of several species are occasional visitors.

As regards birds, we have only some two or three species practically confined to the State, the Victorian lyre-bird (*Menura superba*) being the best known. The emu is still common in the north-west. Wild fowl are plentiful, and occasionally great incursions are made from the north. Our most striking birds are the lorries and honey-eaters, which gather "the harvest of the honey-gums." Quail are common at times, and pigeons of various kinds occur. The mound-building lowan, or mallee-hen (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* and *Chlamydodera maculata*) are remarkable for their habits, so often described, while the mutton bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) is of great economic value for its eggs, which are gathered, together with its young, in countless numbers. Field naturalists have investigated our birds more thoroughly than any other group of our fauna, and are now busy collecting data for the study of their migrations, an almost untouched subject here.

Turning to the reptiles, we have two tortoises, the short-necked (*Emydura macquariae*), found north of the Divide, and the long-necked (*Chelodina longicollis*) occurring both there and in South Gippsland.

As regards lizards, the most remarkable are the so-called legless forms of the family Pygopidae. They have no front legs, while the hind ones are represented by two scaly flaps usually fitting into grooves on the side of the body, and so escaping casual examination. They are the main source of the stories of snakes with legs which

occasionally fill our newspapers. The large "goanna" (*Varanus varius*) derives its name from *Iguana*, a genus not found in Australia. It is common north of the Divide, and reaches a length of five or six feet. A smaller species (*Varanus gouldi*) ranges as far south as Gippsland, and as it frequents streams is dignified by the name of the Gippsland crocodile. Our other lizards are small and harmless, though some have such terrifying names as "bloodsucker" (*Amphibolurus*), and so on. Altogether we have some fifty species of lizards in the State.

Among snakes, we find the non-venomous blind-snakes (*Typhlops*), with bodies as smooth as glass, the green tree snakes (*Dendrophis*) and the carpet snake (*Python spilotes*). All these forms are commoner in the north of the State. We have about a dozen venomous species, though some from their small size are not dangerous to man. The tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*), a handsomely marked species, is the most active and dangerous. Most of the others are timid, though quite as deadly when large. The deaf-adder of the drier parts of the State lies quite still till nearly or quite stepped on, and then strikes without warning. It is a short thick-set reptile, and to be dreaded on account of its habits.

We have about eighteen amphibians in Victoria, all of them being frogs and toads. The largest is the handsome green-and-gold "bull-frog" (*Hyla aurea*), very common in Southern Victoria. The sand frogs (*Limnodynastes*) are widely distributed, even far from water. All the frogs are great insect-eaters, and in their turn are a favorite food of the snakes.

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish, together with the cat-fish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoessus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The southern forms are nearly all found also in Tasmania, and include the blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*), and the eel (*Anguilla australis*). The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*), common in the south, is said to range into the Murray waters, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

Want of space prevents any discussion of the marine fish, which are of considerable economic value, though fish-preserving is a very small industry with us. The Commonwealth experimental trawler will, undoubtedly, add to our knowledge of the marine fishes, and lead to important economic developments.

The treatment of our invertebrate fauna must be brief, and confined to land and fresh water forms, though of some of the marine groups, as for instance the mollusca, we now know a good deal. In shell-fish we are poorly off. There is black-shelled snail (*Paryphanta atramentaria*), about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in our southern fern-gullies, and another snail (*Panda atomata*) about the same size in Eastern Gippsland. Most of the other species are small, and attract the eye of the naturalist only. One water-dwelling form (*Bulinus tenuistriata*), which has its shell coiled in the opposite way to the ordinary—a left-handed screw—is believed to be the temporary host of the liver-fluke of the sheep, and this is the reason why wet ground is "fluky country."

Scorpions are very common in the warmer parts, but none are very large. Amongst the spiders, we have only one harmful species, the katipo (*Latrodectes scelio*), which is identical with the New Zealand form. It is black with a scarlet, or deep orange spot on the hinder end of its back. The so-called "tarantula," (*Voconia*) though hideous and terrifying to most people, is quite harmless, and could not bite a human being, if it wanted to. A spider with a much larger body is found in the northern districts, and spins a very strong web from bush to bush.

Among insects, the beetles, butterflies, and moths alone have been examined with anything like thoroughness. Many of our striking beetles, while in the larval stage, are injurious to vegetation, such as the buprestids, longicorns, cetonids, and cockchafers. The lady-birds (*Coccinellidae*), are carnivorous in the larval stage, and great foes of the scale insects. We have no large butterflies such as occur in Queensland, but possess some very fine moths, some of which, in their larval stage, are plant-eaters, and work considerable damage. We have a few fine stick-insects which mimic dead twigs, and are therefore not often detected, though when seen they always attract notice. Locusts and grasshoppers at times do considerable harm. Dragon-flies, white ants, and ant lions are common enough in certain districts. Our native bees are being starved out by the imported bee, which is now widely spread. The shrill deafening song of the cicada (*Cicada mærens*) in its countless thousands must be heard on a hot day to be appreciated. Hosts of other forms must be passed unnoticed, though it may be said that our "bull-dog" ant is the largest ant known.

Of crustacea, we may mention the fresh-water crayfishes, of which we have several kinds. The Murray crayfish (*Astacopsis serratus*) is a spiny form growing to the length of a foot, and occasionally seen in the Melbourne market. The yabbie, or pond crayfish (*Astacopsis bicarinatus*) is found in all suitable situations, and ranges widely over Australia. It is a small species, but is eaten. The so-called land-crab (*Engaeus*) is really a crayfish, and is found in the damper parts of the State. It also occurs in Tasmania. One of the *Anaspidæ* (*Koonunga cursor*) has been found near Melbourne and Ballarat, and has thrown some light on the classification of the Crustacea.

Centipedes are common, especially in the warmer parts, but do not seem to do much harm to human beings.

We are rich in earthworms, though our native species are disappearing before the imported European ones, which are now found everywhere in the State. In the Gippsland giant earthworm we have by far the largest species known. A living specimen recently measured at the University was seven feet two inches long. Gorgeously coloured planarian worms, a few inches in length, abound in the moister parts of the State, being generally found under logs.

The same localities are the home of two or three species of land-leech, which are blood-thirsty, though small. A fresh-water leech (*Limnodynastes quinquevittata*), used surgically, is common enough in ponds.

Pond life generally is actively studied by our field naturalists, but an attempt to deal with it would require a volume in itself, and appeal to professed naturalists alone. Suffice it to say that it is rich and varied, and presents us with many interesting problems.

As to the origin of our fauna, much has been said and written. Briefly, the marsupials, and, perhaps, some birds, the tortoises, certain frogs, fresh-water fish, many insects, earthworms, and other animals point definitely to a former land connexion with South America, where they find their nearest living relatives. The eutheria are of Malaysian origin, as also are most of our birds, some of our land mollusca, and the fresh-water crayfishes. This incursion is of later date than the Antarctic one. It may almost be said that the fauna and flora of the Queensland and New South Wales scrubs represent an invasion in force from the north.

In conclusion, one point may be noticed, and that is the popular names given to our animals and plants. The early settlers found themselves in a new world where nearly every thing alive differed from what they had been accustomed to. In their difficulties about names they adopted a few—far too few—from the aborigines, but in the main applied the names they knew to the fresh forms they found. Some of the names came from Britain, others from America, and a small number from other countries. So we have oaks and gum trees, box trees, and so on among plants. Among animals, we have bears, badgers, cats, bandicoots, opossums, squirrels, weasels, magpies, larks, wagtails, robins, turkeys, trout, cod, and a host of others, which are in no way related to their namesakes elsewhere. The result is often very confusing, but not nearly as much so as when scientific names, such as *Iguana*, are wrongly applied to animals of a very different character from the rightful owners of the names.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range,* situated in the county of the same name, 6,508 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Fainter, 6,160 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,027 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobberas, 6,030 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. These, so far as is

Mountains
and hills.

* The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, one peak of which is 7,328 feet high.

known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to the following list, which has recently been corrected for this work by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., there are 32 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 35 peaks between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined:--

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ..	Dundas, Ripon and Villiers	2,721	Baranhet ..	Delatite ..	—
Acland (Don-nabuang)	Evelyn ..	4,080	Baringhup ..	Talbot ..	785
Acland ..	Polwarth ..	—	Barker ..	Talbot and Bendigo	—
Aitken ..	Bourke ..	1,683	Bass Range ..	Mornington	—
Aitken's Hill	Bourke ..	1,608	Bankin's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,504
Alexander ..	Talbot ..	2,435	Battery ..	Delatite ..	—
Alexander's Head	Bourke ..	350	Baw Baw ..	Evelyn ..	5,062
Alexander's Crown (See Camel's Hump)			Bealiba ..	Gladstone ..	—
Alexina ..	Anglesey ..	1,526	Bear's Hill ..	Bendigo ..	—
Almond Peak	Ripon ..	—	Beckworth ..	Talbot ..	2,087
Anahie ..	Grant ..	1,350	Bellarine ..	Grant ..	463
Anderson's Peak	Delatite ..	5,010	Beil's Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,611
Angus ..	Tanjil ..	—	Bemm ..	Croajingolong	1,754
Anne ..	Delatite ..	1,417	Benambra ..	Benambra ..	4,843
Arapiles ..	Lowan ..	1,176	Ben Cruachan	Tanjil ..	2,765
Ararat ..	Ripon and Borung	2,020	Bernard ..	Delatite ..	1,610
Ararat ..	Mornington	—	Bindi ..	Tambo ..	—
Arnold ..	Anglesey, Evelyn and Wonnangatta	—	Bendock ..	Croajingolong	—
Arthur's Seat	Mornington	1,031	Ben Nevis ..	Kara Kara	2,875
Atkinson ..	Bourke ..	461	Big Hill ..	Borong ..	895
Avoca ..	Kara Kara	2,461	Big Hill ..	Bourke ..	—
Bakery Hill ..	Grant ..	1,420	Big Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bald Cone ..	Anglesey ..	1,300	Birch's Bald Hill	Talbot ..	—
Bald Head ..	Dargo ..	4,502	Black Mount	Rodney ..	—
Bald ..	Dargo and Bogong	5,541	Black Hill ..	Grant ..	2,310
Bald Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,020	Black Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,685
Bald Hill ..	Mornington	680	Black Range	Anglesey ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,117	Black Range	Borong ..	1,903
Bald Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,956	Black Range	Polwarth ..	—
Balmattum Range	Delatite ..	—	Black Range	Lowan ..	—
Bainbridge ..	Dundas ..	—	Blackwood, or Myrning	Bourke ..	2,432
Barambogie Ranges	Bogong ..	1,220	Bland ..	Bourke ..	—
			Blowhard ..	Ripon ..	1,664
			Blue Mountain	Bourke ..	—
			Blue Range ..	Delatite ..	—
			Bogong ..	Bogong ..	6,508
			Boiler Plain	Dargo ..	5,150
			Bolangum ..	Kara Kara ..	1,220
			Bolga ..	Benambra ..	2,960
			Bolton East ..	Talbot ..	1,921

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Bolton West	Talbot ..	2,055	Cathedral ..	Anglesey ..	2,120
Boon or Bowen	Croajingolong	4,500	Cavendish ..	Dundas ..	—
Boswell ..	Ripon ..	1,748	Cavern ..	Talbot and	1,588
Boulder ..	Buln Buln ..	1,725		Ripon	
Boulder Range	Buln Buln ..	1,010	Chalamber ..	Ripon ..	1,549
Boundary Hill	Anglesey ..	—	Chalicum ..	Ripon ..	1,594
Breach Peak	Anglesey ..	1,634	Charlton Hill	Dargo ..	2,090
Brenanah ..	Gladstone ..	—	Chaucer ..	Normanby ..	—
Brigg's Bluff	Borong ..	—	Christmas Hills	Evelyn ..	—
Brock's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Clare or Dunn	Delatite ..	4,986
Broom Hill ..	Gladstone ..	1,220	Peak		
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Clarke's Hill	Grenville and	2,380
Brown's Hill	Ripon and	1,594		Talbot	
	Talbot		Clay ..	Normanby ..	622
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Cobbler ..	Delatite ..	5,349
Buangor ..	Kara Kara	3,247	Cobberas ..	Tambo ..	6,030
	and Ripon		Coghill's Hill	Talbot and	1,639
Buckle ..	Croajingolong	1,461		Ripon	
Buckrabanyule	Gladstone ..	—	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Budd ..	Delatite ..	1,970	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and	—	Commissioners	Kara Kara	1,408
	Wonnangatta		Hill		
Buffalo (The	Delatite ..	5,645	Concongella Hill	Borong ..	1,376
Horn)			Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Buffalo (The	Delatite ..	5,221	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Hump)			Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Bullancrook	Bourke ..	2,306	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Bullarook ..	Talbot ..	2,400	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,027
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,934	Corn Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,395
Bullioh ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Corranwarrabul	Evelyn and	2,077
Buninyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	or Mt. Dan-	Mornington	
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	denong		
Burrowa ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Cotterill ..	Bourke ..	679
Burrunbeet Hill	Ripon ..	—	Crinoline (Li-	Wonnangatta	4,500
Burts Hill ..	Evelyn ..	640	gar)		
Byron ..	Lowan ..	—	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Callender ..	Ripon ..	—	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and	2,077
Camel ..	Rodney ..	—		Mornington	
Camel's Hump	Bourke and	3,295	Dargo Hill ..	Dargo ..	—
or (Alexander's Crown)	Dalhousie		Darriwil ..	Grant ..	—
			Davidson's	Borong ..	891
Cameron ..	Talbot ..	—	Rocks		
Camp Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,389	Dawson ..	Tambo ..	—
Cann ..	Croajingolong	1,754	Deddick ..	Croajingolong	—
Cannibal Hill	Mornington	—	Delegete Hill	Croajingolong	4,307
Carlyle ..	Croajingolong	1,189	Delusion ..	Benambra &	4,507
Cardinal, The	Ripon ..	—		Dargo	
Castle Hill ..	Borong ..	—	Despair ..	Anglesey ..	—
Castle Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,860	Diamond Hill	Bendigo ..	1,104
Catheart Hill	Ripon ..	1,021	Difficult ..	Borong ..	2,657

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Dingle Range	Bogong ..	—	Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,764
Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—
Direction ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Glenrowen ..	Moirra ..	1,680
Disappointment	Bourke and Anglesey	2,631	Good Morning Bill	Ripon ..	1,716
Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000	Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—
Doboobetic ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—
Donkey Hill	Kara Kara ..	1,280	Granyah ..	Benambra ..	3,620
Drummond ..	Borong ..	—	Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Dryden ..	Borong ..	—	Green Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,330
Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,535	Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	2,050
Dunee ..	Grant ..	710	Greenock ..	Talbot ..	—
Easton ..	Tanjil ..	3,250	Gregory ..	Evelyn, Wonnangatta, and Tanjil	4,000
Eccles ..	Normanby ..	590			
Eckersley ..	Normanby ..	529	Hamilton ..	Hampden ..	1,047
Egbert ..	Gladstone ..	—	Happy Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,900
Egerton ..	Grant ..	—	Hardie's Hill	Grenville ..	—
Elephant ..	Hampden ..	1,294	Hat Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,544
Eliza ..	Mornington ..	530	Haunted Hill	Buln Buln ..	600
Ellery ..	Croajingolong	4,251	Heath Point ..	Normanby ..	627
Ellery E. Bump	Croajingolong	3,908	Helen ..	Anglesey ..	1,445
Emu ..	Ripon ..	1,681	Hermite ..	Bogong ..	—
Emu ..	Hampden ..	893	Hesse ..	Grenville ..	—
Emu Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,010	Higinbotham Heights	Bogong and Dargo	5,800
Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	—	Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160
Erica ..	Tanjil ..	4,800	Hoddle Range	Buln Buln ..	—
Erip or Bute ..	Grenville ..	1,539	Holden ..	Bourke ..	1,452
Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200	Hollowback ..	Talbot and Ripon	1,842
Everett ..	Delatite ..	5,100			
Ewing Hill ..	Anglesey ..	893	Hollowback ..	Kara Kara	1,687
Fainter ..	Bogong ..	6,160	Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	1,190
Fainting Range	Tambo ..	—	Hope ..	Gunbower ..	613
Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110	Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505
Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306	Hope's Hill ..	Benambra ..	—
Feguson's Hill	Polwarth ..	708	Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	—
Flint Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,059	Hotham ..	Bogong ..	6,100
Forest Hill ..	Tambo on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000	Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,288
Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—	Howitt ..	Delatite ..	5,718
Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,090	Hume Range	Bourke, Anglesey, and Evelyn	—
Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—			
Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700	Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136
Fullerton's Spring Hill	Wonnangatta	5,400	Ida ..	Rodney ..	1,537
Fyans ..	Hampden ..	957	Indigo Hill ..	Bogong ..	970
Gap ..	Talbot ..	—	Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara	—
Gaspard ..	Talbot ..	—	Jenkins ..	Weeah ..	339
Gellibrand ..	Grenville ..	871	Jess ..	Weeah ..	300
Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,607	Juliet ..	Evelyn ..	3,631
George ..	Polwarth ..	—	Kangaroo Range	Normanby ..	—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Kay ..	Croajingolong	3,284	Maramingo Hill	Croajingolong	1,271
Keilawarra ..	Moira ..	—	Martha ..	Mornington	544
Kent ..	Wonnangatta	5,129	Martin ..	Bogong ..	—
Kerang ..	Gladstone ..	—	Matlock ..	Wonnangatta	4,544
Kerang ..	Gunbower ..	—	Maxwell ..	Anglesey ..	740
Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ..	—	Melbourne Hill	Bourke ..	—
Kernot ..	Tanjil ..	4,675	Meningorot ..	Hampden ..	766
Kersop Peak ..	Buln Buln ..	740	Mercer ..	Grenville ..	—
Kincaid ..	Normanby ..	655	Meuron ..	Polwarth ..	713
Kinross ..	Hampden ..	908	Misery ..	Ripon ..	—
Kirk's Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	Misery ..	Mornington	766
Koala ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Mitchell ..	Talbot ..	—
Koang ..	Hampden ..	891	Moliagul ..	Gladstone ..	1,251
Koorooyugh or Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Monmot ..	Ripon ..	—
Kooyoorra ..	Gladstone ..	—	Monda ..	Evelyn and Anglesey	2,974
Korong ..	Gladstone ..	1,400	Monk, The ..	Talbot ..	1,511
Kororoit ..	Bourke ..	—	Monument Hill	Delatite ..	1,750
Kurtweeton ..	Hampden ..	—	Moolort ..	Talbot ..	—
Lady Franklin	Bogong ..	1,789	Moorokyle ..	Talbot ..	—
Lady Mount ..	Ripon ..	—	Moornambool	Ripon ..	—
Langdale Pike	Polwarth ..	—	Moorul ..	Talbot ..	—
Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara	1,901	Moriae ..	Grant ..	839
Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,123	Mormbool ..	Dalhousie ..	—
La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366	Morton's Hill	Ripon ..	1,515
La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—	Mueller ..	Tanjil ..	4,900
Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—	Murindal ..	Tambo ..	—
Leading Hill	Mornington	—	Murramurrang-bong	Bogong ..	—
Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—	Myrtoon ..	Hampden ..	713
Leonard ..	Buln Buln ..	1,860	McLean's Hill	Ripon ..	1,529
Leura ..	Hampden ..	1,027	McLeod ..	Tambo ..	5,057
Lianiduk ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Nanmia ..	Ripon ..	—
Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007	Napier ..	Normanby ..	1,453
Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551	Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1,355
Loch ..	Bogong ..	5,900	Nibo ..	Anglesey ..	—
Loinman ..	Karkaroc ..	—	Noorat ..	Hampden ..	1,026
Longwood Hill	Delatite ..	1,255	Northwood Hill	Dalhousie ..	654
Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	3,500	Norgate ..	Buln Buln ..	1,390
Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	1,400	Notch Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,507
Lyall ..	Mornington	—	Nowa Nowa	Tambo ..	—
Macedon ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,324	Oberon ..	Buln Buln ..	1,968
Mackenzie ..	Anglesey ..	2,654	Ochertyre ..	Bogong ..	—
Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—	One-Mile Hill	Talbot ..	1,596
Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—	One-tree Hill	Evelyn ..	—
Maindample	Delatite ..	—	One-tree Hill	Kara Kara	1,590
Major ..	Moira ..	1,251	One-tree Hill	Mornington	1,523
Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	—	One-tree Hill	Normanby ..	—
			One-tree Hill	Ripon ..	1,680
			Paradox ..	Anglesey ..	—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Patrick Point	Kara Kara	2,323	Seymour Hill	Dalhousie ..	751
Peter's Hill ..	Polwarth ..	1,280	Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	962
Phipps ..	Bogong and Dargo	4,600	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ..	—
Pierrepoint ..	Normanby ..	936	Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pigeon Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,300	Serra Range	Dundas and Ripon	—
Pilot Range ..	Bogong ..	—	Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451
Pine Mount ..	Benambra ..	—	Singleton ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pininbar ..	Benambra ..	4,100	Sister Rises, The	Hampden ..	—
Piper ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Sisters ..	Anglesey ..	—
Pisgar (or Petit)	Ripon and Talbot	1,771	Skene ..	Wonnangatta	—
Pleasant ..	Rodney ..	—	Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—
Pollock ..	Grant ..	—	Smith's Hill	Ripon ..	1,572
Porepunkah	Bogong ..	1,368	Snake's Ridge	Buln Buln ..	—
Porndon ..	Heytesbury	947	Snodgrass ..	Anglesey ..	—
Powlet's Hill	Talbot ..	1,288	Spring Hill ..	Gladstone ..	—
Pretty Boy ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	1,587	Spring Hill ..	Ripon ..	—
Prospect ..	Anglesey ..	1,025	Spring Hill ..	Talbot ..	2,270
Puckapunyal	Dalhousie ..	1,368	Square Mount	Dargo ..	5,210
Puzzle Range	Anglesey ..	—	Stanley ..	Bogong ..	3,444
Pyramid Hill	Gunbower ..	—	Station Peak	Grant ..	1,154
Quoin Hill ..	Talbot and Ripon	—	Stavely ..	Villiers ..	1,071
Raven's Hill	Kara Kara	—	Steel's Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon and Talbot	—	Steiglitz ..	Bourke ..	—
Raymond ..	Croajingolong	980	Stewart ..	Anglesey ..	1,559
Red Hill ..	Buln Buln ..	—	Strickland ..	Anglesey ..	4,000
Red Hill (Mount Weejort)	Ripon ..	1,211	St. Bernard ..	Bogong ..	5,060
Red Hill ..	Grant ..	1,390	St. George ..	Polwarth ..	—
Red Hill ..	Mornington	740	St. Gwinear ..	Tanjil ..	4,950
Richmond ..	Normanby ..	727	St. Leonard's	Evelyn and Anglesey	3,304
Riddell ..	Evelyn ..	—	St. Mary's ..	Ripon ..	—
Rock Hill ..	Kara Kara	1,687	St. Phillack ..	Tanjil ..	5,140
Rocky Peak	Polwarth ..	2,380	Stirling ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,700
Ross ..	Ripon ..	—	Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ..	—
Rouse ..	Villiers ..	1,213	Sturgeon ..	Dundas ..	1,928
Sabine ..	Polwarth ..	1,912	Sugarloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ..	—
Saddleback Hill	Ripon ..	1,548	Suggan Buggan	Tambo ..	—
Samaria ..	Delatite ..	3,138	Survey Peak	Anglesey ..	—
Sargent ..	Talbot ..	—	Table Top ..	Delatite ..	4,900
Scallan's Hill	Borong ..	885	Talbot ..	Lowan ..	1,072
Scobie ..	Rodney ..	—	Talbot Peak	Tanjil ..	—
Selwyn ..	Wonnangatta and Delatite	—	Tallarook ..	Anglesey ..	2,652
Separation ..	Delatite ..	—	Talgarna ..	Benambra ..	2,101
			Tambo ..	Benambra ..	4,707
			Tamboritha ..	Wonnangatta	5,381

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—*continued.*

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Tanjil Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,300	Victoria Range	Dundas ..	—
Tara ..	Tambo ..	2,009	View Hill ..	Bendigo ..	1,182
Tarngower ..	Talbot ..	1,861	Vite Vite ..	Hampden ..	—
Taylor ..	Dargo ..	1,571	Wagra ..	Benambra ..	2,638
Telegraph Hill	Ripon ..	1,854	Wallace ..	Grant ..	1,583
Templar ..	Tatchera ..	—	Walterson ..	Tambo ..	—
Tennyson ..	Croajingolong	3,422	Warrambat ..	Wonnangatta	—
Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ..	—	Warrenheip ..	Grant ..	2,463
Thackeray ..	Dundas ..	—	Warrior Hill,	Grenville ..	921
The Bluff ..	Wonnangatta	4,850	Gt.		
The Brothers	Benambra ..	4,667	Warrnambool	Hampden ..	712
The Monolith	Delatite ..	4,686	Watershed Hill	Ripon ..	—
(Buffalo Mts.)			Waverly ..	Wonnangatta	3,346
The Sisters ..	Benambra and	4,038	Weatherboard	Ripon ..	1,826
	Dargo		Hill		
Thorn ..	Delatite and	5,000	Weejort, Ripon	(See Red Hill)	1,211
	Wonnangatta		Wellington ..	Mornington	314
Timbertop, or	Wonnangatta	—	Wellington	Wonnangatta	5,355
Warrambat			(Trig)	and Tanjil	
Tingaringy ..	Croajingolong	4,771	Wellington	Tanjil ..	5,269
Tikatory Hill	Delatite ..	2,002	(Nap-Nap-		
Tom's Cap ..	Buln Buln ..	1,258	Marra)		
Tongio ..	Tambo ..	—	Wermatong Hill	Benambra ..	—
Tooborac Hills	Dalhousie ..	—	Western Hill	Tanjil ..	1,825
Torbreck ..	Anglesey and	5,001	Wheeler's Hill	Delatite ..	1,857
	Wonnangatta		Wheeler's Hill	Talbot ..	2,380
Towanga ..	Bogong ..	4,151	Whitelaw ..	Tanjil ..	4,875
Tower Hill ..	Villiers ..	322	Whittaker's ..	Croajingolong	—
Traawool ..	Anglesey ..	—	White Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,026
Trig Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,040	Widderin ..	Hampden ..	1,132
Tucker's Hill	Borong ..	1,200	William ..	Ripon and	3,829
Twins, The ..	Delatite and	5,582		Borong	
	Wonnangatta		William ..	Bourke and	2,689
Tyers ..	Tanjil ..	4,660		Dalhousie	
Ulrich Peak ..	Delatite ..	5,050	Wills ..	Bogong ..	5,758
Upton Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,750	Wilson ..	Buln Buln ..	2,350
Useful ..	Wonnangatta	4,720	Wilson ..	Bourke ..	—
	and Tanjil		Wiridgil ..	Hampden ..	—
Valentia ..	Wonnangatta	—	Wombat ..	Delatite ..	2,659
Vandyke ..	Normanby ..	—	Wombat Hill	Talbot ..	2,250
Vaughan's Hill	Talbot ..	1,760	Yandoit Hill	Talbot ..	—
Vereker ..	Buln Buln ..	2,092	Zero, Mount	Borong ..	—

Rivers.

With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable except by boats. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes for factories. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,520 miles, for 1,200 of which it flows along the Victorian border.* Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths, corrected by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O., according to the latest information, are as follows:—

RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Aberfeldy	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson	35
Acheron	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn	35
Agnes	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet	23
Aire	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Albert	Buln Buln. Falls into Port Albert	25
Avoca	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	170
Avon, or Dunlop	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington	84
Avon	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre. Flows into Lake Buloke	75
Axe Creek	Bendigo. Tributary of Campaspe	30
Back Creek	Moir. Falls into Broken Creek	45
Back Creek	Villiers. Falls into Moyne	20
Baillie's Creek	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Barkly	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister	24
Barr Creek	Gunbower. Falls into Murrabit	20
Barwon	Grant and Polwarth. Runs into Lake Connemare	95
Bass	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Bemm	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Sydenham Inlet	60
Benambra Creek	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo	45
Bet Bet Creek	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	53
Big	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn, 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek	Polwarth and Grenville. Falls into Barwon	20
Black	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn	24
Boggy Creek	Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers	27
Bradford Creek	Talbot and Bendigo. Joins Loddon	24
Brankeet Creek	Delatite. Falls into Delatite	30
Bream Creek	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon Heads	30

* From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,345 miles

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Brodrubb	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	70
Broken	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, near Shepparton	110
Broken Creek ..	Moira, effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray	120
Broken Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ..	20
Bruthen Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet ..	25
Buchan	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland	Delatite. Falls into Ovens	30
Buffalo	Delatite. Falls into Ovens	50
Bullabul Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	24
Bullarook Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ..	35
Bundarra	Bogong. Tributary of Mitta Mitta ..	25
Bunee	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington ..	20
Burnt Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Burrumbet Creek ..	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbet	23
Cabbage Tree Creek	Croajingolong. Falls into Brodrubb ..	27
Campaspe	Dalhousie, Rodney, Bendigo and Gunbower. Flows into Murray at Echuca	155
Cann	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet, 7 miles west Cape Everard	50
Castle Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	40
Chetwynd	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	25
Cherry-tree Creek ..	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca	20
Cobungra Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Victoria	26
Cochrane's Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca	20
Coliban	Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Concongella Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Cornella Creek ..	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper	40
Corryong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Crawford	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor ..	50
Creighton's Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Pranjip ..	25
Cudgee Creek ..	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	20
Cudgewa Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River ..	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warnambool	50
Dabyminga Creek ..	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	25
Dandenong Creek ..	Mornington, part of western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	68
Darlot's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy	20
Dart	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta ..	20
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 6 miles below Darlingford	55
Deegay Ponds, or Major's Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	30

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Delegete	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales	22*
Diamond Creek ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra	24
Doma Mungi ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray	40
Drysdale Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri	20
Dunmunkle Creek ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera	57
Dwyer's Main Creek	Dundas. Falls into Wannon	25
Emu Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater	33
Eumerella ..	Normanby and Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	80
Eurrimundra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Bemm	20
Ferrer's Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak	23
Fiery Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac	73
Fifteen-Mile Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Joins Three-Mile Creek and falls into Ovens	47
Fitzroy	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	26
Flynn's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into La Trobe River	20
Ford's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Delatite	20
Franklin ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool	25
Fyan's Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Mount William Creek, near Lake Lonsdale	20
Gellibrand ..	Polwarth and Heytesbury. Falls into sea, 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	68
Genoa	Croajingolong. Falls into Mallacoota Inlet, 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	32†
Gibbo	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	25
Glenelg	Dundas, Pollett, and Normanby. Falls into Discovery Bay; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	290
Glenmaggie (or Cow-war) Creek	Tanjil. Falls into Macallister	25
Gnarkeet Ponds ..	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	24
Goulburn	Wonnangatta, Anglesey, Dalhousie, Moira, and Rodney. Joins Murray, 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Grange Burn ..	Dundas and Normanby. Falls into Wannon ..	26
Gunbower Creek ..	Gunbower. Falls into Murray	80
Happy Valley Creek	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	20
Henty's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon	23
Hodgson's Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	20
Hollands	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	40
Hopkins	Ripon, Hampden, Villiers, and Heytesbury. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	170
Howqua	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	47
Hughes' Creek ..	Anglesey, part of northern boundary of county. Falls into Goulburn	45
Indigo Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray	23
Jackson's Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater	55
Jamieson	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn	42
Jim Crow Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon	29
Jingallala or Deddick	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward ..	37
Joyce's Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon	32

* Length in Victoria only.

† Length in Victoria only; total length, 60 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Kiewa	Bogong. Falls into Murray, 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	85
King	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta ..	80
King Parrot Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong ..	30
Koetong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray ..	23
Koroite Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Wannon ..	25
Kororoit Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Lang Lang ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ..	30
La Trobe	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	145
Leigh (<i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderderg ..	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	32
Lindsay	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Little	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ..	20
Livingstone Creek ..	Benambra and Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	32
Loddon	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Murray	210
Macallister ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta. Falls into Thomson	100
Marraboer ..	Tatchera. Falls into Murray ..	35
Mather's Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	20
Merri	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ..	44
Merri Merri Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	45
Merriman's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	60
Middle Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Joyce's Creek ..	28
Mitchell	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ..	Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray ..	167
McKenzie	Borung. Falls into Wimmera, 4 miles W. of Horsham	36
Moorarbool ..	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	90
Moroka	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	25
Morwell	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Mountain Creek ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy ..	25
Moyne	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ..	40
Mount Cole Creek ..	Borung and Kara Kara. Falls into Wimmera	18
Mount Emu Creek ..	Ripon, Hampden, and Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	165
Mount Greenock Creek	Talbot. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ..	30
Mount Hope Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe ..	23
Mount William Creek	Borung. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera, 12 miles E. of Horsham	63
Muckleford Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon ..	20
Muddy or Pranjip Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	35
Murray	Northern boundary of State of Victoria ..	1,200*
Murrabit	Gunbower. Falls into Loddon ..	35
Murraboer ..	Tatchera. Falls into Loddon ..	35
Murrindal ..	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ..	35

* Length in Victoria only; total length, 1,520 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Muston's Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins	50
Myer's Creek ..	Bendigo	32
Myrtle Creek ..	Talbot, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban ..	20
Naringhil Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	29
Native Hut Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Barwon	25
Nicholson ..	Dargo. Falls into Lake King	50
Norton Creek ..	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera ..	29
Outlet Creek ..	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains ..	80
Ovens ..	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray below Wangaratta ..	132
Perry ..	Tanjil. Falls into Avon near Lake Wellington ..	35
Plenty ..	Bourke. East boundary of county. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	32
Powlett ..	Mornington. Falls into sea	21
Pyramid Creek ..	Talbot, Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang ..	140
Reedy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	43
Richardson ..	Kara Kara. Joins Avon at Banyena ..	35
Rose ..	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo	30
Ryan's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Holland's Creek ..	30
Salt Creek ..	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins ..	35
Saltwater ..	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray ..	115
Serpentine Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Effluent of Loddon ..	35
Seven Creeks ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	60
Shaw ..	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	32
Snowy ..	Tambo and Croajingolong. Rises in New South Wales. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo ..	103*
Snowy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	26
Spring Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri	30
Stokes, or Emu Creek	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor ..	30
Sugarloaf Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Sunday Creek ..	30
Sunday Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	32
Surrey ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	23
Sutherland Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Moorabool	20
Tallangatta Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	34
Tambo ..	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King ..	120
Tanjil ..	Buln Buln and Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ..	45
Tarago ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Bunyip	22
Tarra ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarraville ..	27
Tarwin ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet ..	55
Thomson ..	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe	110
Thowgla Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Corryong Creek ..	24
Thurra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Cape Everard ..	55
Timbarra ..	Tambo. Falls into Tambo	36
Toonginbooka ..	Tambo. Joins Snowy River	28
Tom's Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria	20

* Length in Victoria only; total length, 300 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Trawalla Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ..	20
Tsheea Creek ..	Moir. Falls into Murray ..	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks ..	65
Tyers ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30
Tyrrell Creek ..	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell ..	95
Victoria ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 8 miles W. of Lake Omeo ..	30
Violet Ponds or Honey-suckle Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Seven Creeks ..	35
Wabba Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ..	25
Wallpolla Creek ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	30
Wando ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ..	25
Wannon ..	Dundas, Ripon, Villiers, and Normanby. Falls into Glenelg ..	145
Watts ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	23
Warrambine Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Barwon ..	36
Wellington ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister ..	21
Wentworth ..	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell ..	40
Western Moorarbool	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ..	33
Werribee ..	Bourke. West boundary of county. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	70
Wimmera ..	Kara Kara, Borung, and Lowan. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh ..	190
Wingan ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea near Ram Head ..	26
Woody Yaloak ..	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite ..	60
Wongungarra ..	Dargo and Wonnangatta. Falls into Wonnangatta ..	40
Wonnangatta ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Mitchell ..	80
Woori Yallock ..	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra ..	23
Yackandandah Creek	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa ..	25
Yarra Yarra ..	Bourke and Evelyn. Falls into Hobson's Bay ..	150
Yarriambiack Creek	Borung and Karkaroo. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong ..	80
Yarrowee, or Leigh	Grant and Grenville. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh ..	80
Yea ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn ..	40

LAKES.

Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square

miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connemawarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, supplied by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, I.S.O.:—

LAKES IN VICTORIA.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ..	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh (<i>f</i>) ..	14,430
Albert Park ..	South Melbourne (<i>f</i>) ..	105
Bael Bael ..	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,075
Baker ..	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	700
Barracootta ..	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Becac ..	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	1,500
Birdebush ..	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	64
Bitterang ..	Karkarooc, 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Boga ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	2,120
Bolac ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>f</i>) ..	3,500
Bookaar ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,075
Boorooopki ..	Lowan 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ..	1,030
Boort ..	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (<i>f</i>) ..	1,127
Bringalbert ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Bullen Merri ..	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,330
Buloke ..	Borung, 4 miles N. of Donald (<i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i>) (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Bunga ..	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Bungaa ..	Tanjil, 90-mile beach (<i>b</i>) ..	1,000
Buninjon ..	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (<i>f</i>) ..	430
Burn ..	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	130
Burrunbeet ..	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ..	5,200
Calvert ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	5,200
Cantala ..	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Carchap ..	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	220
Catcarrong ..	Villiers, near township of Winslow (<i>f</i>) ..	80
Catherine ..	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea (<i>f</i>) ..	130
Centre ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	660
Charm ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,390
Clear ..	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Colac ..	Polwarth, at Colac (<i>f</i>) ..	6,650
Colongulac ..	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	3,500
Connemawarre ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,880
Cooper ..	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (<i>f</i>) ..	2,400
Coorong ..	Karkarooc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek (<i>f</i>) ..	2,000
Cope Cope ..	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St Arnaud (<i>f</i>) ..	400

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Coragulac	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac (<i>b</i>)	90
Corangamite	Grenville (<i>s</i>)	57,700
Corringle	Tambo, 2 miles from coast (<i>f</i>)	400
Craven	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway (<i>tidal</i>)	200
Cullens	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,660
Cundare	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>)	350
Curlip	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River (<i>f</i>)	400
Denison	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton (<i>f</i>)	350
Dock	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	370
Doling Doling	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton (<i>f</i>)	50
Drung Drung or Taylor's	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	750
Duck	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	870
Durridwarrah	Grant, reserved for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. (<i>f</i>)	—
Elingamite	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>)	800
Elizabeth	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	200
Eyang	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth (<i>f</i>)	180
Furnell	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard (<i>f</i>)	800
Garnouk	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>)	500
Garry	Moirs, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton (<i>f</i>)	1,700
Ghentghen	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>)	40
Gherang Gherang	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>)	250
Gnarput	Hampden, at Northern extremity of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>)	5,800
Gnotuk	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>)	600
Goldsmith	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>f</i>)	2,130
Goulburn Weir	Moirs and Rodney (<i>f</i>)	4,500
Green	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>)	250
Hattah	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)	150
Hindmarsh	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River (<i>f</i>)	30,000
Jollicum	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>)	130
Kakydra	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>)	452
Kanagulk	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn	870
Kangaroo	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	2,250
Kariah	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>)	350
Karnak	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>b</i>)	300
Keilambete	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>)	770
Kemi Kemi	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>)	130
Kennedy	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>)	690
Kerford	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply (<i>f</i>)	100
King	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe (<i>tidal</i>)	22,500
Konardin	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)	300
Koreetnung	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>)	560
Kow	Gunbower (<i>f</i>)	6,800
Laanecoorie Weir	Bendigo and Gladstone (<i>f</i>)	1,620
Lalbert	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	1,250
Leaghur	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>)	130
Learmonth	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>)	1,200

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Linlithgow ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ..	2,450
Little ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	80
Lockie ..	Karkarooc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	350
Long ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Lonsdale ..	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>) ..	6,000
Lookout ..	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ..	130
Mallacoota ..	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	1,700
Malmsbury ..	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury (<i>f</i>) ..	640
Mannaor ..	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray (<i>f</i>) ..	40
Marmal ..	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Marsh, The ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	1,700
Meering ..	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Melanydra ..	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) ..	153
Middle ..	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	560
Miga ..	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ..	230
Mitre ..	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham (<i>s</i>) ..	1,280
Modewarre ..	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>s</i>) ..	1,025
Moodemere ..	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen (<i>f</i>) ..	850
Morea ..	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Mournpall ..	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Mundi ..	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ..	1,280
Murdeduke ..	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong (<i>s</i>) ..	2,800
Murphy's ..	Tatchera (<i>f</i>) ..	560
Natimuk ..	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	922
Omeo ..	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo (<i>f</i>) ..	1,966
Ondit ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	250
Oundell ..	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Paragalmir ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	160
Pelican ..	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	94
Pertobe ..	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>) ..	50
Pine ..	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	360
Pine Hut ..	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ..	200
Powell ..	Karkarooc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	322
Punpundhal ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ..	60
Purgagoolah ..	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	30
Purumbete ..	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ..	1,450
Racecourse ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	196
Reedy ..	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	550
Reeve ..	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast (<i>tidal</i>) ..	9,000
Repose ..	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld (<i>f</i>) ..	280
Rosine ..	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy (<i>s</i>) ..	380
Round ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	35
Salt ..	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya (<i>s</i>) ..	4,480
" ..	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	870
" ..	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham (<i>s</i>) ..	500
" ..	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>s</i>) ..	180
" ..	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ..	500
" ..	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk (<i>s</i>) ..	600

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Salt	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ..	700
"	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ..	100
Sand Hill	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ..	160
Sea Lake	Karkarooc (<i>f</i>)	30
Spectacle (Great)	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	128
" (Little)	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	43
St. Mary's	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles (<i>f</i>) ..	230
Swan	Mornington, in Phillip Island (<i>f</i>) ..	60
Sydenham	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran (<i>tidal</i>) ..	2,300
Tamboon	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard (<i>tidal</i>) ..	1,150
Tatutong	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ..	50
Tcham	Tatchera, near Birchip (<i>f</i>)	260
Terang	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Terang Pom	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	500
Timboon	(See Colongulac.)	
Tobacco	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	25
Tooliorook	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore (<i>b</i>) ..	850
Tower Hill	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast (<i>f</i>) ..	850
Turang-moroke	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	250
Tyers	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,950
Tyrrell	Karkarooc, fed by overflow of Avoca River (<i>s</i>) ..	42,600
Upper Coliban Reservoir	Talbot and Dalhousie (<i>f</i>)	574
Victoria	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale (<i>tidal</i>)	28,500
Walwalla	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Wallace	Lowan, at Edenhope (<i>f</i>)	450
Wangoom	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warnnambool (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Waranga Basin	Rodney (<i>f</i>)	11,009
Wartook Reservoir	Borong (<i>f</i>)	2,556
Wau Wauka	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ..	600
Weerancanuck	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	1,280
Weering	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	921
Wellington	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale (<i>f</i>)	34,500
Wendouree	Grenville, at Ballarat (<i>f</i>)	500
White	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ..	1,400
Wirraan	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	60
Woronook	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Wurdee Boluc	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ..	440
Yallakar	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ..	870
Yambuk	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast (<i>tidal</i>) ..	200
Yando	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Yan Yean	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne (<i>an artificial lake</i>) (<i>f</i>) ..	1,360
Yeeangmaria	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	75
Yellwell	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Yerang	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	160

THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

By ALFRED J. EWART, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., Government Botanist, and Professor of Botany and Plant Physiology, Melbourne University.

The early general accounts of the flora of Victoria by Baron Mueller have been, to some extent, superseded by the short but excellent accounts given by Mr. G. Weindorfer in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1904, and by Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B., in the Melbourne Handbook of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1890. In several respects, however, these general views need amplification, especially as the progress of settlement, drainage, irrigation, and cultivation continues to affect the character and distribution of the native flora. The following remarks will serve to complete the accounts already given, as well as to draw attention to certain features which come prominently out in a general view of the flora, but have not previously been discussed.

The factors which influence a flora and determine its characters are the result of the interaction of telluric, oceanic, and solar influences, and may be grouped under the following heads:—

1. The previous geological history of the country, and its relationship to other countries.
2. The present and past climate, in which the most important factors are—
 - (a) Average annual temperature, and extremes of heat and cold.
 - (b) Average annual rainfall, and its distribution throughout the year.
 - (c) Character and depth of the soil.
 - (d) Prevailing winds and their intensity and direction, including the influence of drift sand, &c.

The two latter factors influence more the local than the general distribution through large areas, although the influence of wind on the flora of the coastal districts around Melbourne, and on that of large areas of the north and south-western districts, is very pronounced.

The previous geological history of Victoria is by no means certain, although evidences of elevation and subsidence are shown in many parts, and volcanic eruptions and lava outbursts in past ages have been responsible for the sudden destruction of the local flora over wide areas. In the same way, the existing evidence of glacial action points to the occurrence of a cold glacial age in the history of Victoria, when arctic conditions prevailed, and all the requirements were produced for the subsequent development of a homogeneous alpine flora on the tops of the lofty mountains as the cold receded and more favorable conditions prevailed, leaving arctic species stranded, as it were, on the top of every lofty mountain throughout the State. The alpine flora of Victoria is, however, apparently more modern and hence less striking than that of Europe, although many features of similarity exist between the two. The more modern character of the

Victorian alpine flora is, for instance, evidenced by the facts that the plain and alpine floras largely overlap, and that the latter shows less type differentiation than usual. Species which pass from alpine or sub-alpine regions to the plains are *Arabis perfoliata*, *Billardiera scandens*, *Correa Lawrenciana*, *Hypericum japonicum*, *Sagina procumbens*, and *Stellaria pungens*, although species are not wanting, such as *Drosera Archeri*, &c., which are exclusively restricted to high alpine elevations. Little doubt exists as to a land connexion with Tasmania in past ages by way of King Island, and this is borne out by the large number of species common to the two States, Tasmania and Victoria. New Zealand, on the other hand, is widely distinct in its flora from that of Victoria, so that, if New Zealand and Australia were ever connected, the separation must have occurred in very remote ages.

Present Climate.—The average annual rainfall of 26 inches approximates to that of England, and this, coupled with its warmer climate and continental connexions, makes the flora of Victoria somewhat more numerous and varied than that of Great Britain, in spite of the smaller area of the State. The idea that Victoria is much drier than Great Britain is hardly correct. The chief difference is that in Great Britain a few places are exceptionally wet (Ben Nevis, 151 inches per annum; one station in Lake district, 177 inches per annum), whereas in Victoria a few regions are exceptionally dry (the north-west portion of the Mallee). The Lake district in England, and the south-west coast of Scotland, with an annual rainfall of 40 inches, correspond exactly to the Otway Forest and South Gippsland, where the rainfall just exceeds 40 inches. Over a very large part of the east coast of England and Scotland the rainfall is below 25 inches. The average for London is, for instance, 24 inches—i.e., below the average for Victoria; and in one drought year, when agriculture in Essex and neighbouring counties suffered greatly, it was as low as 16 inches. A point of great importance is that in all the wettest parts of Great Britain the flora is of a special character, and limited to a few bog, humus, or hygrophilous types, whereas it is in the drier regions that the flora is more abundant and varied—that agriculture is of most importance, and the land most valuable.

In Victoria, owing to its warmer climate, a higher rainfall is required to reach the limit at which it becomes detrimental to agriculture, and at which bog, humus, and hygrophilous floras prevail. Although this limit is reached in parts of South Gippsland, the Otways, and on some of the higher mountain ranges, it is only over limited areas, which represent a relatively small portion of the total surface of Victoria. The conditions are, therefore, very different to those prevailing on the west coasts of Ireland or Tasmania, where, owing to the high rainfall, enormous tracts of land are quite unsuited for the ordinary practice of agriculture, though, naturally, not entirely useless. Even in Victoria, however, if the curves for rainfall and temperature coincided instead of being opposed—i.e., if the rains of the south fell on the northern areas—the climate, flora and agricultural possibilities of the State would be enormously improved, and irrigation would be largely unnecessary.

As it is, there are over 2,000 species of flowering plants and vascular cryptogams in Victoria; and when the lower cryptogams—Algæ, Musci, Fungi, &c.—are added, the species total fully 5,000. England possesses about 1,200 flowering plants and ferns; but, owing to its relatively large expanse of coast and its more uniformly moist climate, Algæ, Musci, and Fungi are better represented.

A very interesting feature in distribution is afforded by the fact that many almost subtropical species from New South Wales or even Queensland (*Hakea dactyloides*, *Livistona australis*, *Callitris calcarata*, &c.) extend down the coast into Victoria. The neighbourhood of the sea maintains a more equable temperature, and keeps the air more uniformly moist. Plants in general suffer more from cold dry air, than from equally cold but moist air, so that under moist coastal conditions subtropical and even tropical plants can extend far to the south out of their proper geographical zones.

The climate of Victoria may be fairly compared with that of the south of France or Spain, but the flora is widely dissimilar as regards the species and genera, and even some of the orders (Proteaceæ) of which it is composed. A number of common British genera—*Hypericum*, *Stellaria*, *Cardamine*, *Drosera*, *Capsella*, &c.—are represented in Victoria, but mainly or entirely by distinct Australian species. A few cosmopolitans—*Spergularia rubra*, *Sagina procumbens*, *Myosurus minimus*, *Potentilla anserina*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, *Lemna minor*, *Potamogeton*, &c.—are, however, natives of Victoria, and they, with others, form a connecting link with the world's flora. Thus *Prunella vulgaris*, L., the "Self-Heal," and *Solanum nigrum*, the "Black Nightshade," are common English weeds, while native species of *Sida*, *Hibiscus*, *Anagallis*, *Heliotropium*, *Cyperus*, &c., also occur in Asia, Africa, and America. Such non-European plants as *Parietaria debilis*, *Dodonæa viscosa*, *Avicennia officinalis*, and *Tetragonia expansa* are especially interesting, since they connect our flora with that of the old and new worlds on the one hand and with that of New Zealand on the other.

The dominant general features of the Victorian flora are determined by the necessity of protection against periodic drought and intense sunlight. The latter affects, of course, exposed plants only, and is shown by the common presence of vertical leaves or phyllodia on so many of our forest trees, with the result that they yield relatively little shade, and at the same time transpire less actively than if horizontally expanded.

Various adaptations for surviving periods of drought are shown, such as the formation of reduced evaporating surfaces and fleshy leaves like those of the salt-bushes, by the transformation of branches which would bear leaves into thorns and prickles, such as *Acacia armata*, &c.

In addition, many herbaceous perennials in dry seasons or situations develop as annuals, surviving the dry period in the form of seed. The seeds of many Leguminosæ (*Acacias*, *Jacksonias*, *Viminaria denudata*, &c.) have impermeable cuticularized seed-coats when fully ripened, so that they may remain dormant in the soil for long

periods of years, germinating when brought to the surface and the coats softened by heat, by the alkaline ash of bush fires, or by mechanical abrasion.

A few introduced trees, such as the Moreton Bay Fig, Maple, and Plane, shed a portion of their leaves in drought so that the remainder may have a chance of surviving, and the same may be shown to a limited extent by some of the native trees, although the latter are nearly all evergreen, the leaves being shed irregularly all the year round without ever leaving the tree entirely bare. The prevalence of evergreens in the native flora is the result of our mild winters, but introduced deciduous trees flourish admirably and are largely used for tree planting.

The erect, branchless, lower stems and thick fibrous bark of so many of our Eucalypti are probably protective adaptations against bush fires, and this peculiarity often causes them to be unaffected by a fire which would completely consume a European pine forest under similar conditions. The frequently delayed dehiscence of *Callistemon*, *Hakea*, *Banksia*, &c., especially under moist conditions, is probably also an adaptation to drought conditions or to recurrent bush-fires, for both causes clear the land of existent vegetation to a greater or less extent, and, at the same time, excite the escape by dehiscence of the seeds which are to replace it, and the germination of those dormant seeds whose coats have been softened by the heat and ashes.

The coast scrub of Tea-tree (*Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*) protects itself against wind and sand-drift by growing close together, the leaves, which demand a fair exposure to light, being found at the upper surfaces and edges of the scrub only and giving its interior a peculiarly gloomy character. Where the scrub is dense, no plants grow beneath; but where it is less dense, a few mosses, grasses, and such orchids as *Caladenia*, *Pterostylis*, &c., may be found, and an introduced *Polygala*, *P. myrtifolia*, L., is sometimes abundant. The Mallee scrub of the north-west (shrubby Eucalypti) affords an instance of similar adaptation, but in this case to inland conditions.

In spite of its close connexion with the rest of Australia, the barriers to migration in the past have sufficed to enable Victoria to retain a fairly large number of endemic species, at least 46, although possibly some of the latest-described plants may prove to be merely varieties or hybrids of species with a wider range. This appears especially to be the case with the genus *Pultenaea*, of which no less than five new species have been recently recorded, one of them, *P. Weindorferi*, Reader, being found comparatively near Melbourne. In any case, the comparison with England, which, in spite of its isolation as an island and larger area, has hardly any true endemic species, is very striking.

The endemic species of Victoria include *Eucalyptus alpina*, *Acacia tenuifolia*, *Pultenaea* (9 species), *Grevillea* (4 species), *Aster Benthani*, *Goodenia Macmillani*, *Prostanthera* (3 species),

Styphelia (2 species), *Thelymitra* (2 species), *Prasophyllum* (2 species), *Stipa* (2 species), *Poa* (2 species), *Lepidosperma tortuosum*, and many others. There is, however, a smaller percentage of endemic species in Victoria than in any other State of Australia, owing to the greater range of conditions within its boundaries and to the close connexion with neighbouring States, the northern and western boundaries of Victoria being political rather than geographical or botanical.

The genera with endemic species, and more especially *Pultenaea*, *Grevillea*, *Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Thelymitra*, and *Prasophyllum*, may be regarded as especially adapted to Victorian conditions and as characteristic representatives of its flora.

The latter is, however, in a transitional condition, and is rapidly undergoing modification as the result of civilization.

The chief factors tending to the disadvantage of the native flora are—the progress of deforestation, the drainage of swamps and swampy localities, sheep pasturing and the spread of rabbits, the increase of the area under cultivation or irrigation, and the introduction of hordes of alien weeds and garden escapes, many of which are not merely more or less aggressive weeds of cultivation—*Senecio*, *Carduus*, *Centaurea*, *Anagallis arvensis* (Pimpernel), *Sonchus* (Sow Thistle), and Tares (*Vicia*), &c.—but also establish themselves on pastures and virgin ground, largely ousting the native flora. Such plants are the Gorse, *Ulex europæus*, Perennial Thistle, *Carduus arvensis*, Onion Grass, *Romulea cruciata*, Blackberry Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, Briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Stinkwort, *Inula graveolens*, Boxthorn, *Lycium horridum*, Prickly Pear, *Opuntia monacantha*, and many others. The list of proclaimed plants of Victoria now includes no less than 42 species, of which only the Nut Grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Chinese Scrub, *Cassinia arcuata*, the Mistletoes, *Loranthus celastroides* and *L. pendulus*, and the Prickly Acacia, *Acacia armata*, are native plants.

One striking peculiarity is to be noted—namely, that the introduced Pimpernel is ousting the two native Pimpernels, and the same applies in other cases also. Thus the native *Hypericum* is not particularly abundant, whereas the introduced *Hypericum*, or St. John's Wort, is spreading rapidly. The introduced Dodder, *Cuscuta epithimum*, L., seems to be more dangerous, especially to lucerne, than the native Daddies; while the parasite *Cassytha* (Lauraceæ), sometimes mistaken for Dodder, hitherto has confined its attacks to native vegetation and left cultivated plants untouched.

One feature of the native flora is, as is usually the case, the small number of useful economic plants it contains. A few of the forest trees produce good timber, but the latter is, in many cases, too hard, heavy, and brittle when seasoned to be of much value, except for special purposes where durability is all-important and little working required; while the softer woods are for the most part not very

durable, or are very liable to warp and crack—at least under the methods of seasoning usually adopted here. It is for this reason that so much of the new forest planting has been confined to exotic trees; but, nevertheless, many native trees yield timber useful for beams, railway sleepers, piles, paving blocks, &c. Unfortunately, most of our native forests have been despoiled of their most valuable timber trees without any forethought to the future, and without proper provision for artificial re-afforestation. Natural re-afforestation is too slow and uncertain a process to be relied on in countries where population is fairly abundant and land is correspondingly valuable. The imports of timber into Victoria already reach a high figure, although a very large part is derived from timber trees which would grow equally well within the State. That there should be hardly any native fruits and no native cereal grains of any value as food for civilized man is hardly surprising when we consider that the commoner cereals and fruit trees are the result of ages of continual selection. Even the native fodder grasses and fodder plants are, with some notable exceptions, inferior in quality or objectionable on account of their armed fruits, inferior fertility, deficient nutritive properties, &c., and are being driven out by more suitable and adaptable introduced grasses.

All the Leguminosæ used as fodder (Clover, Trefoil, Vetch, Lucern, Sainfoin, Peas, &c.), are introduced, so that if we exclude the *Acacia*, with its wattle-bark, this important order contains hardly any native representatives of pronounced economic value. A large number of our native flowers would possibly be capable of great improvement under cultivation, and other native plants might be found to develop useful economic properties under selective treatment. The cultivated plants of the world are mainly the result of selective adaptations from the floras of Europe and Asia, and no one seeing the original wild mustard for the first time could have predicted, without long trial extending over generations, the series of useful cultivated plants (cabbage, cauliflower, rape, mustard, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, turnips, &c.) to which this one genus would give rise. If only such investigations are made before it is too late, although we may regret, on sentimental grounds, the shrinkage of the native flora and the probable ultimate extinction of many of its representatives, it can only be regarded as the inevitable result of the progress of settlement, while the spread of the different weeds of cultivation is the usual, though by no means an unavoidable, accompaniment of the same change.

The proper establishment of the National Park at Wilson's Promontory will render it possible to preserve many species which seem in danger of extinction—at least, until such time as their economic possibilities have been thoroughly ascertained; and it is sincerely to be trusted that none of our endemic species will be suffered to become absolutely extinct when a special harbor and sanctuary exists for them. A species once extinct cannot be revived by any

means; and to allow plants to become extinct before all their economic possibilities have been thoroughly tested is a wanton wasting of the hidden treasures which Nature scatters lavishly around us.

The flora of the National Park now contains over 600 species of native plants, that is nearly one-third of the whole flora of Victoria, and this number includes several plants which are rare or absent from other parts of Victoria. In the course of time it will probably represent the only large area where the native flora will be seen in its primitive condition and natural relationship.

LEADING EVENTS IN VICTORIAN HISTORY.

Principal
events.

The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria, and of a few events of special interest which have occurred elsewhere during the period elapsed since such discovery :—

- 1770. 19th April.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.
—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
- 1798. 4th June.—Western Port first entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Discovery of Bass Strait, Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., accompanied by Bass, having sailed round Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*.
- 1800. 4th to 9th Dec.—Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson, first sailed through Bass Strait from the west. During the voyage Grant discovered and named Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
- 1802. 5th January.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. The launch entered the Heads on 2nd, and the vessel on 15th February.
- „ 26th April.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
- 1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered, by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.
- „ 7th October.—Attempt made to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
- 1804. 27th January.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
- 1824. 16th December.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
- 1826. 11th December.—An attempt to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, was made by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, in charge of a party of convicts. The locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
- 1834. 19th November.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.

1835. 29th May.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives, by which they granted him 600,000 acres of land. The Imperial Government, however, refused to ratify the treaty.
- „ 28th August.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
- „ „ „ Proclamation by Sir Richard Bourke claiming Port Phillip as part of New South Wales.
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ 29th September.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
- 1837 ... First post office established in Melbourne.
- „ 2nd March.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name, Melbourne, to the principal town in the new settlement.
- „ 1st June.—First sale of Crown lands in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
- 1838 ... First Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. Forbes, arrived at Melbourne.
- „ 1st January.—*The Melbourne Advertiser* first published.
- „ 12th September.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. 30th September.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent.
1840. 19th September.—Discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales announced.
1841. 8th February.—The first resident Judge appointed for Port Phillip.
- „ 1st September.—Savings Banks established in Melbourne.
1842. 12th August.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1843. 13th September.—Subdivision of Port Phillip into four squatting districts.
1844. 24th December.—Petition for separation sent from Port Phillip to England.
1845. 4th December.—First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia.
1846. 11th February.—Great tornado in Melbourne.
1847. 26th June.—Royal Letters Patent, proclaiming Melbourne a City, were signed.
1848. 23rd January.—Dr. Perry, first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in Port Phillip.
- „ 29th & 30th May.—Great rains and heavy floods in Melbourne.
1849. 12th October.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1850. 3rd July.—Construction of first Australian railway commenced at Sydney.
- „ 5th August.—Passing of the Separation Act.
1851. 6th February.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Several lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.

1851. 1st July.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of the Queen.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1852. 10th February.—Supreme Court of Victoria established.
- „ Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
1853. 3rd January.—Bank of Victoria opened.
- „ 8th February.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. 3rd July.—Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ 29th December.—Municipal institutions established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. 12th March.—Electric telegraph first used.
- „ 23rd November.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. 11th February.—Opening of Melbourne Public Library.
- „ 19th March.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 21st November.—Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
1857. 27th August.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 24th November.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. 17th December.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1859. 10th December.—Separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
1860. 21st August.—Burke and Wills started from Melbourne on their ill-starred expedition across Australia, to die at Cooper's Creek on their return journey in the following June.
1861. Anti-Chinese riots at gold-fields in New South Wales.
1862. September.—Council of Education appointed.
- „ 20th October.—Bendigo railway opened.
1863. 6th July.—Northern Territory added to South Australia.
1864. 9th September.—First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
1865. 25th July.—Deadlock in Victorian Parliament, owing to the Legislative Assembly tacking a Tariff Bill to the Appropriation Bill, which was laid aside by the Legislative Council.
1866. Maori War in New Zealand concluded; peace declared.
1867. 6th February.—Customs Tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with a view of affording protection to native industries came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
- „ 14th August.—Beginning of the Lady Darling grant deadlock. During the eleven months it continued, all Government accounts remained unpaid.
1868. 10th June.—Transportation to Australasia ceased.
1869. 1st January.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1870. 29th December.—Payment of members of Parliament provided for.
- „ June-July.—Federal Conference was held at Melbourne.
1871. 17th May.—Import duties on many articles increased with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1872. 12th June.—Branch of the Royal Mint opened in Melbourne.
1873. 1st January.—A system of free, secular, and compulsory education introduced

- 1874. 27th September.—Sir John and Alex. Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph line from Murchison, Western Australia.
- 1875. 31st December.—State aid to religion withdrawn in Victoria.
- 1876. 2nd November.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
- 1877. 11th January.—Installation of Rev. Dr. Moorhouse as Anglican Bishop of Melbourne.
- 1878. 8th January.—“Black Wednesday.” Wholesale dismissal of public servants.
- „ 27th March.—Payment of Members Bill passed by Legislative Council, after a long conflict between the two Houses.
- „ 1st July.—Purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay railway by Government.
- 1879 The first artesian bore in Australia sunk in New South Wales.
- 1880. 6th February.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ 22nd March.—Women admitted to Melbourne University.
- „ 13th April.—Foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral laid.
- „ 1st October.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 23rd November.—Death of Sir Redmond Barry.
- „ Australian frozen meat first delivered in London.
- „ Nov.-Dec.—Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
- 1881. 28th November.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, of members to 42, and tenure of seats fixed at 6 instead of 10 years.
- 1882. 15th February.—Frozen meat first shipped from New Zealand to London.
- 1883. 1st November.—Public Service Act passed.
- „ 14th June.—Railway, Melbourne to Sydney, completed.
- 1884. 1st February.—Victorian railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- 1885. 9th December.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843.
- 1886. 25th January.—Federal Council initiated, first session being at Hobart.
- 1887. December.—Gold discovered at Yilgarn, Western Australia.
- 1888. 1st February.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.
- „ 1st August.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 22nd December.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48, and number of members of the Legislative Assembly to 95; electoral Districts altered from 55 to 84, nearly all of them being single electorates.
- 1889. 2nd May.—Direct railway communication established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
- 1890. 21st October.—Responsible government proclaimed in Western Australia.
- 1891. 2nd March.—Federal Conference at Sydney.
- 1892. 17th March.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government.
- 1893. April & May.—Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.

- 1894 Central Federation League established in Melbourne.
1895. January.—Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
1896. March.—Federal Enabling Acts passed by all the States except Queensland.
1897. 22nd March.—Australian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide.
1898. 3rd June.—Federal Referendum Bill submitted to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The reference to the other States was made at a subsequent date.
1899. 28th January.—Conference of Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at.
- „ 27th July.—Amended Commonwealth Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- „ 28th October.—First Victorian troops left for South African war.
1900. 9th July.—Queen assented to Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900.
- „ 25th December.—Mr. Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
1901. 1st January.—Official proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 22nd January.—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- „ 9th May.—Duke of Cornwall and York opened first Federal Parliament.
- „ 8th October.—Inter-State free trade established by the introduction of a provisional Tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. 1st January.—Methodist churches formed into one united body.
- „ 1st June.—Peace of South Africa announced.
- „ ... Last year of severe drought in Australia, which had extended over several years.
- 1903 ... Break up of drought followed by a record harvest.
- „ 5th October.—Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor appointed Judges of first High Court of Australia.
1904. 15th December.—Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
1905. 25th April.—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony issued.
- „ 29th August.—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
1906. 1st September.—Papua taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Messrs. I. A. Isaacs and H. B. Higgins appointed to the High Court Bench.
1907. 14th January.—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- „ 8th August.—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
1908. 22nd July.—Tercenary of Canada.
- „ 29th August.—Visit of the American Fleet, consisting of sixteen battle ships, to Melbourne.
- „ 8th October.—Yass-Canberra selected as the site of Federal Capital.
- „ 6th November.—Selection of Federal Capital site confirmed by Senate.
- „ 28th December.—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina and other towns almost obliterated. The deaths numbered 77,283 persons.

1909. 1st January.—Old-age Pensions Act came into force in the United Kingdom.
- „ 4th February.—South African Constitution, providing for the federation of the various South African colonies, drafted by the National Convention.
- „ 25th March.—The *Nimrod* returned to New Zealand from Antarctic regions. Sir Ernest Shackleton and three members of his party reached a point within 112 miles of the South Pole.
- „ 27th April.—Insurrection in Turkey. Deposition of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and appointment of his successor, Mahommed V.
- „ 13th August.—Financial agreement between Commonwealth and States arrived at by Premiers, the principal clause providing that the States receive annually 25s. per head of population from the Customs revenue.
- „ 21st December.—Lord Kitchener arrived at Port Darwin to commence a tour of inspection of the Australian Military Forces.
1910. 4th January.—Death in England of Right Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, G.C.M.G., formerly Chief Justice of New South Wales, aged 79 years.
- „ 4th January.—Wreck of s.s. *Waikare* off the coast of New Zealand.
- „ 8th January.—Violent storm, causing considerable damage to property at Dunolly and neighbourhood.
- „ 26th January.—Severe floods in Paris, causing extensive damage, and rendering thousands of people homeless.
- „ 27th January.—Conference between Premiers of Victoria and South Australia *re* border railways.
- „ 5th February.—Railway accident at Beaufort. A double-headed wheat train ran into a dead-end, killing three engine-men.
- „ 12th February.—Lord Kitchener's report on Defence received by the Minister of Defence.
- „ 23rd February.—Completion of the railway line to the Powlett River coal-field.
- „ 28th February.—Arrival in London of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., to take up the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.
- „ 10th March.—Death of Sir Malcolm McEacharn, formerly Lord Mayor of Melbourne, aged 57 years.
- „ 14th March.—The Victorian Commission, appointed to inquire into the Murray waters question, presented its report, strongly expressing the view that navigation interests should be secondary to those of irrigation.
- „ 14th March.—End of strike of coal miners at Newcastle. (Started 8th November, 1909.)
- „ 18th March.—First aeroplane flight in Victoria made by Mr. Harry Houdini, who reached a height of 100 feet.
- „ 30th March.—Judgment delivered by the High Court in the case of the Australian Boot Trade Employés Federation *v.* Whybrow and others.
- „ 31st March.—S.S. *Pericles*, bound for London, struck on an uncharted rock off Cape Leeuwin, W.A., and sank. No lives were lost.
- „ 11th April.—Death of Henry Burrell, one of the members of the expedition which recovered the remains of Burke and Wills.
- „ 13th April.—General election for the Federal Parliament.
- „ 20th April.—Resignation of the Deakin-Cook Ministry. Mr. A. Fisher, leader of the Labour party, commissioned to form a Cabinet.

1910. 29th April.—Labour Ministry sworn in.
- „ 3rd May.—Opening of the Moe-Walhalla railway line.
- „ 6th May.—Death of King Edward VII.
- „ 9th May.—Proclamation of King George V.
- „ 9th May.—Eclipse of the sun, partial in Victoria, total in Southern Tasmania.
- „ 18th May.—Departure of the Minister of Lands and the Chief Engineer of Water Supply (Messrs. McKenzie and Mead) on a mission to secure immigrants.
- „ 20th May.—Funeral of the late King Edward VII. An imposing memorial service, attended by 100,000 people, was held in Melbourne.
- „ 27th May.—Death of Professor Halford, who was one of the founders of the Medical School, and connected with the Melbourne University from 1862 to 1896.
- „ 30th May.—Opening of the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway.
- „ 31st May.—Commencement of the South African Union.
- „ 1st June.—Death of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first lady in England to become a doctor of medicine.
- „ 28th June.—Retirement from public life of Sir Henry Wrixon, President of the Legislative Council.
- „ 1st July.—Opening of the fourth Parliament of the Commonwealth.
- „ 1st July.—Flotation of City of Melbourne loan of £300,000, for 30 years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- „ 6th July.—Opening of the third session of the twenty-second Parliament of Victoria.
- „ 8th July.—Death of Dr. L. L. Smith, an old-time medical practitioner and politician, aged 80 years.
- „ 18th July.—Railway accident at the Richmond station. A train running express on the Brighton line crashed into the rear of a stationary train, telescoping two carriages, killing nine people, and injuring more than 400 other passengers.
- „ 21st July.—Strike of tramway employes at Perth, W.A.
- „ 5th August.—Amended award of Mr. Justice Higgins in the boot trade dispute, increasing total wages in Australia by £70,000 per annum, and benefiting 5,000 adult workmen.
- „ 9th August.—Nugget weighing 224 ozs., valued at about £900, found at the Poseidon gold-field.
- „ 14th August.—Death of Florence Nightingale, the famous organizer of army nursing, aged 90 years.
- „ 25th August.—Death of Dean Vance, Dean of Melbourne, aged 82 years.
- „ 1st September.—Toll system for telephones made universal throughout Australia.
- „ 2nd September.—Death of Mrs. Austin, foundress of the Austin Hospital for Incurables.
- „ 6th September.—Arrival at Fremantle of Sir T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D., leader of the Scottish Agricultural Commission, on a tour of Australia.
- „ 6th September.—Arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., to advise on the naval defence of Australia.
- „ 7th September.—Opening of the Victorian Training Ship *John Murray*.
- „ 7th September.—Heavy floods in country. Goulburn River 30 feet above summer-level.
- „ 8th September.—End of Perth (W.A.) tramway strike.

1910. 15th September.—Wreck of the ship *Carnarvon Bay* off King Island. All hands were saved.
- „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
- „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of republican form of government.
- „ 3rd October.—Visit of a Dutch squadron, consisting of three vessels of the East India branch of the service.
- „ 5th October.—Departure of the Prime Minister, Hon. A. Fisher, to represent the Commonwealth at the opening of the South African Union Parliament.
- „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.
- „ 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
- „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
- „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
- „ 19th November.—Railway accident at Kilmore Junction.—A goods train got out of control, and ran off the line. The driver was killed.
- „ 19th November.—Cyclone at Broome, W.A., destroying a large number of houses and business premises, and scattering the pearling fleet. Three white and many coloured men were drowned, and the damage to property exceeded £40,000.
- „ 24th November.—Death of Mr. J. L. Purves, K.C., leader of the Victorian bar, aged 67 years.
- „ 29th November.—Prorogation of Federal Parliament.
- „ 1st December.—Return of Messrs. McKenzie and Mead from their immigration mission.
- „ 10th December.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the destroyers *Yarra* and *Parramatta*.
- „ 12th December.—Strike of transport workers in Adelaide, lasting until the 17th December.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Prior to the first day of July, 1851, the district known as Port Phillip formed part of the Colony of New South Wales. This district was, under the provisions of an Imperial Act of 5th August, 1850, entitled "An Act for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Australian Colonies," separated from New South Wales, and constituted into a self-governing colony under the name of Victoria. Its territories were defined as those "comprised within the said District of Port Phillip, including the town of Melbourne, and bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, and thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Imperial Act the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed the Victorian Electoral Act in 1851, which provided that a Legislative Council be constituted for Victoria, consisting of thirty members, ten to be

nominated by the Crown, and twenty to be elected by the inhabitants of the new colony. This Act also divided Victoria into sixteen electoral districts, as follows:—

1. Northern Division of Bourke County.
2. Southern Bourke County, Evelyn, and Mornington.
3. County of Grant.
4. Counties of Normanby, Dundas, and Follett.
5. Counties of Villiers and Heytesbury.
6. Counties of Ripon, Hampden, Grenville, and Polwarth.
7. Counties of Talbot, Dalhousie, and Anglesey.
8. Pastoral District of Gippsland.
9. Pastoral District of Murray, except that part included in Anglesey.
10. Pastoral District of the Loddon, formerly Western Port, except parts included in Dalhousie, Bourke, Anglesey, Evelyn, Mornington, and Talbot.
11. Pastoral District of the Wimmera.
12. City of Melbourne.
13. Town of Geelong.
14. Town of Portland.
15. United towns of Belfast and Warrnambool.
16. United towns of Kilmore, Kyneton, and Seymour.

Amongst these constituencies, the twenty members were distributed thus:—Melbourne, three members; Northern Bourke and Geelong, two each; and each other electorate, one member; the areas comprised within the towns having separate representation being excluded from the county franchise.

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria. Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were: (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house value £10 per annum; (3) holding of a pasturing licence; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

In December, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the Legislative Council of Victoria to take steps to pass a Bill more nearly assimilating the form of the colony's institutions to that prevailing in the mother country, particularly in reference to the creation of a second Chamber. This invitation was acted upon without delay, and on 24th March, 1854, a Bill was passed to establish a Constitution for Victoria. This Bill received the Royal assent on 16th July, 1855, and the new Act, denominated *The Constitution Act*, became law when proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd November, 1855.

Steps
leading
up to
responsible
govern-
ment.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

When the change to responsible government was made, the bicameral and cabinet systems were introduced. In the new Parliament, which met on 21st November, 1856, the members of the Legislative Council numbered 30, who were elected for ten years, and represented six provinces. This House was not to be dissolved, but five of its members were to retire every two years. The Legislative Assembly consisted of 60 members, representing 37 districts, liable to dissolution at the end of five years, or earlier, at the discretion of the Governor.

Responsible government.

Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom were to have seats in Parliament, were to be deemed "Responsible Ministers," and any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown was required to vacate his seat, but was capable of being re-elected.

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

Qualifications of Members.

The Council franchise was attainment of age of 21 years, being natural-born, or naturalized for three years, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral province valued at £1,000, or £100 annual value, or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in province and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Council franchise.

The Assembly franchise was attainment of the age of 21 years, being natural-born or naturalized, having resided in Victoria for one year, and possessing freehold estate in the electoral district valued at £50, or of £5 annual value, or leasehold in the district of £10 annual value, or being a householder occupying premises of £10 annual value, or having permissive occupancy of Crown lands for which payment was made to the Crown, or receiving salary of £100 per annum.

Assembly franchise.

Immediately prior to the inauguration of the Constitution of 1855, it was provided that electors recording their votes should do so by secret ballot. Victoria was thus the first country where, in modern times, elections were carried out on this principle. All Parliamentary and other public and quasi-public elections are now conducted by ballot.

Vote by ballot.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The first alteration made by the Victorian Parliament in the Constitution was the abolition of the property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly on 27th August, 1857, and the establishment of universal manhood suffrage on 24th November of the same year. On 17th December, 1858, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 78, to be returned for 49 electoral districts. It was not until over ten years later, viz., on 1st January, 1869, that another change was made, when the property qualification of members of the Legislative Council was reduced from £5,000 capital value or £500 annual value to half those amounts respectively, and that of electors from £1,000 capital value or £100 annual value to an annual value of £50, if the lands were rated to that amount in some municipal district or districts. On 2nd November, 1876, the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased to 86, and the districts to 55. The property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council was further reduced, on 28th November, 1881, to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £100, free of all incumbrances, in the case of a member, and to a freehold of the annual rateable value of £10, or a leasehold originally created for not less than five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, and the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

Plural
voting
abolished.

On 30th August, 1899, plural voting was abolished, it being provided that no person should on any one day vote in more than one electoral district at an election for the Assembly. Plural voting is still, however, permissible in elections for the Upper House, but owing to the large area of the provinces, it is improbable that the right is exercised to any extent.

Voting by
post at
elections.

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector, who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to

believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,725 postal ballot papers were used for the House of Representatives, being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the votes recorded. At the election on 13th April, 1910, the number of persons who voted in this manner for the House of Representatives was 14,049, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total voters.

An amending Electoral Act was passed on 4th January, 1911, and under its provisions a canvass has been made by the police, from the results of which a special general list of resident electors for the Assembly for each division of every district has been prepared. These lists will be revised during the month of July, and will be proclaimed as rolls in force on 31st August, 1911. All registration provisions of existing electoral laws (including rolls of ratepaying electors, issue of electors' rights and voters' certificates) will then be repealed, and the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1910 will come into force. *Electoral Act 1910.*

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessaries, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved, *Constitutional difficulties experienced.*

and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

The Government therefore returned to office, and the Governor granted a short prorogation. When the Parliament re-assembled, the Governor dissolved it at the request of Ministers, and in 1868 the new Parliament met with a strong Ministerial following—the issue before the electors having been the independence, in matters of finance, of the Legislative Assembly. Before the meeting of Parliament, a despatch was received from Mr. Cardwell, revealing the view of the Colonial Office as to relations between the Houses and the Governor and the Home authorities, disapproving of the Darling grant being tacked to the Appropriation Bill, as tending to prevent discussion in the Council, and advising the Governor not to approve of such a grant without an assurance that the Ministry would give the Council full opportunity of discussion. Ministers complained that Imperial interference endangered responsible government. The Governor, holding himself responsible to the Home Government, regarded his instructions, and insisted on the grant being separated from the Appropriation Bill. The Ministry resigned, and Mr. Sladen accepted office, only to be almost immediately defeated. The former Ministry returned, and the difficulty was overcome by Sir Charles Darling refusing the grant.

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for its service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation

Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, which was therefore unable to enforce its demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

The position in regard to these constitutional difficulties has now been met by Section 30 of *The Constitution Act 1903*.

On 14th August, 1885, a very important Act was passed, constituting the Federal Council of Australasia. The first session of the Council took place at Hobart on 25th January, 1886. Seven additional sessions were held, the last at Melbourne on 24th January, 1899. The Acts passed by the Council had force only in those States which were specially legislated for, until repealed by the Federal Council. The labours of this body led up to and culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Steps
leading
up to
Federation.

Victoria is now one of the six States forming the Commonwealth of Australia; and is still, except as regards matters dealt with by the Federal Parliament, a self-governing colony under the British Crown, empowered generally "to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever." The powers of the Victorian Parliament have been considerably curtailed by the federation of the Australian Colonies, and the transfer of various functions to the Commonwealth Parliament. Although the matters which will ultimately be dealt with by that body will remove from the State Parliament many of its present functions, the internal development of the State still depends upon the local Parliament; the power of taxation for State purposes (other than by Customs and Excise) is retained; Crown lands, agriculture, mining, and factory legislation also remain; neither the State railways nor the public debts have yet been taken over by the Commonwealth, though their transfer has been discussed in conferences of Federal and State Ministers; and it will probably be many years before that Parliament will be able to assume all the multifarious functions assigned to it, and which must in the interim be dealt with by the States. The Victorian Parliament has delegated to municipalities, mining and land boards, fire brigade boards, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board, water supply trusts, the Melbourne Harbor Trust, the Tramways Trust, and other bodies, power to deal with the immediate local and special necessities of their districts. This decentralization of Government functions is generally permitted and exercised in regard to the minor affairs of each particular district, whose representatives deal with the matters within their jurisdiction.

Division of
functions
of Govern-
ment.

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Reform Act
1903.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and was reserved for the Royal assent on 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on 26th November, 1903. This Act, entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and in their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants—and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 and the Council of 34 members.

Both Houses were prorogued on 24th December, 1903, several weeks after the Royal assent to the Act had been proclaimed, Acts having been passed determining the boundaries of the new constituencies. Power is given to any Minister who is a member of the Assembly to sit in the Council—or *vice versa*—in order to explain the provisions of any measure connected with any department administered by him. The Council is empowered to suggest alterations in any Appropriation Bill once at each of three stages of the Bill, viz.—(a) when in Committee, (b) on the Report of the Committee, (c) on the third reading. The remedy provided to meet disagreements between the two Houses is the simultaneous dissolution of both after a Bill has been twice submitted to, and rejected by, the Council—viz., once before, and once after, a dissolution of the Assembly in consequence of such first rejection.

The
Governor.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills such as those relating to divorce or to the granting of land or money to himself. The only matters in which the exercise of

any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, its members almost invariably tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is in such a case to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, usually the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of some one against whom very serious objections exist, or should foreshadow a new and revolutionary arrangement.

Forming
a new
Ministry.

When a Ministry finds that it is unable to carry on the affairs of the country in the manner it deems essential for the well-being of the community, when it is defeated on a measure which it considers vital, or when it has not a proper working majority, the Premier may, instead of advising the Governor to "send for" some one else, ask for a dissolution; and the principle which guides a Governor in granting or refusing such a request is the probability of success for the Ministry in the event of its being granted. In regard to these matters, however, the instructions issued to the Governor are elaborate and definite; and it is very rarely that any personal exercise of discretion is necessary. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

Granting a
dissolution.

The Executive Council consists of two classes of members, viz.: —(a) Members forming the Ministry of the day, whether salaried or honorary; (b) all ex-Ministers who have not actually resigned or vacated their seats. The latter Councillors take no active part, as such, in the deliberations of the Ministry, the title being merely an honorary distinction. The expression "Governor in Council," occurring so frequently in Victorian Acts, means the Governor by and with the advice of such members of the Executive Council as are included in the former category mentioned above. Even in its active phase, that of the existing Ministry, the Executive Council has two shapes, the formal and the informal. The latter, which is spoken of as the "Cabinet," is the real core and essence of the Government. In its private meetings at the Premier's office no one

The
Executive
Council.

is admitted but the actual Ministry of the day, no records of the meetings transpire, and no official notice is ever taken of the proceedings. The former is presided over by the Governor, and attended by the Clerk of the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

Responsible
Ministers.

The number of salaried Ministers is now limited to eight, and the salaries to £8,400; four at least must be members of the Council or Assembly, but not more than two shall be members of the Council nor more than six of the Assembly. Upon accepting salaried office a Minister vacates his seat in Parliament, but he is re-eligible, and a subsequent change from one office to another does not necessitate his re-election. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—usually fills the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. In the present Ministry, however, the Premier (the Hon. John Murray) is the Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, and the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer.

The Parlia-
ment.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for

services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

It is also provided by Section 57 of The Constitution that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. At the first election the member in each constituency who, of the two elected, receives the higher number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in the electoral division on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. The Victorian Adult Suffrage Act, which received the Royal assent on 15th February, 1909, provides for womanhood suffrage in elections for the Council under the same property and other conditions as relate to men. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Legislative Council.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted

The Legislative Assembly.

of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act (No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district during which particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

**Limitation
of election
expenses.**

By an Act (No. 1891) passed on the 24th December, 1903, it is provided that the electoral expenses (other than personal expenses in travelling and attending election meetings) of a candidate for the Legislative Council and Assembly shall not exceed £400 and £150 respectively. A limitation is also placed upon the matters in respect of which such sums may be expended. No electoral expenses shall be incurred by or on behalf of a candidate except in respect of:—(1) The expenses of printing, advertising, publishing, issuing, and distributing addresses and notices, and purchase of rolls. (2) The expenses of stationery, messages, postage, and telegrams. (3) The expenses of holding public meetings, and hiring halls for that purpose. (4) The expenses of committee rooms. (5) One scrutineer at each polling booth, and no more. (6) One agent for any electoral province or district.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1910.

The fourth Commonwealth elections were held on 13th April, 1910.

All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have Franchise. lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1910.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	703,699	703,699	468,535	468,532	66·58	66·58
New South Wales	834,662	811,629	512,802	501,917	61·44	61·84
Queensland ..	279,031	279,031	170,634	170,634	61·15	61·15
South Australia ..	207,655	121,175	110,503	67,041	53·21	55·33
Western Australia	134,979	134,979	83,893	83,893	62·15	62·15
Tasmania ..	98,456	98,456	57,609	57,609	58·51	58·51
Australia ..	2,258,482	2,148,969	1,403,976	1,349,626	62·16	62·80

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, where about two-thirds of the electors went to the poll. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland come next in order, in each of which a percentage of more than three-fifths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State (except New South Wales in 1901) a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1910 than at any previous Commonwealth election. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—62·15—is remarkable when contrasted with the previous highest percentage, viz., 36·95 in 1901.

Males and
females—
votes
recorded.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of April, 1910:—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	245,666	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales ..	444,269	390,393	301,167	211,635	67·79	54·21
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia ..	105,301	102,354	63,384	47,119	60·19	46·03
Western Australia ..	80,996	53,983	53,704	30,189	66·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	802,030	601,946	67·58	56·17

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1910.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	346,050	357,649	346,050	357,649	245,663	222,869	70·99	62·32
New South Wales ..	444,269	390,393	431,702	379,927	294,049	207,868	68·11	54·71
Queensland ..	158,436	120,595	158,436	120,595	104,570	66,064	66·00	54·78
South Australia ..	105,301	102,354	59,581	61,594	37,189	29,855	32·42	48·47
Western Australia ..	80,996	53,983	80,996	53,983	53,704	30,189	66·30	55·92
Tasmania ..	51,731	46,725	51,731	46,725	33,539	24,070	64·83	51·51
Australia ..	1,186,783	1,071,699	1,128,496	1,020,473	768,714	580,912	68·12	56·93

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in Victoria than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Western Australia, where 55·92 per cent. of women on the rolls attended the polling booths. This latter percentage is a vast improvement on the figures returned for the western State at the

elections in 1903 and 1906, viz., 15.57 and 29.12 per cent. respectively. For the whole Commonwealth 68 men and 57 women in every 100 recorded their votes.

The following table contains some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the four Commonwealth elections which have been held:—

Percentage of electors who voted at four Commonwealth elections.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	53.09	51.18	56.72	66.58	56.04	53.83	56.73	66.58
New South Wales	65.81	47.21	51.70	61.44	66.38	48.88	52.67	61.84
Queensland	49.45	54.83	45.94	61.15	60.35	57.03	45.92	61.15
South Australia	40.80	32.65	36.51	53.21	40.76	40.53	40.32	55.33
Western Australia	32.68	28.35	36.23	62.15	36.95	30.41	36.24	62.15
Tasmania	47.62	45.00	54.18	58.51	46.99	44.99	55.35	58.51
Australia	53.04	46.86	50.21	62.16	55.69	50.27	51.48	62.80

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	53.09	56.89	62.30	70.99	45.63	51.14	62.32
New South Wales	65.81	52.70	58.57	67.79	41.16	43.90	54.21
Queensland	49.45	62.49	53.03	66.00	44.94	37.14	54.78
South Australia	40.80	41.58	44.45	60.19	23.28	23.43	46.03
Western Australia	32.68	35.96	40.67	66.30	14.86	28.74	55.92
Tasmania	47.62	54.53	61.65	64.83	34.30	45.95	51.51
Australia	53.04	53.09	56.38	67.58	39.96	43.30	56.17

State.	House of Representatives.						
	Male.				Female.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1903.	1906.	1910.
Victoria	56.04	59.08	62.30	70.99	48.70	51.16	62.32
New South Wales	66.38	54.12	59.43	68.11	43.08	44.87	54.71
Queensland	60.35	64.64	53.01	66.00	47.17	37.12	54.78
South Australia	40.76	51.95	47.19	62.42	29.97	32.34	48.47
Western Australia	36.95	40.54	40.44	66.30	15.57	29.12	55.92
Tasmania	46.99	54.53	62.87	64.83	34.28	47.19	51.51
Australia	55.69	56.47	57.35	68.12	43.50	44.81	56.93

Female franchise is in force in New Zealand, and in all the Australian States for the State as well as the Commonwealth elections.

Informal
ballot-
papers.

The following are the numbers and percentages of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903, 1906, and 1910:—

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, AND 1910.

State.	Senate.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57
New South Wales	15,796	4·87	28,016	7·35	24,213	4·72
Queensland	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,854	5·19
South Australia	1,208	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·33
Western Australia	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43
Tasmania	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,893	3·29
Australia	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·36	64,603	4·60

State.	House of Representatives.					
	1903.		1906.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·58
New South Wales	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59
Queensland	3,057	2·64	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97
South Australia	542	2·69	1,622	4·90	3,356	5·01
Western Australia	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10
Tasmania	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51
Australia	18,666	2·52	36,865	3·73	27,044	2·00

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for the House of Representatives in 1910 as compared with the two previous elections. For the Senate the percentage in 1910 was lower than in 1906, but higher than in 1903.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favour of successful candidates was considerably larger in the last than in the preceding election, as will be seen from the following:—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOUR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED, 1906 AND 1910.

	House of Representatives.	
	1906.	1910.
Victoria	28.18	37.57
New South Wales	30.13	36.00
Queensland	26.42	36.11
South Australia	23.63	30.91
Western Australia	22.43	39.65
Tasmania	29.54	32.82
Australia	28.05	36.33

Proportion of electors voting for successful candidates.

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 26.57 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 32.76 for the highest successful candidate in Western Australia.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910.

At the last triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 2nd June, 1910, nine seats were contested, eight members being returned unopposed. The following table shows the number of electors on the rolls for each province, and also the number of electors who voted in the provinces where elections were held:—

Elections, Legislative Council, 1910.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED AT THE TRIENNIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ON 2ND JUNE, 1910.

Provinces.	Number of Electors.			Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Ballot-papers.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	16,003	4,040	20,043				Uncontested.		
Melbourne ..	13,935	4,403	18,338	7,055	7	7,062	24	12	38.51
Melbourne East ..	12,446	2,668	15,114	5,486	11	5,497	22	27	36.37
" North ..	15,855	2,761	18,616	4,626	12	4,638	15	7	24.91
" South ..	14,752	4,327	19,079	4,592	30	4,622	23	9	24.22
" West ..	15,180	3,006	18,186	7,339	5	7,344	30	64	40.38
Bendigo ..	8,763	2,167	10,930				Uncontested.		
Gippsland ..	10,027	2,042	12,069				Uncontested.		
Nelson ..	8,094	2,098	10,192	4,705	24	4,729	22	203	46.39
Northern ..	9,307	2,036	11,343	4,461	14	4,475	11	33	39.45
North-Eastern ..	9,522	2,387	11,909				Uncontested.		
North-Western ..	9,890	2,321	12,211				Uncontested.		
Southern ..	9,999	2,353	12,352				Uncontested.		
South-Eastern ..	12,372	2,738	15,110	4,912	15	4,927	22	67	32.60
South-Western ..	10,379	2,184	12,563				Uncontested.		
Wellington ..	8,617	1,884	10,501	4,726	33	4,759	27	140	45.32
Western ..	9,879	2,085	11,964				Uncontested.		
Less uncontested Provinces (8)	195,020	45,500	240,520	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	84,462	19,579	104,041	..	..	..	..	..	..
	110,558	25,921	136,479	47,902	151	48,053	196	562	35.21

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1908.

Electoral
Districts —
Legislative
Assembly.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 39 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly was 263,876 (of whom 98,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 88,461 voted, being 53.64 per cent. of the number entitled. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former, in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH DECEMBER, 1908.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford	4,462	(Uncontested)	
Albert Park	5,171	2,751	53·20
Allandale	3,145	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East	4,153	2,473	59·55
Ballaarat West	3,986	2,320	58·20
Barwon	3,997	2,034	50·89
Benalla	3,555	1,589	44·69
Benambra	2,793	1,586	56·78
Bendigo East	4,013	2,242	55·87
Bendigo West	4,321	(Uncontested)	
Boroondara	6,333	2,658	41·97
Borong	2,948	(Uncontested)	
Brighton	4,165	"	
Brunswick	5,460	"	
Bulla	3,936	"	
Carlton	4,222	"	
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,417	"	
Collingwood	4,436	2,471	55·70
Dalhousie	3,600	2,728	75·77
Dandenong	4,365	2,122	48·61
Daylesford	3,235	2,075	64·14
Dundas	3,234	2,169	67·06
Eaglehawk	3,729	2,487	66·69
East Melbourne	4,266	(Uncontested)	
Essendon	6,200	3,237	52·21
Evelyn	3,717	1,365	36·72
Fitzroy	4,057	2,172	53·53
Flemington	5,444	2,759	50·68
Geelong	4,486	2,547	56·78
Gippsland East	3,172	1,535	48·39
Gippsland North	3,157	1,981	62·75
Gippsland South	3,898	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West	3,262	"	
Glenelg	3,633	"	
Goulburn Valley	3,273	"	

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH DECEMBER,
1908—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville	3,582	2,265	63·23
Gunbower	3,104	(Uncontested)	
Hampden	4,025	2,026	50·34
Hawthorn	5,999	2,856	47·61
Jika Jika	6,039	2,882	47·72
Kara Kara	3,288	(Uncontested)	
Korong	2,710	"	
Lowan	3,021	"	
Maryborough	3,940	"	
Melbourne	5,636	2,206	39·14
Mornington	4,185	(Uncontested)	
North Melbourne	5,362	"	
Ovens	2,949	1,727	58·56
Polwarth	3,815	2,215	58·06
Port Fairy	3,644	2,501	68·63
Port Melbourne	5,405	(Uncontested)	
Prahran	4,969	2,627	52·86
Richmond	5,230	2,735	52·29
Rodney	3,542	(Uncontested)	
Stawell and Ararat	3,330	2,124	63·78
St. Kilda	5,010	1,851	36·95
Swan Hill	3,246	(Uncontested)	
Toorak	4,910	2,273	46·29
Upper Goulburn	3,763	2,164	57·50
Walhalla	2,897	(Uncontested)	
Wangaratta	3,849	"	
Waranga	2,929	2,111	72·07
Warrenheip	2,891	1,762	60·94
Warrnambool	3,217	1,840	57·19
Williamstown	6,148	2,995	48·72
	263,876	..	..
Less uncontested districts (26)	98,957	..	..
Total	164,919	88,461	53·64

The number of persons who voted by post was 3,790; owing to the suddenness of the dissolution no voters' certificates could be issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Collingwood, viz., 55·70 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 75·77 per cent.; Waranga, 72·07 per cent.; Port Fairy, 68·63 per cent.; Dundas, 67·06 per cent.; and Eaglehawk, 66·69 per cent., were the most keenly contested

Proportion
of votes
polled,
1866 to
1908.

The following are the proportions who voted at the last eighteen general elections of the State Lower House in districts in which the elections were contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1908.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	1889	66·58
1868	61·59	1892	65·12
1871	65·02	1894	70·99
1874	61·00	1897	70·33
1877	62·29	1900	63·47
1880 (February) ...	66·56	1902	65·47
1880 (July)	65·85	1904	66·72
1883	64·96	1907	61·26
1886	64·70	1908	53·64

The small proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the last election is accounted for by polling day having been fixed for the 29th December, when a great number of electors were away holiday-making, and also by the fact that in country districts the farmers were engaged in harvesting operations.

Duration of
Parlia-
ments and
sessions.

The twenty-first Parliament was opened on 9th July, 1907, and dissolved on 7th December, 1908, the duration thus extending over 518 days. This was the shortest Parliament since 1880, with one exception, viz., that of 1902-3.

The twenty-second Parliament was opened for a short session on 7th January, 1909, and prorogued on 2nd March, 1909; the second session was opened on 30th June, 1909, and prorogued on 4th January, 1910, and the third session was opened on 6th July, 1910, and prorogued on 13th January, 1911.

The following is a statement of the duration of each Parliament since the establishment of responsible government, the number of days in session during each Parliament, and the percentage of the latter to the duration:—

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1911.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st	1856-8	Days. 991	691	69·7
2nd	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th	1880	49	46	93·9
11th	1880-2	926	802	86·6

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1911.—
continued.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
12th	1883-6	Days. 1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd (1st, 2nd & 3rd Sessions)	1909-11	..	436	..

It will be seen that there was a greater percentage of working days during the nineteenth Parliament than during any other since 1882. Excluding the nineteenth Parliament, the tendency of late years is, according to the above figures, towards shorter sessions than formerly. The longest recess was in 1866-7, when 230 days elapsed between the closing of the second and the opening of the third session of the fifth Parliament; in 1905-6 the recess lasted 196 days.

Long
sessions
and
recesses.

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1910.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1910:—

Act No.	Date.
2242.	13th July.—This Act applies £1,123,902 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2243.	16th August.—The <i>University Act 1910</i> , to be construed as one with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, validates the tenure of office of certain members of the Council of the University appointed by the Governor in Council whose seats may have become vacant on account of the expiration of their term of office as members of Parliament, provided that such members have secured re-election to the Legislature.
2244.	30th August.—This Act applies £448,033 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2245.	9th September.—This Act applies £976,849 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11.
2246.	6th October.—The <i>St. Kilda Land Act 1910</i> provides for the closing of certain streets in the City of St. Kilda, and also for the sale of an allotment of Crown land in St. Kilda to the trustees of the Methodist Church.
2247.	6th October.—The <i>Beulah Show Yards Land Act 1910</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the township of Beulah as a site for show yards.

- | Act No. | Date. |
|---------|--|
| 2248. | 6th October.—The <i>Ballarat Public Gardens Land Act</i> 1910 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of certain land in the City of Ballarat, reserved as a site for public gardens. |
| 2249. | 6th October.—The <i>Commissions of Inquiry Act</i> 1910 empowers a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Governor in Council to send for witnesses, and examine them on oath. Severe penalties are provided should a witness fail to produce any document required. |
| 2250. | 11th October.—The <i>Wrongs Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890, provides that where death has been caused by wrongful act or neglect, and there is no executor or administrator of the person deceased, or where no action has been taken within six months after the death, proceedings may be taken by the persons interested. In assessing damages, any sums payable under any contract of life assurance, benefit society, or trade union, are not to be taken into account. Proof of loss of service to the plaintiff by the woman or girl in cases of seduction is by this Act rendered unnecessary. |
| 2251. | 11th October.—The <i>Bankers' Book Evidence Act</i> 1910 amends the Evidence Act of 1890. In all legal proceedings under the Act, a copy of any entry in a banker's book is to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the transactions recorded, but proof must be given that the entry was made in the ordinary course of business, and that the book is under the control of the bank. Where a bank is a party to any legal proceeding, the other parties to the suit are at liberty to inspect and make extracts from the original entries in the bank's books. If a bank is not a party to the proceedings, the banker is not compelled to produce the books of the bank unless an order is made by a Court or Judge directing that such be done. |
| 2252. | 11th October.—The <i>Stock Mortgages Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with Part VIII. of the <i>Instruments Act</i> 1890, amends the law relating to mortgages on stock. |
| 2253. | 11th October.—The <i>Fences Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, enacts a penalty for setting traps for hares or rabbits within twelve yards of a vermin-proof fence. The owner or occupier of the land, or any person acting under his authority, and an inspector acting under the authority of the Vermin Destruction Acts, are exempted from this penalty. |
| 2254. | 19th October.—The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act</i> 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1890, gives power to extend the water supply area. |
| 2255. | 19th October.—The <i>Aborigines Act</i> 1910, to be read with the Act of 1890, extends the powers of the Board for the protection of the aborigines so that it may deal with any half-caste in the same manner as a full-blooded aboriginal is dealt with under the original Act. |
| 2256. | 19th October.—This Act applies £952,386 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1910-11. |

Act No. Date.

2257. 15th November.—The *Dentists Act* 1910 amends the law relating to dentistry. No person is allowed to practise dentistry unless registered or recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria. Permission cannot be given by a dentist to an unregistered person to perform dental work, nor to use the name of a registered dentist by advertisement or other means calculated to lead the public to believe that such person is authorized to practise on behalf of such dentist. Restrictions are placed on the use of unregistered titles, or on the use of words such as "dental company," "dental institute," "dental college," or "dental hospital" by any person, whether registered as a dentist or not. The right of a legally qualified medical man to practise dentistry, which was conferred under the original Act, is repealed, but any qualified medical practitioner carrying on a dental practice when this Act came into force is entitled to be registered if application be made within twelve months after the passing of the Act. A medical man may perform any dental operation in the ordinary course of his medical or surgical practice, or where the services of a dentist are not reasonably available. Any person who has attained the age of 21 years, and who has practised dental surgery or dentistry in Victoria for a period of at least three years immediately prior to the commencement of this Act may, on application within six months thereafter to the Dental Board, be entitled to have his name recorded by the Board. This gives the applicant the right to practice dentistry in Victoria, but in any notice exhibited at his business address the word "registered" must not be used, only the words "Recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria."
2258. 15th November.—The *Homing Pigeons Act* 1910 enacts a penalty against any person who kills, wounds, or in any way injures any homing pigeon. In addition to the penalty, the offender must pay the owner the full value of the pigeon destroyed.
2259. 15th November.—The *Mont Park Land Act* 1910 provides for the exchange of certain land at Mont Park for asylum purposes.
2260. 30th November.—The *Geelong and District Trustees Company Limited Act* authorizes the Company to act as executor and obtain probate and letters of administration in the estates of deceased persons. The assets of the company are to be liable for the proper administration of the estates, and no bond to administer is to be required when the paid-up capital is £20,000, of which £10,000 is invested in Government securities. The company may be appointed trustee, receiver, committee, or guardian of an estate under the *Lunacy Act* 1890. The company is to be paid commission, not to exceed 2½ per cent. of the capital value of any estate committed to its management, and 5 per cent. on the income of such estate. A statement of unclaimed moneys is to be furnished to the Treasurer every six months,

Act No. Date.

and all moneys remaining unclaimed for five years are to be paid to the Receiver of Revenue. The capital of the company is to be in £2 10s. shares, and must not be reduced below £20,000. No member is to hold more than 300 shares. No more than 25s. per share is to be called up, and 25s. per share must be available when winding up the company.

2261. 30th November.—The *Forests Act 1910*, to be read as one with the Act of 1907 and amending Acts enlarges the term "forest officer," and extends the expression "protected forest" to include every unused road and water frontage. Power is given to acquire private land for forest purposes, but no more than £2,000 can be expended in one year without the sanction of Parliament. The penalty for lighting a fire in a forest is increased. Authority is given to dedicate a timber reserve as a permanent forest, and to establish forest pounds. Any holder of a grazing lease or licence within a reserved forest is empowered to impound cattle trespassing on his leased or licensed land. Agistment fees are to be charged the owners of all cattle found depasturing within a reserved forest. Forest produce cut, removed, or otherwise dealt with contrary to the Act may be seized and disposed of. Power is given to the Conservator of Forests to prescribe what returns shall be furnished every month by persons licensed to cut timber. Unauthorized occupation of or wilfully depasturing cattle on forest lands is punishable for a first offence by a fine not exceeding £5, for a second offence after an interval of fourteen clear days by a sum not exceeding £20, and for any subsequent offence after a like interval by a sum not exceeding £50. Unbranded wild cattle over the age of twelve months at any time depasturing on any forest are deemed to be the property of the Crown.

2262. 30th November.—The *Melbourne Benevolent Asylum Act 1910* amends the Act of 1904 by declaring that the site of the Benevolent Asylum in North Melbourne, after provision is made for streets and rights-of-way, be subdivided into building allotments in manner approved of by the Board of Land and Works, and sold in separate lots by public auction, and if not then sold may be thereafter disposed of in separate lots by public auction or by private contract, or partly by the one mode and partly by the other.

2263. 30th November.—The *Geelong Market Site Act 1910* enables the Council of the City of Geelong to grant building leases of portion of the land known as the General Market site.

2264. 30th November.—The *Marquis of Linlithgow Memorial Site Act 1910* provides for the setting apart of a site for the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Marquis of Linlithgow.

2265. 17th December.—The *Arbitration Act 1910* amends the law relating to arbitration.

Act No. Date.

2266. 17th December.—The *St. Kilda Shore Act* 1910 authorizes the resumption by the Crown of certain land vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, which may be devoted to the recreation, convenience, or amusement of the people.
2267. 17th December.—The *Municipal Endowment Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1911, the endowment payable to municipalities under the latter Act.
2268. 17th December.—The *Railways Advances Act* 1910 authorizes the temporary application out of "the Public Account" of any sum not exceeding £200,000 for the purpose of substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway.
2269. 17th December.—The *Court of Mines Act* 1910 empowers the Courts of Mines to deal with special cases stated by a warden.
2270. 17th December.—The *Administration and Probate Duties Act* 1910 relates to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons.
2271. 17th December.—The *Crown Lands Reserves Act* 1910 revokes the permanent reservation of certain Crown lands in the counties of Millewa, Croajingolong, and Dargo.
2272. 17th December.—The *Kerang and Koondrook Tramway Act* 1910 provides that the shire of Kerang repay to the Treasurer of Victoria by ten annual instalments of £1,682 2s. 6d., forty annual instalments of £1,756 17s., and one of £1,817 17s. 6d., a loan of £27,825, granted in 1888 from the Country Tramways Trust Fund for the construction of the Kerang and Koondrook Tramway, the total liability on account of which, including interest unpaid (£9,556), amounted on 13th May, 1910, to £37,381. Power is given to the Council to levy annually a special tramway rate in respect of all rateable property within the tramway area to the amount that may be necessary to pay the annual instalment of principal and interest. The municipality may also appropriate the municipal fund for the same purpose. If instalments are not paid the Treasurer may withhold payment to the municipality of endowment, equivalent of licence fees, &c., and may also appoint a person to make and levy tramway rates. The Governor in Council may authorize the transfer of the property to the Victorian Railways Commissioners before the debt is repaid, the consideration by way of compensation to the municipality to be settled by arbitration, it being obligatory for the municipality to pay all instalments of principal and interest to date of transfer.
2273. 17th December.—The *Seeds Act* 1910 repeals the *Adulteration of Seeds Act* 1896. Every invoice, agreement, circular, or advertisement relating to seeds constitute a warranty by the vendor that such seeds are for planting or sowing, and are of the kinds specified, and contain no greater amount of foreign ingredients than is stated. When seeds are sold

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in packets the year in which such seeds are grown must be clearly and indelibly marked upon the outside of each packet. Any purchaser of seeds is entitled on payment of a prescribed fee to have these examined by a botanist of the Department of Agriculture or his deputy, and to receive a certificate of the results of the examination. The penalty for a contravention of the Act is not to exceed £10, and the vendor is exempt from the penalty on conviction of the actual offender. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, or pease, do not come within the provisions of this Act.

2274. 17th December.—The *Artificial Manures Act* 1910 amends the Acts of 1904 and 1905, and provides that a register of brands be kept by the Secretary for Agriculture. The form of application is to set forth the full name and place of business of the applicant; the name, figure, trade mark, or other sign to be attached to the manure and intended for identifying it, which the applicant desires to have registered; the name and address of the manufacturer or importer of the manure; the place of manufacture; the raw material from which the manure is manufactured or prepared; a statement of the results of a chemical analysis of the manure, stating the proportion per centum in which the manure contains the three ingredients—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash; the retail price per ton of the manure, and such other matters as may be prescribed. A list of all registered brands is to be published annually in the *Government Gazette*, and manure is to be sold only under registered brand. The chemist of the Department of Agriculture is to compile a complete list of all the manures in respect of which brands are registered, showing the price asked for same, the average unit values, and the several brands registered in respect of such manures.

2275. 17th December.—The *Melbourne College of Divinity Act* 1910 provides for the constitution and incorporation of a College of Divinity under the name of the Melbourne College of Divinity. The College is to consist of 16 male members—6 representatives of the Church of England in Victoria, 4 of the Presbyterian Church, 4 of the Methodist Church, 1 of the Baptist Union, and 1 of the Congregational Union. The College is not to be affiliated with the Melbourne University. Power is given to confer diplomas, certificates, and degrees. For the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, an applicant must first have obtained a degree in the Melbourne University or a degree in some other university recognised by the University of Melbourne as of corresponding value, and he must subsequently have completed a prescribed course of study of at least two years' duration and passed at least two examinations. The College may make regulations for allowing candidates *bonâ fide* engaged in the regular work or calling of a profession to complete the course, and to pass the examinations

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within the time and in the manner provided in the regulations. The degree of Doctor of Divinity will not be conferred upon any person unless such person is a Bachelor of Divinity of at least seven years' standing, and has obtained, in the University of Melbourne, or some other university, the degree of Master or Doctor in some faculty. No religious test will be imposed on candidates, examiners, or officers, and the provisions of the Act, unless otherwise provided, extend to both sexes.

2276. 17th December.—The *Railway Lands Acquisition Act* 1910, to be construed as one with the Act of 1893, authorizes the Governor in Council to make a declaration that lands in the vicinity of the proposed site of a railway station, not exceeding in any one case 200 acres, be acquired for township purposes. The Engineer-in-Chief must include this land in the maps, plans, and elevations of the railway, and the Railway Construction Trust must proceed to acquire, by agreement or compulsory purchase, the land on behalf of the Crown concurrently with the acquisition of the land required for the railway.

2277. 17th December.—The *Public Account Advances Act* 1910 gives power to issue temporarily out of the Public Account, sums not exceeding £500,000 to meet expenditure on closer settlement, railways, public works, and water supply.

2278. 17th December.—The *Income Tax Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1911 payable on incomes earned in 1910. Incomes of £200 per annum or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d. in the £1, and life insurance companies 8d. The Income Tax Acts are continued in force until the 31st December, 1913.

2279. 17th December.—The *Bees Act* 1910 enables the Governor in Council to declare any portion of Victoria in which any disease affecting bees exists a proclaimed area, and to prohibit the sending or bringing of bees into any proclaimed area, or the sending or removal from a proclaimed area into any other part of Victoria of bees, comb or beehives likely to spread disease. If an inspector certifies that any bees are diseased, the Minister may order their destruction. Beehives, honey, or wax fittings, apparatus, or utensils liable to spread disease must be disinfected, and if these articles cannot be effectively cleansed they may be destroyed. No compensation is to be allowed for damage occasioned by carrying out the Act unless the same was wilful.

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2280. 17th December.—The *Savings Banks Act* 1910 further amends the Savings Banks Acts. The total amount for which mortgage bonds and debentures may be issued is not to exceed £6,000,000. The period for the redemption of debentures is to be fixed so that not more than £1,000,000 will be required in any period of five consecutive financial years to pay off debentures maturing in such period. An extension of the *Crédit Foncier* system is provided for in section 5, which enables the Commissioners to make advances on residential or shop properties, with the restriction that not more than £1,000 is to be advanced on any one property. The Commissioners may require the repayment of advances to be made monthly or quarterly instead of half-yearly, and the repayments are to be, for every £100 advanced, at the rate of not less than 12s. 6d. per month, or £1 17s. 6d. per quarter until the balance of the advance has been reduced to one-half of the amount of the valuation, after which the payments may be by smaller amounts.
2281. 17th December.—The *Residence Areas Holders Act* 1910, to be read with the *Mines Act* 1890, enables the warden of a district to register the widow of a holder of a residence area dying intestate as the holder of the area, provided the buildings and other improvements thereon do not exceed £200 in value, and the whole of the real and personal estate does not exceed £250. The occupation or residence of the deceased holder is to be credited to the widow.
2282. 17th December.—The *Licensing Districts Inhabitants Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1890. In determining the statutory number of inhabitants in a Licensing District, five times the number of "male" ratepayers instead of the total ratepayers is to be taken. The electoral registrar for every electoral division must, in the month of November in every year, send by post to the clerk of the Licensing Court a copy of the roll of ratepaying electors with a certificate setting forth the number of persons on the roll who appear to be male ratepayers. In any case where the number of inhabitants of any Licensing District has been determined upon a roll of ratepaying electors which includes females, the number is to be amended by a member of the Licensing Court, so that it shall be five times the number of male ratepayers on the roll.
2283. 26th December.—This Act applies £3,973,060 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11, and appropriates supplies granted during the session amounting to £6,574,230 to the service of the Government.
2284. 26th December.—The *Land Tax Act* 1910 provides for a tax on the unimproved value and for the assessment of land. The rate of tax is fixed at one-half penny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value

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where the unimproved value exceeds £250. The exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to or exceeds £500. Unimproved value is defined as the amount that the land might be expected to realize at the time of valuation if offered for sale, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The Commissioner may appoint assessors to make valuations of land, or may use the valuations made by local authorities.

2285. 4th January, 1911.—The *Railway Loan Application Act* 1910 sanctions the issue and application of £2,475,593 out of loan funds for railways, tramways, and other works.
2286. 4th January, 1911.—The *Victorian Loan Act* 1910 authorizes the raising of £2,000,000 to be expended on railways, irrigation, and water supply works, purchase of wire netting, and on other public works.
2287. 4th January, 1911.—The *Duties Collection Act* 1910 amends the law relating to the assessment, collection, and payment of duties on the estates of deceased persons and of certain duties under the Stamps Acts.
2288. 4th January, 1911.—The *Electoral Act* 1910, to be read with the *Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890, alters the law relating to parliamentary elections. Every person of the full age of twenty-one years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, and who has resided in Victoria for the six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment is entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll in respect of lands or tenements in the district where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and he cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. For the purpose of compiling the general roll, the Minister may direct that householders' schedules be prepared, and that an electoral canvass be taken. Provision is made for voting by post at elections for the Legislative Council or Assembly.
2289. 4th January, 1911.—The *Water Supply Loans Application Act* 1910 sanctions the issue and application of £566,175 available under loan Acts for water supply in country districts and for other purposes.
2290. 4th January, 1911.—The *Kow Plains to Murrayville Railway Construction Act* 1910 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Kow Plains to Murrayville.
2291. 4th January, 1911.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, gives Special Boards power to fix the number or proportionate number of apprentices and improvers who may be employed in any factory or shop and when determining the rates of pay payable to them to

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take into consideration their age, sex, and experience. The Act is not contravened if the apprentices were employed under indentures of apprenticeship entered into prior to 31st December, 1910.

2292. 4th January, 1911.—The *Gold Buyers Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1907.

The privilege of holding a gold buyer's and a gold assayer's licence is extended, and now includes a bank, the registrar or principal officer of any School of Mines, the Government Savings Bank at Ballarat, Bendigo, and such other places as the Governor in Council may decide. The hours for buying or receiving gold are from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 6 o'clock in the evening, except Saturdays, when gold may be bought or received up till 8 o'clock. Power is given to a School of Mines or bank to buy gold which has been obtained outside the district for which a licence is held, but the facts connected therewith must be reported to the police. A temporary gold buyer's licence may be granted to the clerk or deputy of a licensed gold buyer, if the latter is unable to act through illness or any other good cause. Annual gold assayers' licences may be issued to the holder of any right from any other person to remove or treat tailings. Provision is made for a foreman of a testing plant or a registered prospector or miner to smelt gold without a licence. Persons who buy wrought gold must be licensed, and must keep a register book showing the full name and address of the person from whom any wrought gold is bought, the price paid for, and the weight of the gold, the date of purchase, and any other particulars that may be prescribed. The gold must be kept for at least seven days in the same condition as when purchased. Similar restrictions are imposed on dealers in precious stones. Persons who sell gold to the Mint or who export gold must give full information in such form as may be required.

2293. 4th January, 1911.—The *Companies Act* 1910 consolidates and amends the law relating to companies. The constitution and incorporation, management, and administration and winding-up of companies, the distribution and reduction of share capital, registration of an unlimited company as limited, unlimited liability of directors, and the application of the Act to companies formed and registered under former Companies Acts, are dealt with. Sections show the procedure to be adopted with regard to companies and societies established outside Victoria, and the winding-up of unregistered companies.

2294. 4th January, 1911.—The *Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act* 1910 consolidates and amends the Acts of 1907 and 1909.

2295. 4th January, 1911.—The *Local Government Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1903, enables councils to make by-laws prohibiting quarrying or blasting operations, and to purchase any track way, or pavement of

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iron, steel, wood, or stone, or machinery for quarrying or crushing stone for road-making purposes, or machines for making or rolling roads.

2296. 4th January, 1911.—The *Footscray Municipal Loan Act* 1910 sanctions the application of £12,912, portion of a loan of £80,000 raised in 1892, to other purposes than that for which it was originally raised.

2297. 4th January, 1911.—The *Special Funds Act* 1910 provides for the transfer out of the Assurance Fund under the *Transfer of Land Act* 1890, of a sum of money not exceeding £150,000, portion of which is allotted for the establishment in the Treasury of certain Trust Funds as follows:—£50,000 to the Teachers' Residences Fund, for the erection of residences for State school teachers, or for the maintenance of any such residences erected by means of money provided from this fund; £15,000 to the Closer Settlements Fire Insurance Fund; £15,000 to the Government Buildings Fire Insurance Fund; £4,000 to the Government Employes Accident Fund; £15,000 to the Public Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund; and £11,000 to the Office of Titles Strong Room Fund, to be expended on the enlargement of the strong room at the Office of Titles. With the exceptions of the amounts to be expended on teachers' residences, and the improvements at the Titles Office, the sums lent to the funds are to be re-paid to the Assurance Fund.

2298. 4th January, 1911.—The *Hawthorn Tramways Act* 1910 extends the provisions of the *Tramways Act* 1890 to the municipality of Hawthorn, and gives authority to the municipality to construct an electric tramway, commencing in Glenferrie-road at the southern boundary of the municipality and extending northerly along Glenferrie-road to the centre of Barker's-road.

2299. 4th January, 1911.—The *Kew Tramways Act* 1910 extends the provisions of the Act to the municipality of Kew, and authorizes the construction of several electric tramways in the municipality of Kew.

2300. 4th January, 1911.—The *Wonthaggi Borough Act* 1910 provides for the constitution under the Local Government Acts of the borough of Wonthaggi by severing portion of the shire of Phillip Island and Woolamai. Permission is given to borrow £10,000 within the first three years.

2301. 4th January, 1911.—The *Education Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, alters the law relating to education and to officers and teachers of the Education Department. Power is given to appoint a Council of Public Education, consisting of 20 members, four of whom are to be representatives of the Education Department, four of registered schools, three of the University of Melbourne, three of technical education, one of education in music, and five of industrial interests, of whom not less than two are to be representatives of agriculture. Payment is

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to be made for the service given by members. The duties of the Teachers and Schools Registration Board are to be transferred to the Council. The functions of the Council are to report to the Minister upon methods of or development in public education in other countries which it is desirable to introduce into Victoria, to prepare an annual report upon questions relating to the development and general administration of public education in Victoria, and the due co-ordination of all branches of public education, and to state the terms and conditions upon which teachers from schools registered as secondary schools should, in its opinion, be appointed as teachers in higher elementary schools or in district high schools. The Council may appoint a Registration Committee, whose duty it will be to determine whether a school shall be registered under the Act as a sub-primary, primary, or secondary school, or as a school with any two or three of such departments, and to determine the classification of teachers. Boards of Advice are abolished, and the duties hitherto carried out by them may be performed by the Minister or an officer appointed by him. The Governor in Council may appoint school committees, to be nominated by parents, whose duty it will be to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, to carry out any necessary work in connexion with the maintenance or repair of or additions to the buildings or the school grounds, to promote the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the school-rooms, and the formation of a school library and museum, to provide for the necessary cleaning and for the sanitary services of the school, to visit the school and to record their opinion as to its general condition and efficient management, to arrange where necessary for suitable board and lodging at reasonable rates for the teachers (especially women teachers), and generally to stimulate interest in the school. The Governor in Council may, by Proclamation, declare any State school a higher elementary school or a district high school, but such is not to be established unless the Minister is satisfied that adequate provision does not exist in the locality for secondary education of an approved kind, and that an average attendance of at least 50 pupils, with the necessary qualifications, is assured. Power is given to purchase any registered school open for three years likely to be closed or prejudicially affected on account of the establishment of a district high school, and appoint as teachers any members of the staff considered suitable for such employment. Continuation classes may be established in technical, higher elementary or district high schools, in which, in addition to further instruction in subjects of free instruction one-third of the course

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of study is to be in elementary science (including the laws of health), and in subjects involved in manual training or in domestic arts. Regulations may be made requiring the attendance in the evening of boys until the age of 17 years at these classes. Provision is made for the establishment of preparatory trade classes, trade schools, and technical schools, for pupils actually engaged or preparing to be engaged in industrial, agricultural, commercial, or domestic pursuits. Other sections deal with attendance at school, medical inspection of school children, and provision for meals for children who are unable by reason of lack of food to take full advantage of the education provided for them.

2302. 4th January, 1911.—The *Coleraine Land Act* 1910 provides for the sale of certain land set apart for show-yards at Coleraine, and for the purchase of a new site from the proceeds of the sale.

2303. 4th January, 1911.—The *Yarrowonga Land Act* 1910 provides for the sale of certain land set apart as a site for a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library at Yarrowonga, and for the purchase of a new site from the proceeds of the sale.

2304. 4th January, 1911.—The *Kyneton Temperance Hall Act* 1910 provides for the sale of certain land set apart as a site for a Temperance Hall at Kyneton, and for the purchase of a new site from the proceeds of the sale.

2305. 4th January, 1911.—The *Factories and Shops Act* 1910, to be read with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, gives power, in the case of any Special Board appointed, to define the area or locality within which its determination shall be operative, and also to appoint more than one Special Board for any process, trade, or business. The exemption in the Principal Act is repealed so far as it applies to creameries, butter and cheese factories, and concentrated and condensed milk factories. A penalty of £25 may be enacted against an employer for dismissing from his employment any employé because he is a member of a Special Board, or has given information with regard to matters under the Factories Acts to an Inspector of Factories, or after giving reasonable notice has absented himself from work through being engaged in other duties as a member of the Special Board. In fixing the lowest prices or rates the Special Board is to take into consideration the nature of the work, the manner in which it is to be done, the age and sex of the workers, the place or locality where the work is to be done, the hour of the day or night when the work is to be performed, whether more than six consecutive days' work is to be done, whether the work is casual, and any recognised usage or custom in the manner of carrying out the work. The Board may also fix the hours of work each day, and determine

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a higher price or rate to be paid for time worked outside the ordinary hours, and may further fix special prices or rates for work to be done on a Sunday or a public holiday. The Special Board is not to sit during working hours, except by mutual agreement. Apprentices over the age of 21 years may, with the sanction in writing of the Minister, be bound by indentures of apprenticeship. Power is given to extend the determinations of Special Boards to shires. The rates fixed by Boards for engine-drivers, &c., engineering, blacksmithing, and general ironwork are to supersede rates fixed by other Boards for the same classes of employés. An extension of the powers of the Board for engine-drivers and the Carters Board is provided for. Female children over 14 years of age may be granted permission to work in a factory if the poverty of the parents makes it desirable that the child obtain employment. The pay of engine-drivers for work done on a Sunday is to be at the rate of not less than time and a half. A limitation of 10s. a week is placed on the amount that may be charged as rent to a manager or assistant required to reside on the premises. Girls under the age of 18 years are not permitted to lift or carry a greater weight than 25 lbs. No premium is allowed to be paid on account of apprentices, &c., in the hairdressing business, and the person to whom a chair, &c., in a barber's shop is let is deemed to be an employé. Material is not to be given by the occupier of a factory to unregistered workers to be made up into articles of clothing. Butchers' shops are to close at 8 p.m. on the day before a public holiday. The metropolitan Saturday half-holiday is made permanent. A yearly holiday is provided for pastrycooks, and bread carters are to have two holidays a month. Restrictions are placed on the hours for carting goods, and the employer must provide a book in which the hours worked by the carter must be entered. An annual factory holiday is provided in the following trades:—Brush-making, carpentering, coach-building, coopering, furniture, and saw-milling. Regulations may be made to fix hours and half-holidays for the employés of caterers. It is punishable for an auctioneer to sell new goods on any day when the shops usually selling such goods are closed. The annual number of days on which overtime may be worked by women and girls has been reduced from 40 to 25, and the amount of tea money which must be paid has been increased from sixpence to one shilling. Watchmen are to have one holiday a week. Every fish or poultry shop must close on the last Monday in February each year, and all employés must be given a holiday on that day. The annual holiday for fruit and vegetable shops has been changed from the first Wednesday in February

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to the corresponding day in March. Employers are to pay, at least once a fortnight, wages earned by persons engaged in factories or shops. An annual holiday is provided for all shops selling uncooked meat, and for every factory in which small goods are made in the city of Bendigo and borough of Eaglehawk.

2306. 4th January, 1911.—The *Crimes Act* 1910 amends the law relating to criminal procedure so far as it affects the release of insane prisoners detained during the Governor's pleasure or the release of prisoners on recognisances, and also the issue of search warrants by justices.

2307. 4th January, 1911.—The *Public Works Loan Application Act* 1910 issues and applies £122,000 out of loan funds for public works.

2308. 4th January, 1911.—The *Victorian Government Special Inscribed Stock Act* 1910 authorizes the creation of a special stock for sale to Friendly Societies. The rate of interest is 4 per cent., the stock is to be sold at par, and the amount that may be raised is £2,000,000, which may be expended on railways and irrigation and water supply works in country districts. One-half per cent. of the amount borrowed is to be set apart annually out of revenue for redemption purposes. When money is required for the purposes of the society, application must be made in the prescribed form, accompanied by a statutory declaration of the facts and supported by such other evidence as the Treasurer may require. After the expiration of four days from the receipt of the application the Treasurer is to make the money available, and all stock is to be redeemed at par. Any stock which has not been otherwise redeemed may be redeemed at any time after 31st May, 1931, on Parliament providing funds for the purpose.

2309. 4th January, 1911.—The *Closer Settlement Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1909 (No. 2) by declaring that the restriction on transfer of allotments, as set forth in section 79, does not apply to lands disposed of prior to the commencement of the latter Act.

2310. 4th January, 1911.—The *Railways Act* 1910 gives power to appoint to permanent positions in the Railway Department employes who have served five years, or periods aggregating five years, during the preceding seven years. Certain officers named in a schedule to the Act, who were transferred or temporarily transferred from the Railway Department to the Income Tax Office, have been classified as officers of the 5th Class in the Clerical Division of the Public Service from the respective dates of their transfers.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governors
of Victoria.

The following return shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of the State, since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, f G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robin- son, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th November, 1886	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. f (acting)	16th November, 1889	27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, f K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant- Governor (acting)	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th November, 1907
	6th July, 1908 ...	27th July, 1908
	19th May ...	24th May, 1911
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ...	19th May, 1911
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24th May, 1911 ...	In office

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1899.

The following list shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851, up to the establishment of responsible government in 1855:—

Ministers
the Crown
1851 to
1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.
William Lonsdale ..	Colonial Secretary ..	15th July, 1851
Alastair Mackenzie ..	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Charles Hotson Ebdon ..	Auditor-General ..	
Robert Hoddle ..	Surveyor-General ..	
Alexander McCrae ..	Chief Postmaster ..	
William Foster Stawell ..	Attorney-General ..	
Redmond Barry ..	Solicitor-General ...	13th April, 1852
James Horatio Nelson Cassell	Collector of Customs ..	
Edward Eyre Williams ..	Solicitor-General ..	
James Croke ..	Solicitor-General ...	
Frederick Armand Powlett	Colonial Treasurer ..	
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Auditor-General ..	
Andrew Clarke ..	Surveyor-General ..	1st July, 1853
John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster	Colonial Secretary ..	20th July, 1853
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Collector of Customs	5th December, 1853
Edward Grimes ..	Auditor-General ..	8th December, 1853
Robert Molesworth ..	Solicitor-General ..	4th January, 1854
William Clark Haines ..	Colonial Secretary ..	12th December, 1854

Ministries
1855 to 1911.

In the following list will be found the names of the Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac-Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	11th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Sir Thomas Bent, K.C.M.G.	16th February, 1904	8th January, 1909	1,789
33. John Murray ...	8th January, 1909	Still in office	

Murray
Ministry.

On 8th January, 1909, Sir Thomas Bent placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. John Murray. The following are the names of and the offices held by the Ministers:—

NAME.			OFFICE.
Murray, John	...	...	Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour.
Graham, George	...	...	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Watt, William Alexander	...	...	Treasurer.

STATE MINISTRY—*continued.*

Name.	Office.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ...	Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McKenzie, Hugh	President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Billson, Alfred Arthur	Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McBride, Peter	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Thomson, John	Honorary Minister.
Cameron, James	Honorary Minister.
Edgar, W. H., M.L.C.	Honorary Minister.
Hagelthorn, F., M.L.C.	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1911.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks	1913
	Hon. J. Sternberg	1916
East Yarra ..	Hon. E. Miller	1913
	Hon. J. Balfour	1916
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson	1913
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1916
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1913
	Hon. J. McWhae	1916
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan	1913
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1916
Melbourne North..	Hon. W. J. Evans	1913
	Hon. D. Melville	1916
Melbourne South..	Hon. T. Luxton	1913
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1916
Melbourne West ..	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Honorary Minister)	1913
	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1916
Nelson ..	Hon. J. D. Brown (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General)	1913
	Hon. T. Beggs	1916
Northern ..	Hon. R. H. S. Abbott	1913
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works)	1916
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little	1913
	Hon. A. O. Sachse	1916
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Honorary Minister)	1913
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1916

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*continued*.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.				Date of Retirement.
Southern ..	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke .. .. .	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. Dr. W. H. Embling .. .. .	..	..	..	1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde .. .. .	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. A. Adamson .. .. .	..	..	..	1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin .. .. .	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. T. C. Harwood (Chairman of Committees)	..	..	..	1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald .. .. .	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. F. W. Brown .. .. .	..	..	..	1916
Western ..	Hon. E. J. White .. .. .	..	..	..	1913
	Hon. W. S. Manifold .. .. .	..	..	..	1916

Clerk of Parliaments and of the Legislative Council: T. G. Watson, C.M.G., J.P.

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

Usher and Accountant: R. W. V. McCall.

Clerk of Committees and Clerk of the Papers: H. H. Pearson.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ...	... Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park ...	... Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale ...	... Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East ...	... Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West ...	... A. N. McKissock.
Barwon ...	... J. F. Farrer.
Benalla ...	... J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ...	... A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East ...	... Vacant.
Bendigo West ...	... D. Smith.
Boroondara ...	... Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung ...	... W. Hutchinson.
Brighton ...	... O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick ...	... J. R. Jewell.
Bulla ...	... Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton ...	... R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon ...	... H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood ...	... M. Hannah.
Dalhousie ...	... R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ...	... W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ...	... Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas ...	... Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister).
Eaglehawk ...	... T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne ...	... Sir H. Weedon.
Essendon ...	... Hon. W. A. Watt (Treasurer).
Evelyn ...	... Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy ...	... J. W. Billson.
Flemington ...	... E. C. Warde.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Geelong ...	... W. Plain.
Gippsland East ...	... Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland North ...	... J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ...	... T. Livingston.
Gippsland West ...	... Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Gleneelg ...	... H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley ...	... Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Grenville ...	... D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower ...	... J. Cullen.
Hampden ...	... D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ...	... Hon. George Swinburne.
Jika Jika ...	... J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara ...	... Hon. P. McBride (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Korong ...	... Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan ...	... R. Stanley.
Maryborough ...	... Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ...	... A. Rogers.
Mornington ...	... Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne ...	... G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ...	... Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Railways).
Polwarth ...	... C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy ...	... J. Wall.
Port Melbourne ...	... G. Sangster.
Prahran ...	... Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond ...	... E. J. Cotter.
Rodney ...	... Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands).
St. Kilda ...	... R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	... R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	... J. Gray.
Toorak ...	... N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	... G. A. Cookson.
Walhalla ...	... S. Barnes.
Wangaratta ...	... Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	... M. Cussen.
Warrenheip ...	... G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	... Hon. John Murray (Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour).
Williamstown ...	... J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly : H. H. Newton.

Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills : W. R. Alexander.

Reader and Clerk of the Record : H. F. Mortley.

Clerk of Committees and Serjeant-at-Arms : W. R. Heywood.

Clerk of the Papers : J. M. Worthington.

Accountant and Clerk : P. P. Conlan.

Chief *Hansard* Reporter : E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls-General and Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Bosschart, W. L.	Netherlands.
Lyle, M.	Colombia.
Were, F. W.	Denmark.
Bray, John P.	United States.
Sanders, Lewis	Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. X.	Belgium.
Ryan, Dr. Charles	Turkey.
Mercatelli, Commendatore Luigi	Italy.
Paxton, J. M.	Peru.
Frandin, J. H.	France.
Miki Saito	Japan.
Walsh, F.	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto	Norway.
Bünz, Herr (acting)	Germany.
Tillock, James T.	Argentine Republic.
Jehlitschka, H.	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R.	Greece.
D'Abaza, A. N.	Russia.
Dunn, E. W. T.	Brazil.
Royle, C. J.	Paraguay.
Tong Ying Tung	China.
Gundelach, M. S.	Ecuador.
Moore, F. H.	Hawaii.

CONSULS.

Stöving, G.	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander	Germany.
Stahel, G.	Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David	Japan.
Loyer, J. F.	Peru.
Freeman, Colonel A., C.M.G.	Portugal.
Driffeld, L. G.	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.)	Turkey.
Curtain, R. J.	Greece.
Walters, H. A.	Uruguay.
Vanderkelen, F.	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M.	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A.	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry	Spain.
Oldham, A. E.	Servia.
Assche, O. Van	Netherlands.
Medina, R.	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A.	Mexico.
Jewell, J. F.	United States.
Turner, Sir George	Sweden.
Phillips, E.	Ecuador and Panama.

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

VICE-CONSULS.

Amschel, J. ...	...	Germany.
Braund, A. E. (acting) ...	...	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, R. J. ...	...	Denmark.
Pigeonneau, G. ...	...	France.
Waern, J. D. ...	...	Sweden.
Bentzon, S. ...	...	Norway.
Martin, G. ...	...	Norway.
Sheppard, H. A. ...	...	Brazil, United States of
Belcher, E. N. ...	...	Denmark.
Bloomfield, A. S. ...	...	} Paraguay
Fraser, W. S. (acting) ...	...
Bechervaise, E. ...	...	Sweden.
Stewart, J. C. ...	...	Russia.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Appended is a list of the principal officers in the Public Service of Victoria, including the Judiciary and other officers not under the provisions of the Public Service Acts. Officers of Parliament are given above, in conjunction with members of the Houses. Those in the Departments of Trade and Customs, Post and Telegraph, and Defence are given under the section dealing with the Commonwealth, of which those Departments form a part:—

Chief Justice ...	...	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges ...	...	Sir Thomas A'Beckett, K.B. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges ...	...	A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes		T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles ...	...	W. C. Guest, M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ...	...	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane ...	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London ...	...	Hon. Sir J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General ...	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector		Dr. B. B. Ham, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police ...	...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons		J. W. Stranger.
Director of Agriculture ...	...	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne		C. J. Z. Woinarski.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ...	...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist ...	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*State Rivers and Water Supply
Commissioners—

Chairman	...	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	...	...	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	...	...	W. Cattanach.

Lands Purchase and Management Board—

Chairman	...	...	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	...	...	Thos. Hastie.
Member	...	...	F. E. Lee.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary ..	...	...	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	...	...	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	...	...	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	...	...	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Explosives	...	...	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	...	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	...	...	A. M. Laughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	...	...	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	...	...	Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy.
Inspection of Stores	...	...	Inspector (Vacant).
Marine Board	...	...	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	...	...	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reform- atory Schools	...	...	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	...	...	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	...	...	Inspector-General (Vacant).
Police	...	...	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Premier	...	...	Secretary, F. T. Short.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	...	...	Chief Librarian and Secretary, F. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	...	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	...	...	M. A. Minogue.
Accountant	...	...	H. C. H. Agg.
Chief Clerk	...	...	T. E. Meek.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	...	...	J. H. Kerr.
Inspector of Charities (acting)	...	...	H. C. Malcolm.
Tender Board	...	...	Secretary (Vacant).
Income Tax	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Hender- son.
Land Tax	...	...	Deputy Commissioner, W. B. House.
Government Printer	...	...	J. Kemp.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	...	...	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	...	...	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector...	...	...	A. Fussell, M.A.
Training College	...	...	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 17 others.
Coroner, &c.	...	...	R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Registrar of Probates (acting), J. Carter.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c. (acting)	...	...	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c.	...	...	H. Hosken.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. W. Skene.
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	J. Macgibbon.
Curator, Botanic Gardens	...	...	J. Cronin.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	E. T. Drake.
Inspector General	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Chief Architect	...	...	G. W. Watson.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	...	...	J. D. Gillan.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Chief Engineer	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Secretary for Mines	...	...	W. Dickson.
Director of Geological Survey	...	...	E. J. Dunn
Chief Clerk (Mines)	...	...	P. Cohen.
Chief Mining Inspector	...	...	A. H. Merrin.
Chief Draughtsman and Mining Surveyor	...	...	W. Thorn.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	T. W. H. Holmes.
Assistant Medical Inspector	...	...	Dr. E. Robertson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	...	(Vacant).
Government Analytical Chemist	...	...	P. R. Scott.
Entomologist	...	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Stock and Dairy Supervision	...	...	Chief Veterinary Inspector, S. S. Cameron.
Engineer	...	...	A. S. Kenyon.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Secretary	...	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	...	H. R. Mackay.
Chief Clerk	...	...	A. W. Crooke.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

Commissioners	...	...	W. Fitzpatrick (Chairman), C. E. Norman, L. J. McClelland.
Secretary	...	...	E. B. Jones.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	...	...	M. E. Kernot.
General Passenger and Freight Agent	...	...	W. E. Keast.
General Superintendent of Transportation	...	...	C. Macaw.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	...	...	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	...	...	E. C. Blazey.
Chief Accountant	...	...	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	...	...	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	...	...	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	...	...	T. H. Woodroffe.
Workshops Manager	...	...	T. Smith.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works (acting)	...	...	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works (acting)	...	...	W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Way	...	...	E. H. Ballard.
Telegraph Superintendent	...	...	W. A. Holmes.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master	...	...	E. S. Wardell.
Superintendent of Bullion Office	...	...	Major M. L. Bagge.
First Assayer	...	...	F. R. Power.
Registrar and Accountant	...	...	A. M. Le Souëf.
First Clerk	...	...	W. M. Robins.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1910:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.		Name.
Mathematics	...	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	...	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	...	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	...	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology	...	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	...	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	...	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	...	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

PROFESSORS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Natural Philosophy	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.
Law	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Veterinary Pathology	Gilruth, J. A., D.V. Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

LECTURERS.

Equity	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening)	Brown, E. B., B.Sc.
French	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	Maudsley, H., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy	Anderson, J. H., M.B., B.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery	Stapley, W., M.D., D.V.Sc.
" Medicine	Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc.
" Hygiene	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc.
" Parasitology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Botany	White, Miss Rose Ethel Janet, D.Sc.
Classics (Evening)	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	Clark, D., M.M.E.
Civil Engineering	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
"	Wrigley, L. J., M.A.
"	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
"	Williams, Miss M. A., B.A.
"	Mitchell, Miss S. E., B.A.
English	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
History (Evening)	Shann, E. O. G., B.A.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chemistry	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and *Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology	Hall, T. S., M.A., D.Sc.

* Appointed Professor of Chemistry, University of Queensland, December, 1910.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
Biology	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
Natural Philosophy	Love, E. F. J., M.A., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Geology	Summers, H. St. John, M.Sc.
Physiology	Jona, J. L. D.Sc.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	Shaw, C. G., M.D., B.S.
"	Mackenzie, J. F. C., M.B., B.S.
"	Shields, J. W., M.B., B.S.
"	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Pathology	Trinca, A. J., M.B., B.S.
"	Lamble, G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology	Adeney, A. W.
"	Fitzgerald, E. J., L.R.C.P.
"	Sayce, O. A.*

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar	Bainbridge, J. P.
Chief Clerk	James, J. F. C.
Librarian	Bromby, E. H., M.A.

* Died 29th April, 1911.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman W. J. C. Riddell.

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 J. Baragwanath, J.P., F. G. Farr, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicolson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
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 T. Carroll, representing the City of Malvern.
 T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
 Robert Beckett, J.P., representing the Town of Camberwell.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*

Commissioners—*continued.*

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 E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.
 A. E. Woolhouse, representing the Town of Northcote.
 Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
 W. H. Treganowan, J.P., representing the Town of Williamstown.
 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Borough of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

Secretary	...	...	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer	C. Kussmaul.

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Commissioners appointed by—

Governor in Council	J. S. White; Hon. W. Pitt (Chairman); J. B. Tucker; Hon. D. Melville, M.L.C.; D. Methven.
Corporation of Melbourne	...	...	W. Strong, T. J. Davey.
Municipality of South Melbourne	...	...	J. L. Murphy.
„ Port Melbourne	...	...	O. Sinclair.
„ Williamstown	...	...	J. J. Liston.
„ Footscray	...	...	J. Stewart.
Shipowners registered at Melbourne	...	...	H. C. Pigott. W. T. Appleton. E. Northcote.
Merchants of Melbourne	...	...	C. Duckett. V. B. Trapp. W. M. McPherson.
Secretary	...	...	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	...	...	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer and Inspector of Dredging and Transport	...	...	John Halliday.
Harbor Master	...	...	W. G. Vincent.

GEE LONG HARBOR TRUST.

Commissioners—	...	...	G. F. Holden (Chairman); E. H. Lascelles, J. Hill.
Secretary	...	...	J. Dudley.
Engineer	...	...	A. C. Mackenzie.
Inspecting Engineer	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	Captain George A. Molland.

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Members	...	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council. W. Burton, J.P., City of Melbourne

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued*.Members—*continued*

				William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group.
				J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group.
				J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs.
				J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs.
				A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires.
				H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Secretary ...	...	...	...	T. W. H. Holmes.
Accountant ...	...	...	...	J. G. Evans.
Engineering Inspectors	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., and J. Johnston, M.D.

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Examiner in Navigation and Seaman-ship				H. Goodrham.
Examiner in Pilotage	D. Russell.
Counsel	E. J. D. Guinness.
Secretary	J. G. McKie.

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President	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dunbar, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, J. L. Stalker.

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Members	Robert Barr. Thomas F. Cumming.
Secretary	James Lock.
Accountant	W. H. Banks.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Members	C. A. Topp, M.A., I.S.O. W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham.
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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Amongst the various enactments which became law for Victoria on its separation from New South Wales, was a provision in the Imperial Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the inhabitants of every county to form districts for the purpose of local government, and to establish elective District Councils, with power to frame by-laws for making and maintaining roads, establishing schools, levying local tolls and rates, &c. Many of the provisions of the Act were found to be unworkable and expensive in the details, and the District Councils therefore discontinued their meetings and practical working under the Act. Improved legislation being required, an Act was passed in 1853 establishing a central Road Board for the whole Colony, with an Inspector-General, and staff, and also providing for the creation of local Road Districts under the management of Road Boards. This Act made provision chiefly for local government in country districts, and the greater part of it remained in force until 1863, when it was repealed, and replaced by the Roads Districts and Shires Act. In the meanwhile suburban districts and towns were growing up, and in 1859 an Act was passed for the establishment of municipal institutions in Victoria. This Act also continued in force till 1863, when its chief provisions were merged into the Municipal Corporations Act. Further improvements and extensions have been from time to time made in the Acts dealing with local government, and it is now practically universal throughout Victoria, all but about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may be declared a town; or, having a revenue of £20,000, may be declared a city. Any portion of Victoria containing rateable property capable of yielding £1,500 on a rate of one shilling in the pound may be constituted a shire. There are 61 cities, towns, and

Cities,
towns,
boroughs,
and shires.

boroughs in Victoria, and 146 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

Townships.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Municipal
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act, 29th December, 1854—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or there are not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Municipal
electors

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50 ...	One vote.
" " " " "	£50 to £100 ...	Two votes.
" " " " "	£100 and upwards ...	Three votes.

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25 ...	One vote.
" " " " "	£25 to £75 ...	Two votes.
" " " " "	£75 and upwards ...	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to

enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression land includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon. Rateable property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in each year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or a public or local body, then upon the owner of the property. Extra rates may be levied in any one or more subdivisions of a district, on requisition by not less than two-thirds of the councillors for the subdivision, provided that both rates together in any subdivision do not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound. Extra rates are levied on all properties alike in the subdivision; but where any works or undertakings are for the special benefit of any particular portion of the municipal district, "a separate rate" may be levied, with the consent of a majority of the occupiers, and of one-third at least of the owners of the properties affected. The rates to be levied may be differential according to the benefits to be received by different properties, and the amount of the rate must be such as will, in the opinion of the council, suffice to provide for the payment of interest, and periodical repayments of, or sinking fund for, the loan raised on the security of such rate. Rates—
general,
separate,
&c.

Where under any Act a council is empowered to execute any work at the cost of the owners, or to require such owners to do so, a special improvement charge may be made on the properties affected, on the security of which money may be borrowed for the carrying out of such work. Improvement charge.

Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years of second importance in the State, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the State, are not subject to the Local Government Acts, except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town in 1842, and was ordained a city in 1847. Geelong was incorporated as a town in 1849, and proclaimed a city in 1910. Incorporation of
Melbourne
and
Geelong.

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1910—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Commonwealth of Australia comprises the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and its area is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles. The following are the areas of the different States, as officially computed:—

AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	310,372
Queensland	670,500
South Australia	903,600
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Total Australia	2,974,581

Position of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australian States, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, and the Government House at Perth:—

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

State.	Capital City.								
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.				
		°	'	"	°	'	"		
Victoria	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	32		
New South Wales	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	23		
Queensland	Brisbane ...	27	28	0	153	1	36		
South Australia	Adelaide ...	34	55	34	138	35	4		
Western Australia	Perth ...	31	57	24	115	52	42		
Tasmania	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	19	57		

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Site.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation fixed the seat of Government

at Dalgety, New South Wales; but on 14th December, 1908, this Act was repealed, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1908*:—

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be in the district of Yass-Canberra, in the State of New South Wales. Yass-Canberra.

The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

The government of the Territory is provided for by the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1910*.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Act constituting the Commonwealth was passed by the Imperial Parliament and proclaimed in Australia on 1st January, 1901. Its leading features are as follows:— Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Constitution indissoluble, and to come in force by Imperial Proclamation.

The Parliament is to consist of the King, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Governor-General appointed to act for the King. Parliament.

Senate to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Senators are elected for six years, but, after a general election, the tenure of office is so arranged that half the number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once. Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years. House of Representatives.

The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, and transferred State departments, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the jurisdiction of the Parliament. Powers of Parliament.

Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited. Money Bills.

Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law. Dead-locks.

A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.

Executive power vested in King and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State. Executive.

State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed. Departments transferred.

High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.

Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods. Judicature. Finance and Trade.

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 25s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population.

Water rights.

Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.

Inter-State Commission.

Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.

State Debts.

Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.

Protection to States.

Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.

Federal Capital.

Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.

Alteration of Constitution.

Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

The representation of the States in the present House of Representatives is as follows:—

New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	27
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	22
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	9
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	7
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	5

Total Members, House of Representatives 75

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth was opened in Melbourne on 9th May, 1901, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.V.S., who was authorized as His Majesty's High Commissioner by letters patent. Besides the Duke and Duchess and suite, the Governor-General, and Members of Parliament, there were present at this memorable function an assemblage of 12,000 people—embracing official representatives from other British Colonies, the Foreign Consuls, Admirals and Captains of visiting war ships (British and Foreign), Commonwealth and State Government officials, representatives of Provincial bodies, societies, and institutions, as well as leading Australian citizens and visitors.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1910.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1910:—

- No. 1. 3rd July.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1910-11 grants and applies £744,331 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 2. 6th August.—The *Trust Fund Advances Act* 1910 authorizes a temporary advance of a sum not exceeding £500,000 from the Trust Fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be credited to the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people, and to be re-paid on or before the 30th June, 1911.
- No. 3. 6th August.—The *Constitution Alteration (State Debts) Act* 1909 alters, with the approval of the electors as required by the Constitution, the provision in section 105 of the Federal Constitution Act which gave the Commonwealth power to take over from the States their public debts "as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth," by allowing the Federal Government to take over the debts whether incurred prior to or since the inauguration of the Commonwealth.
- No. 4. 9th August.—The *Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1910 grants and applies £3,500,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purpose of defraying the expenditure on account of Invalid and Old-age Pensions.
- No. 5. 12th August.—The *Supply Act* (No. 2) 1910-11 grants and applies £1,280,876 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 6. 16th August.—The *Naval Loan Repeal Act* 1910 repeals the Act of 1909.
- No. 7. 29th August.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1904-09. An employé is defined to mean any person employed in an industry or whose usual occupation is in that industry. An industrial dispute under this Act must extend beyond the limits of any one State, and includes any dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on, by or under the control of the Commonwealth or a State, or any public authority constituted under the Commonwealth or a State, and any threatened, impending, or probable industrial dispute. The clause in the original Act exempting persons engaged in domestic service and in agricultural, viticultural, horticultural, and dairying pursuits from being included under the term "industry," has been repealed. For the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute the President of the Arbitration Court may summon any person to attend a conference presided over by himself, and the penalty for refusing to attend such conference is fixed at £500. Other sections of the original Act in which amendments have been made relate to disputes of which the Court has cognizance, certificate as to membership of organization, power to decide according to merits,

representation of parties, also power of amendment of the plaint, and to grant minimum wage and preference for members of organizations. In making an award the Court is not necessarily restricted to the specific relief claimed by the parties, but may include in the award anything which the Court thinks necessary for the purpose of preventing or settling the dispute. The Court may appoint a Board of Reference for the purpose of assisting in carrying out its decisions. In the original Act preference was denied any organization which permitted the application of its funds to political purposes, but this clause has been omitted in this Act. The schedule showing the conditions to be complied with by associations applying for registration has been repealed, and another schedule substituted.

No. 8. 2nd September.—The *Surplus Revenue Act* 1910 relates to the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the several States. The Braddon clause in the Constitution, requiring the Commonwealth to return to the States not less than three-fourths of the net revenue from duties of Customs and of Excise, expired on 31st December, 1910, and is succeeded by a provision for a payment of 25s. per head of the population of each State for ten years, beginning on 1st July, 1910. An amount of £450,000, shown in a schedule to the Act, is to be deducted from the payments to the States during the financial year 1910-11, which practically is equivalent to making the Braddon clause operate to 30th June, 1910. A special payment to Western Australia for ten years, commencing with £250,000 the first year and diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, is to be made by the Commonwealth, one half of the amount of the payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. The Commonwealth Statistician is authorized to ascertain the population as at the 31st December in the financial year in respect of which the payment or debit is to be made.

No. 9. 7th September.—The *Customs (Inter-State Accounts) Act* 1910 repeals the sections of the *Customs Act* 1901 which provided that records of all dutiable goods passing from one State to another were to be kept.

No. 10. 16th September.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1901-08. The time during which an immigrant may be required to pass the dictation test has been extended from one to two years after he has entered the Commonwealth. For being concerned either directly or indirectly in bringing immigrants secretly to the Commonwealth a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment, or both, may be inflicted, and a similar fine or term of imprisonment may be imposed for producing false naturalization papers. Power is given to search for prohibited immigrants in any vessel, building, premises, or place.

No. 11. 16th September.—The *Australian Notes Act* 1910 authorizes the issue of Australian notes. No State notes are to be circulated six months after the commencement of this Act under a penalty of £500. The denominations in which the notes may be issued are 10s., £1, £5, £10, or any multiple of £10, and for temporary use the forms of State notes or bank notes may be taken. The moneys derived from the issue of the notes are to be placed to the credit of a Trust account. A gold reserve of one-fourth of the amount of notes issued up to seven million pounds, and an amount equal to the value of the notes issued in excess of that amount, must be held by the Treasurer. The remainder may be invested in securities of the United Kingdom, of the Commonwealth or of a State, or may be deposited in a bank. Australian notes are not to be pledged by the Treasurer with a bank or person as security for money. A monthly statement of notes issued and reserve held is to be published in the *Gazette*. Every bank must keep a record of the bank notes issued and not redeemed at the close of business on Monday of every week, and on or before the 31st March in each year must send to the Treasurer a copy of such record for the previous calendar year verified by declaration. Treasury-bills, to the amount of Australian notes issued and not redeemed, may be issued by the Treasurer, the currency not to exceed five years from the date of issue, and the interest not to exceed 4 per cent. The proceeds are to be devoted to the redemption of Australian notes. The penalty for forging or uttering notes or bills of the Commonwealth is 14 years' imprisonment, and for possession of forged notes or bills four years' imprisonment. Other heavy penalties are provided for offences against the Act, such as making a false declaration, making or using false forms, personating any person entitled to any Commonwealth security, making out or delivering any Commonwealth security for a greater or lesser amount than that to which the person on whose behalf it is made is entitled, and copying or defacing Australian notes. Illicit forms are to be confiscated, and counterfeit notes are to be marked with the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless." A search warrant may be issued authorizing a constable to enter and search any building and take away any article which he has reasonable ground to believe is forfeited under the Act, and bring it before a Court of summary jurisdiction.

No. 12. 1st October.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1910-11 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £2,323,196 for the service of the year 1910-11 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.

No. 13. 8th October.—The *Supply Act* (No. 3) 1910-11 grants and applies £816,619 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11.

- No. 14. 10th October.—The *Bank Notes Tax Act* 1910 imposes a tax at the rate of ten pounds per cent. for each year in respect of all bank notes issued or re-issued after the commencement of this Act. The tax is payable before the 30th June following the year when imposed.
- No. 15. 21st October.—The *Trust Fund Advances Act* 1910 (No. 2) authorizes a temporary advance to the Consolidated Revenue of an amount not exceeding £1,500,000 from the Trust Fund not held for the purposes of the reserve in section 9 of the *Australian Notes Act* 1910, such amount to be re-paid with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on or before the 30th June, 1911.
- No. 16. 25th October.—The *Sugar Bounty Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1905. The date of the bounty on sugar-cane or beet grown by white labour, which was fixed to terminate on 1st January, 1913, has been extended indefinitely, and the diminishing sliding scale of rates of bounty, which was to operate in 1911 and 1912, has been abolished. Every person who claims the bounty must certify to the Minister the conditions of employment and the rates of wages paid to any labour employed by him, and if these are below the standard rates prescribed by any Commonwealth or State industrial authority or obtainable in the locality the payment of the whole or any part of the bounty may be withheld.
- No. 17. 25th October.—The *Excise (Sugar) Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1905 by omitting the words 1st January, 1913, as the latest date on which the Excise duty of 4s. per cwt. on manufactured sugar can be collected, and by abolishing the descending scale of rates of Excise duty on sugar which was to come into force in 1911 and 1912.
- No. 18. 12th November.—The *Naval Appropriation Act* 1910 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,590,000 towards the construction of a fleet for the naval defence of Australia.
- No. 19. 14th November.—The *Patents, Trade Marks and Designs Act* 1910 relates to the administration of Acts on these subjects passed by former Parliaments.
- No. 20. 16th November.—The *Northern Territory Acceptance Act* 1910 provides for the acceptance by the Commonwealth from the State of South Australia of the Northern Territory as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth. The liability for State loans in respect to the Northern Territory has been assumed by the Commonwealth, which also undertakes, if so required, to pay compensation for the portion of the overland telegraph line within the Territory, in lieu of being responsible for the indebtedness of the State in respect thereof. The Commonwealth Government has agreed to acquire the Port Augusta railway, and to construct a transcontinental line from Port Darwin southwards to a point on the northern boundary of South Australia, and to connect the Port Augusta railway therewith. Authority is

also given to construct a railway westerly from any point on the Port Augusta railway through South Australia proper to any point on its western boundary.

- No. 21. 16th November.—The *Land Tax Act* 1910 imposes a progressive land tax upon unimproved land values. The rates of tax and a short account of the provisions of the measure will be found in part "Finance" of this volume.
- No. 22. 17th November.—The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1910 relates to the administration, imposition, assessment, and collection of the foregoing tax.
- No. 23. 17th November.—The *Shale Oils Bounties Act* 1910 provides for the payment of bounties on the manufacture of kerosene and paraffin wax from Australian shale. The rate of bounty is 2d. per gallon on kerosene, the product of shale, having a flashing point of not lower than 73 degrees Fahrenheit, and the maximum amounts which may be paid are £8,000 in 1910-11, and £16,000 in each of the years 1911-12 and 1912-13. For refined paraffin wax the bounty is 2s. 6d. per cwt., on account of which £2,000 may be spent in 1910-11, and £4,000 in each of the two following years.
- No. 24. 25th November.—The *Postal Rates Act* 1910, to commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation, amends the Postal Acts, and makes uniform throughout Australia the rates for postage on letters, letter-cards, post-cards, books, printed papers, magazines, commercial papers, patterns, and samples. The rate for letters is 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
- No. 25. 25th November.—The *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910 provides for the Provisional Government of the Territory for the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth.
- No. 26. 25th November.—The *Emigration Act* 1910 prohibits any person from taking out of the Commonwealth, except a permit is obtained, any child who is under contract to perform theatrical, operatic, or other work, or any aboriginal native. The emigration of any child of European race, unless in the care of some adult person of the same race, is also an offence.
- No. 27. 25th November.—The *Northern Territory (Administration) Act* 1910 provides for the Provisional Government of the Northern Territory.
- No. 28. 25th November.—The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1901. The publication of unauthorized telephone lists is prohibited. The penalty for breaking or damaging telegraph posts has been increased, and where the offender is under the age of 16 years the father of the child may be ordered to pay compensation for the repairs rendered necessary.
- No. 29. 25th November.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1906-09.
- No. 30. 25th November.—The *Naval Defence Act* 1910 deals with the administration and service of the Naval Forces, and obligations in respect of naval training of those persons liable under the Defence Act to

be trained in the Citizens Forces who are allotted to the Naval Forces, and gives special power to build ships and construct docks, ship-yards, foundries, &c., for naval purposes. Transfers between the King's Naval Forces and Commonwealth Naval Forces may be effected. Provision for the widow or family or for himself, as the case requires, may be made out of the Consolidated Revenue, when any member of the Naval Forces is killed on active service or on duty, or becomes incapacitated from earning his living from wounds or disease contracted on active service. Funds for annuities or gratuities in case of injury or retirement may be established.

- No. 31. 1st December.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1906-09.
- No. 32. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1908-9 grants and applies a further sum of £29,017 for the service of the year 1908-9 for purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 33. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1910-11 grants and applies a further sum of £61,175 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 34. 1st December.—The *Judiciary Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1903-7 by determining the jurisdiction of the High Court as to constitutional questions referred to it by the Governor-General.
- No. 35. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1910-11 grants and applies a further sum of £467,950 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1910-11.
- No. 36. 1st December.—The *Customs Act* 1910 amends the law relating to the prohibition to export certain goods, smuggling and unlawful importation and exportation of goods, and makes other minor alterations in the Act of 1901.
- No. 37. 1st December.—The *Defence Act* 1910 amends the Act of 1903-09. Promotion above the rank of captain is not to be given until an officer has passed a course of practical and theoretical instruction by the members of the General Staff, and above that of major until he has passed a course of instruction by the members of the General Staff during which he has shown himself fitted to command in the field a force of all arms. Persons exempt from service include Judges of Federal or State Courts, police, stipendiary or special magistrates, ministers of religion, members and officers of the Parliament of the Commonwealth or of a State, persons employed in the police or prison services or in lighthouses, medical practitioners or nurses in public hospitals, persons not substantially of European origin, persons reported by medical authorities as unfit for naval or military service, and persons whose conscientious beliefs do not allow them to bear arms. Military uniforms are to be supplied free of charge

to all members of the Citizen Forces. An alteration has been made in the age of males subject to periodic training in the Citizen Forces which in the original Act embraced persons aged from 18 to 20 years but has now been extended to include persons aged 18 to 25 years. Amendments have been made in the duration of training in the direction of requiring portion of the work to be done in camps for specified periods. Special provision is made for pupils in educational establishments and for the exemption of theological students when pursuing their studies, this exemption to cease when the latter have completed their course or have left the Theological College. The Military College is to be under the direction of a Commandant assisted by a staff, as prescribed, for the education of candidates for commissions in all arms of the Military Forces. Students in the college must be British subjects, and are to be formed into a College Corps. No person who is not a graduate of the Military College is to be appointed an officer of the Permanent Forces five years after its establishment.

- No. 38. 1st December.—The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1908-9 appropriates a further sum of £120,780 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1908-9.
- No. 39. 1st December.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1910 authorizes a number of alterations in the duties payable under the Tariff Acts of 1908.
- No. 40. 1st December.—The *Supply Act* (No. 1) 1911-12 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum of £1,315,976 for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 41. 1st December.—The *Appropriation Act* 1910-11 grants and applies £3,253,080 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1910-11, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £6,094,906, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on 1st January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., who

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

continued in occupation of the office until the 17th September, 1908. On the 18th September, the Right Hon. William Humble, Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., assumed the office of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth.

Governors
of Austral-
asian
States.

The names of the present Governors of the States and New Zealand and the dependencies, and the dates of their assumption of office, are as follows:—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria	Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet	24 May, 1911
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales	Frederick J. N. Thesiger, Lord Chelms- ford, K.C.M.G.	28 May 1909
Queensland	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909
South Australia	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	29 March, 1909
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant- Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	31 May, 1909
Tasmania	Major-Gen., Sir Harry Barron, C.V.O.	29 Sept., 1909
New Zealand	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G.	22 June, 1910
Fiji	Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.B.	21 Dec., 1910
Papua	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Nov., 1908

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

First
Common-
wealth
Ministry.

At the Proclamation ceremony the members of the first Commonwealth Ministry were sworn in. The following were their names and the respective offices filled by them:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs : The Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C.

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

Treasurer : The Right Hon. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Minister for Home Affairs : The Hon. Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Trade and Customs : The Right Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, P.C., K.C.

Minister for Defence : The Hon. Sir James Robert Dickson, K.C.M.G.
Died January, 1901, succeeded by Sir John Forrest.

Postmaster-General : The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Succeeded in January, 1901, by Hon. J. G. Drake (re-arrangement of portfolios).

Honorary Ministers : Richard Edward O'Connor, Esq., K.C. (Vice-President of the Executive Council), The Honorable Neil Elliott Lewis, succeeded by the Hon. Sir Philip Fysh, K.C.M.G.

Consequent upon the resignation of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, P.C., K.C., from the Ministry, and the subsequent appointment of the Right Hon. Sir E. Barton, P.C., and Mr. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., to the Bench of the High Court of Australia, the Ministry was re-constituted, with the Hon. A. Deakin as Prime Minister.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth the administrations, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, have been as follows:—

Ministry.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Number of Days in Office.
1. Barton Administration ...	1st Jan., 1901	24th Sept., 1903	997
2. Deakin " ...	24th Sept., 1903	26th April, 1904	216
3. Watson " ...	27th April, 1904	17th Aug., 1904	113
4. Reid-McLean " ...	18th Aug., 1904	4th July, 1905	321
5. Second Deakin " ...	5th July, 1905	13th Nov., 1908	1,228
6. Fisher " ...	13th Nov., 1908	2nd June, 1909	201
7. Deakin-Cook " ...	2nd June, 1909	29th April, 1910	331
8. Second Fisher " ...	29th April, 1910	Still in office	...

Changes in the Ministry.

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

This table shows that Commonwealth Ministries have not remained in office on an average for much longer than one year. The composition of the latest Fisher Ministry is as under:—

Prime Minister and Treasurer: The Hon. Andrew Fisher.
 Attorney-General: The Hon. W. M. Hughes.
 Minister for External Affairs: The Hon. E. L. Batchelor.
 Minister for Home Affairs: The Hon. K. O'Malley.
 Postmaster-General: The Hon. J. Thomas.
 Minister for Defence: The Hon. G. F. Pearce.
 Minister for Trade and Customs: The Hon. F. G. Tudor.
 Vice-President of the Executive Council: The Hon. G. McGregor.
 Honorary Ministers: Senator E. Findley and the Hon. C. E. Frazer.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911.

THE SENATE.

President The Hon. H. Turley.
 Chairman of Committees... The Hon. D. J. O'Keefe.

Victoria—

Barker, S.
 Blakey, A. E. H.
 Findley, Hon. E.
 *Fraser, Hon. S.
 *McColl, Hon. J. H.
 *Russell, E. J.

Queensland—

*Chataway, T. D.
 Givens, T.
 *Sayers, R. J.
 Stewart, Hon. J. C.
 *St. Ledger, A. J. J.
 Turley, Hon. H.

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1913; the remaining members on 30th June, 1916.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911—continued.

THE SENATE—continued.

New South Wales—

Gardiner, A.
 *Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Sir
 Albert J., K.B., V.D.
 McDougall, A.
 *Millen, Hon. E. D.
 Rae, A.
 *Walker, Hon. J. T.

South Australia—

Guthrie, R. S.
 McGregor, Hon. G.
 *Russell, W.
 Story, W. H.
 *Symon, Hon. Sir J. H., K.C.M.G.
 *Vardon, J.

Western Australia—

Buzacott, R.
 de Largie, Hon. H.
 Henderson, G.
 *Lynch, P. J.
 *Needham, E.
 *Pearce, Hon. G. F.

Tasmania—

*Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon.
 C. St. C.
 *Clemons, Hon. J. S.
 *Keating, Hon. J. H.
 Long, Hon. J. J.
 O'Keefe, Hon. D. J.
 Ready, R. K.

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1913; the remaining members on 30th June, 1916.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker The Hon. Charles McDonald.
 Chairman of Committees... The Hon. Alexander Poynton.

VICTORIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Anstey, F.	Bourke.
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.	Kooyong.
Brennan, F.	Batman.
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballaarat.
Fairbairn, G.	Fawkner.
Fenton, J. E.	Maribyrnong.
Harper, Hon. R.	Mernda.
Irvine, Hans W. H.	Grampians.
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C.	Flinders.
Maloney, W.	Melbourne.
Mathews, J.	Melbourne Ports.
McDougall, J. K.	Wannon.
Moloney, P. J.	Indi.
Ozanne, A. T.	Corio.
Palmer, A. C.	Echuca.
Quick, Hon. Sir J., LL.D., K.B.	Bendigo.
Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie.
Sampson, S.	Wimmera.
Scullin, J. H.	Corangamite.
Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra.
Wise, G. H.	Gippsland.
Wynne, Hon. A.	Balaclava.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Brown, Hon. T.	Calare.
Cann, G.	Nepean.
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie.
Catts, J. H.	Cook.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Chanter, Hon. J. M. ...	Riverina.
Chapman, Hon. Austin ...	Eden-Monaro.
Charlton, M. ...	Hunter.
Cook, Hon. Joseph ...	Parramatta.
Foster, F. J. ...	New England.
Fuller, Hon. G. W. ...	Illawarra.
Greene, W. M. ...	Richmond.
Hall, D. R. ...	Werriwa.
Howe, R. ...	Dalley.
Hughes, Hon. W. M. ...	West Sydney.
Johnson, W. E. ...	Lang.
Johnson, W. J. ...	Robertson.
Kelly, W. H. ...	Wentworth.
Lyne, Hon Sir W. J., K.C.M.G. ...	Hume.
Riley, E. ...	South Sydney.
Ryrie, Colonel G. de Laune ...	North Sydney.
Smith, Hon. Bruce, K.C. ...	Parkes.
Spence, Hon. W. G. ...	Darling.
Thomas, Hon. J. ...	Barrier.
Thomson, John ...	Cowper.
Watkins, Hon. D. ...	Newcastle.
Webster, W. ...	Gwydir.
West, J. E. ...	East Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Bamford, Hon. F. W. ...	Herbert.
Edwards, Hon. R. ...	Oxley.
Finlayson, W. F. ...	Brisbane.
Fisher, Hon. A. ...	Wide Bay.
Groom, Hon. L. E. ...	Darling Downs.
Higgs, Hon. W. G. ...	Capricornia.
McDonald, Hon. C. ...	Kennedy.
Page, Hon. J. ...	Maranoa.
Sinclair, H. ...	Moreton.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Archibald, W. O. ...	Hindmarsh.
Batchelor, Hon. E. L. ...	Boothby.
Foster, Hon. R. W. ...	Wakefield.
Glynn, Hon. P. McM. ...	Angas.
Livingston, J. ...	Barker.
Poynton, Hon. A. ...	Grey.
Roberts, E. A. ...	Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Forrest, Right Hon. Sir J., P.C., G.C.M.G. ...	Swan.
Fowler, Hon. J. M. ...	Perth.
Frazer, Hon. C. E. ...	Kalgoorlie.
Hedges, W. N. ...	Fremantle.
Mahon, Hon. H. ...	Coolgardie.

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1911—continued.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

TASMANIA.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>District.</i>
Atkinson, L. ...	Wilmot.
Jensen, Hon. J. A. ...	Bass.
McWilliams, W. J. ...	Franklin.
O'Malley, Hon. K. ...	Darwin.
Smith, W. H. Laird ...	Denison.

Parliamentary Officers.

Senate.—C. B. Boydell, Clerk of the Senate; G. E. Upward, Clerk Assistant; G. H. Monahan, Usher of the Black Rod.
House of Representatives.—C. Gavan Duffy, C.M.G., Clerk of the House; W. A. Gale, Clerk Assistant; T. Woollard, Serjeant-at-Arms.
Reporting Staff.—B. H. Friend, Principal Parliamentary Reporter; D. F. Lumsden, Second Reporter.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice ...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice ...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
„ ...	The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor.
„ ...	The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.
„ ...	The Hon. Henry B. Higgins.
Associate to Chief Justice	N. McGhie.
„ „ Justice Barton	H. B. Jaques
„ „ Justice O'Connor	A. H. O'Connor.
„ „ Justice Isaacs	E. L. Best.
„ „ Justice Higgins	B. G. Duffy.
Principal Registrar	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal ...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Central Administration.

Secretary ...	J. Oxenham.
Assistant Secretary (acting)	J. C. T. Vardon.
Chief Clerk ...	P. Howe.
Chief Electrical Engineer ...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist ...	H. A. Hunt.

Deputy Postmasters-General.

Victoria ...	C. E. Bright.
New South Wales ...	E. J. Young.
Queensland ...	H. B. Templeton.
South Australia ...	R. W. M. Waddy.
Western Australia ...	R. Hardman.
Tasmania ...	H. L. D'Emden.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Electrical Engineer ...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk ...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant ...	J. Mason.
Superintendent Mail Branch	T. G. Brent.
Manager Telegraph Branch	Vacant.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	H. J. Huffer.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Central Administration.

Comptroller-General	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.
Chief Clerk	...	...	R. McK. Oakley.
Director of Quarantine	...	...	W. P. Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Analyst	...	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	...	...	H. C. Dannevig.

State Collectors.

Victoria	...	...	P. Whitton.
New South Wales	...	...	S. Mills.
Queensland	...	...	J. C. Kent.
South Australia	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	J. Barnard.

Staff Officers, Victoria.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	...	...	D. Ferguson.
Accountant	...	...	A. R. Fenton.
Senior Inspector (Excise)	...	...	W. M. Bale.
Inspector, 1st Class	...	...	S. H. Rowe.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary	...	...	A. Hunt.
Secretary to Prime Minister	...	...	M. L. Shepherd.
Secretary to Governor-General and Executive Council	...	...	Major G. C. T. Steward.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	R. R. Garran, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	G. H. Castle.
Secretary to the Representative of the Government in the Senate	...	...	G. S. Knowles, B.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	C. Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Secretary	...	...	Lieut.-Col. D. Miller, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	W. D. Bingle.
Accountant	...	...	H. L. Walters.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	...	Lieut.-Col. P. T. Owen.
Works Director, Victoria	...	...	T. Hill.
Commonwealth Statistician	...	...	G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S.
Chief Electoral Officer	...	...	R. C. Oldham.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	...	...	D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	...	...	W. B. Edwards.
Secretary	...	...	W. J. Skewes.
Registrar	...	...	W. J. Clemens.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions)	J. R. Collins.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions for Victoria	A. B. Weire.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

Commissioner of Land Tax	... G. A. McKay.
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax for Victoria	R. Ewing.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Auditor-General	... J. W. Israel.
Chief Clerk	... G. H. Gatehouse.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	... G. Townsend.
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

Central Administration.

Secretary for Defence	... Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Chief Clerk	... T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	... J. B. Laing.

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	... Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General	... Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen.
Quartermaster-General	... Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge.
Chief of Ordnance	... Lieut.-Col. R. Wallace, R.A.A.
Civil Member	... Com. S. A. Pethebridge.
Finance Member	... J. B. Laing.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Training and Operations	Major F. A. Wilson, D.S.O., R.F.A.
Director of Works	... Vacant.
Director of Artillery	... Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.A.
Director of Engineers (Acting)	... Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	... Vacant.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Inspector-General	... Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick.
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NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Naval Forces	... Rear-Admiral W. R. Creswell, C.M.G.
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PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant	...	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General	...	Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General		Vacant.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction		Major J. K. Forsyth.
Staff Officer for Engineers	...	Major C. H. Foott, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer	...	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer	...	Major E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster	...	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	...	J. J. F. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

Military Commandant, N.S.W.	...	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Officer Commanding Naval Forces, N.S.W.		Com. F. H. C. Brownlow.
Military Commandant, Victoria	...	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Naval Commandant, Victoria	...	Capt. J. T. Richardson.
Military Commandant, Queensland		Col. J. S. Lyster
Acting Naval Commandant, Queensland		Commander G. A. H. Curtis.
Military Commandant, South Australia		Lieut.-Col. and Temp. Col. J. H. A. Lee, R.A.E.
Naval Commandant, South Australia		Capt. C. Clare, C.M.G
Military Commandant, Western Australia		Lieut.-Col. G. G. H. Irving.
Military Commandant, Tasmania	...	Lieut.-Col. and Temp. Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follows:—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

- The Treasurer.
- The Inspector-General.
- The Director of Naval Forces.
- The Chief of the General Staff.

Secretary.

The Secretary for Defence.

And such other officers of the Citizen Forces and expert advisers as from time to time for any meeting of the Council, are summoned by the President to that meeting.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Regular Members.**President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Chief of the General Staff (1st Military Member).

The Adjutant-General (2nd Military Member).

The Quartermaster-General (3rd Military Member).

The Chief of Ordnance (4th Military Member).

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

The Civil Member.

Secretary.

Hony. Captain T. Griffiths.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

President.

The Minister of State for Defence.

Members.

The Director of Naval Forces.

The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

Secretary.

The Chief Clerk.

DEFENCES.

Compulsory
training.

For some few years past it has been apparent that the voluntary system of enrolment did not give Australia sufficient numbers in its Citizen Forces, that the standard of training was unequal, and that a large proportion of the troops consisted of men of very short service who resigned before attaining a sufficient standard of proficiency. Chiefly for these reasons an amending Defence Bill was prepared and passed, introducing Universal Training.

Under this Act the existing voluntary system of junior and senior cadets will disappear, and will be replaced on 1st July, 1911, by the compulsory service of all boys between certain ages.

The existing militia voluntary system will continue in force for the present, but will ultimately be merged in the universal training system. The re-organization of the Citizen Forces under this system will probably not take place until 1913, and even then the process will be gradual, and, in all probability, the services of the whole of

the militia officers and non-commissioned officers will be retained. Briefly, the particulars of the universal training system are as follows :—

(1) JUNIOR CADET TRAINING.

Under this all boys between the ages of 12 and 14 years are required to undergo a course of physical training, elementary marching drill, miniature rifle practice, swimming and first aid. It is intended to medically examine all boys prior to commencing this training, and to exempt those who are reported to be unfit to undergo training.

(2) SENIOR CADET TRAINING.

During the month of January of the year in which a boy reaches the age of 14 years, he is required to register for Naval or Military training, and between the date of registration and the following 1st July he is called upon to attend for medical inspection, and, if passed as fit for training, he will be posted to the company and battalion of Senior Cadets allotted to the district in which he resides.

The training in the Senior Cadets will consist of :—

- 4 whole day parades of not less than 6 hours each (probably held on public holidays);
- 12 half days of not less than 3 hours;
- 24 night drills of not less than 1½ hours;

but these can be varied if approved by authorized persons. Thus, instead of night drills, detachments at schools may have all their work in daylight.

This attendance is absolutely compulsory, but attendance alone does not satisfy the requirements of the Act, as each lad is required, at the end of the year's training to satisfy his officers that he has attained a sufficient degree of proficiency. The work carried out in the Senior Cadets will be of one character only, and will include the foundation work necessary for service in any arm, viz. :— Marching, discipline, the handling of arms, musketry, physical drill, first aid, guards and sentries, tactical training as a company in elementary field work and some battalion drill. The Senior Cadet training period covers the period from 14 to 18 years of age.

(3) TRAINING IN CITIZEN FORCES.

Senior Cadets are required to undergo a medical examination between the first day of January and the first day of July of the year in which they attain the age of 18 years, and if passed as fit

they will, on the latter date, be transferred to an arm of the Citizen Forces. The Senior Cadets will be allowed a certain degree of latitude in selecting the arm to which they are to be transferred.

In the Citizen Forces they will be required to undergo an equivalent of not less than sixteen days' training each year until their twenty-fifth year of age, of which not less than eight shall be in a camp of continuous training, the remainder being divided into whole day, half day, and night parades; and during their 26th year they must attend one muster parade. After this year the period of compulsory service—except in time of war—ends.

NUMBERS AVAILABLE AND ORGANIZATION.

Upon figures at present available, it is estimated that there will be in training, when the scheme is in full operation—

100,000 Senior Cadets.

112,000 Citizen Soldiers.

The Citizen Soldiers will, it is anticipated, be organized into—

93 Battalions of Infantry.

28 Regiments of Light Horse.

56 Batteries of Field Artillery, and a due proportion of Engineers, Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps, Troops for Forts, and other services.

All that part of the Commonwealth not exempted by proclamation from the operation of the Act, is divided into areas containing approximately equal populations in the portions in which training can be carried out. There are ninety-three of these, and they are known as Battalion Areas. Each will contain a complete Battalion of Infantry, and also larger and smaller numbers of one or more other arms of the Service. For convenience in training and administration, each Battalion Area is divided into two or three Training Areas.

The Battalion Areas are also grouped by fours into Brigade Areas, each supplying an Infantry Brigade of four Battalions and a Staff, and a proportion of troops of other arms. The Light Horse Regiments will be formed into Brigades like the Infantry, but such Brigades will not be co-terminous with the Brigade Areas.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

The first course at the Military College will commence in June, 1911, and it will probably last four years. It is intended that those who graduate will be appointed Officers of the Permanent Forces,

and be sent for a tour of duty with the Imperial Forces in England or India, and upon their return to Australia, they will take up duty as probationary Area Officers.

Entrance to the College is gained by a competitive examination within the capacity of good pupils from a State School. It is open to all, and the successful candidates pay no fees, but on the other hand, they are taught a profession, fed, clothed, and paid at the same time, and finally obtain permanent appointments on the Staff.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Under the arrangement made at the Imperial Conference on Naval Defence in 1909, Australia is providing the following fleet unit to act in conjunction with similar fleet units on the China and East Indies Stations :—

- 1 Armoured Cruiser (*Dreadnought* type, *Indefatigable* class).
- 3 Unarmoured Cruisers (improved *Bristol* class).
- 6 Torpedo Boat Destroyers (improved *River* class).
- 3 Submarines ("C" class).

The armoured cruiser *Australia* is being built at Messrs. John Brown and Co's. works, Clydebank, and will be completed in 1912. She is to be armed with eight 12-in. guns, twenty 4-in. Q.F. guns and five torpedo tubes. Her normal displacement will be about 19,200 tons, with a speed of 26 knots.

Tenders have been let for two of the three unarmoured cruisers, which will be completed in 1912. They will carry eight 6-in. guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. Displacement, 5,000 tons; speed, 26 knots.

The torpedo boat destroyers *Parramatta* and *Yarra* arrived in Australia in 1910. Their armament is one 4-in. Q.F. gun, three 12-pr. Q.F. guns, and three deck torpedo tubes (18-in.) displacement 700 tons; speed, about 28 knots. They have turbine engines with three propellers, and burn oil fuel. The torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* has been re-erected at the New South Wales Government Dockyards, Sydney, the parts having been sent out from Scotland. She was launched in 1911. The other three destroyers and the three submarines have not yet been commenced.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1910-11:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF
VICTORIA, 1910-11.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarter's Staff ...	5	8	13
„ Pay Department—Civilians...	...	7	7
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2	...	...	...
Battery ...	4	88	92
Ordnance Department ...	...	44	44
Instructional Staff ...	14	130	144
Rifle Range Staff ...	...	6	6
Armament Artificers ...	...	11	11
Royal Australian Artillery ...	11	199	210
Royal Australian Engineers ...	6	50	56
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	1	5	6
Rifle Clubs Staff ...	...	4	4
Cadet Staff ...	3	8	11
Total (Permanent) ...	44	560	604
MILITIA.			
Field Force ...	2	...	2
Port Phillip Fortress ...	2	...	2
Light Horse—	...	...	...
3rd Light Horse Brigade ...	80	917	997
4th „ „ ...	80	917	997
Australian Field Artillery ...	24	415	439
Australian Garrison Artillery ...	36	653	689
Corps of Australian Engineers ...	16	337	353
Infantry ...	186	3,077	3,263
Corps of Signallers ...	4	72	76
Australian Intelligence Corps ...	15	...	15
Army Service Corps ...	13	133	146
Australian Army Medical Corps ...	40	194	234
Veterinary Department ...	8	...	8
Total (Militia) ...	506	6,715	7,221
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ...	...	26	26
Total (Volunteers) ...	...	26	26

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES
OF VICTORIA, 1910-11—*continued*.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
CADETS.			
Cadet Corps Staff	4	...	4
Senior Cadets (6 Battalions)...	180	3,970	4,150
Cadet Corps (13 Battalions)...	377	8,320	8,697
Mounted Cadets (2 Squadrons) ...	10	134	144
Total (Cadets)	571	12,424	12,995
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, Volunteer, and Cadet Corps) ...	1,121	19,725	20,846

The rifle club movement has attained larger dimensions in Victoria than in any other part of Australia. On the 30th September, 1910, there were 1,104 clubs, with a membership of 54,575 in the Commonwealth, and of these, 362 clubs with 21,543 members were located in this State. Rifle Clubs.

The Commonwealth Naval Forces of the State of Victoria comprise a permanent force and naval militia. The establishment was as under on 31st December, 1910:— Commonwealth Naval Forces of Victoria.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NAVAL FORCES OF
VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

—	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Total.
Permanent Force	35	159	194
Naval Militia	19	248	267
Naval Volunteer Cadets ... ..	...	235	235
Total	54	642	696

The following table contains the expenditure on defences in Victoria from 1852 to 1909-10, that for the last eight years being shown separately. The total in 1909-10 was £87,415 greater than in the Expenditure on Defences 1852 to 1909-10.

preceding year, and the highest on record. The total expenditure on defences in Australia in 1909-10 was £1,486,845, Victoria's portion (£412,486) thus amounting to 28 per cent. :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN VICTORIA, 1852 TO 1909-10.

Period.	Ordinary Expenditure (Maintenance).		Construction and Maintenance of Buildings, Fortifications, Warships, &c.	Australian Defences.		Total.
	Military.	Naval.		Con-struction.	Main-tenance.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1852 to 1901-2	4,167,559	1,132,346	1,917,993	12,368	462,290	7,692,556
1902-3	177,214	22,744	15,234	...	37,870	253,062
1903-4	150,643	18,543	41,995	465	46,825	258,471
1904-5	154,003	19,107	68,195	...	50,271	291,576
1905-6	154,871	20,864	61,362	...	66,550	303,647
1906-7	163,170	23,652	65,959	...	65,677	318,458
1907-8	174,555	25,567	66,917	...	65,199	332,238
1908-9	191,057	29,184	39,398	...	65,432	325,071
1909-10	207,807	28,675	110,261	...	65,743	412,486
Total ...	5,540,879	1,320,682	2,387,314	12,833	925,857	10,187,565
Arms, ammunition and stores generally unapportioned to particular years, prior to 1874						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers prior to 1874						139,683
Grand total ...						10,374,656

Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1909-10, £65,743," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,594; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £479, and at Thursday Island, £5,670.

FINANCE.

The revenue of the State maintains the buoyancy which has been characteristic of recent years, and as a consequence, in addition to meeting ordinary demands, it has been possible to devote considerable sums out of ordinary revenue to paying off the liabilities of former years, and to forming sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations for the past seven years are shown in the succeeding statement.

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC.,
1903-4 TO 1909-10.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue de- ficiency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.)	Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ...	175,000	33,020	25,000	81,277	314,297
1905 ...	172,000	29,693	25,000	122,835	349,528
1906 ...	550,000	41,114	25,000	139,671	755,785
1907 ...	666,391	38,346	25,000	163,864	893,601
1908 ...	452,234	39,163	25,000	163,296	679,693
1909 ...	7,507	45,216	25,000	145,716	223,439
1910 ...	18,012	43,319	25,000	165,527	251,858
Totals (7 years)	2,041,144	269,871	175,000	982,186	3,468,201

* These Redemption Funds have sources of income beside these amounts. Full particulars of the funds will be found further on in this "part."

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1909 large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

State
revenue
and expend-
iture.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1910. On 1st July, 1909, the total revenue deficiency was £332,987 3s., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £18,012 2s. 1d., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1909-10 at £314,975 0s. 11d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

Revenue.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Excise and Inland	847,844	1 10	Consolidated Re-	332,987	3 0
Territorial ...	289,813	17 8	venue deficiency,		
Public Works ...	4,589,953	4 1	30/6/09		
Ports and Harbors	103,756	17 2	Special Appropria-	2,815,302	4 6
Fees ..	333,356	13 8	tions		
Fines ...	13,201	4 6	Chief Secretary ...	787,900	13 4
Mallee Land Ac-	62,244	18 6	Minister of Public	770,845	6 2
count			Instruction		
Miscellaneous ...	435,543	12 7	Attorney-General...	81,706	14 2
Commonwealth	1,922,277	10 9	Solicitor-General ...	58,634	17 9
balances received			Treasurer ...	251,159	5 5
Consolidated Re-	314,975	0 11	Commissioner of	142,844	9 5
venue deficiency,			Crown Lands		
30/6/10			Commissioner of	467,997	15 5
			Public Works		
			Minister of Mines	142,200	18 2
			and Forests		
			Minister of Water	78,745	6 5
			Supply		
			Minister of Agri-	148,887	18 0
			culture		
			Minister of Health	29,225	4 0
			Minister of Rail-	2,742,284	7 5
			ways		
			Mallee Land Ac-	62,244	18 6
			count		
Total ...	8,912,967	1 8	Total ...	8,912,967	1 8

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1910, was, as shown in the above statement, £314,975. This deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached the maximum amount of £2,711,436 in 1895-6, since which time, excepting in one or two years, it has been steadily reduced year by year to its present amount.

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the ten years 1901-1910:—

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980

NOTE.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. The particulars for 1909-10 are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	8,535,747	8,535,747
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes ...	62,245	62,245
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit ...	...	18,012
Total	8,597,992	8,579,980

If the total Commonwealth revenue and expenditure credited or debited to Victoria be taken into account in connexion with the above figures, the revenue for 1909-10 will amount to £10,730,475, and the expenditure to £10,659,828, an increase over 1900, the year before Federation, of £3,277,120 in the revenue, and £3,374,192 in the expenditure. The growth in revenue is due chiefly to the following increases:—Customs duties, £428,947; Excise duties, £352,933; Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £351,759; Probate duties, £231,695; Income Tax, £123,514; and Railways, £1,442,261; that in expenditure to Commonwealth "New" expenditure, £581,094; and to the following increases:—Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £443,566; Defences, £255,915; State School education and buildings, £250,442; Railways, £986,692; and Redemption of loans, £152,580.

Heads of
State
revenue.

The sources of revenue may be grouped under four headings—(1) taxation, (2) public works, (3) land, and (4) other sources. Customs and Excise and Posts and Telegraphs were transferred to the Federal Government in 1900-1, and the portion of the revenues of these departments which has been allotted to the State appears under the head of "Federal Government." The State revenue during the last five financial years was as follows:—

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Heads of Revenue.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	2,097,119	2,192,340	2,449,243	1,929,542	1,922,278
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	328,628	401,631	304,830	418,418	358,173
Income Tax ...	318,135	355,148	317,354	304,464	338,585
Land Tax ...	103,536	92,438	89,496	85,559	114,357
Stamp Duties ...	205,345	222,671	222,923	220,693	233,016
Other ...	120,136	128,417	134,160	138,310	141,603
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	3,779,153	4,010,546	3,873,855	4,189,501	4,450,782
Other ...	212,174	214,338	223,775	231,273	261,663
Land—					
Sales ...	211,981	203,849	205,393	224,232	216,902
Rents and Penalties	118,756	121,458	126,235	137,807	138,791
Other Sources ...	316,512	402,698	367,216	367,885	421,842
Total ...	7,811,475	8,345,534	8,314,480	8,247,684	8,597,992
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	6 8 2	6 14 10	6 12 2	6 9 7	6 12 6

The amount received by the State from the Federal Government is that collected by transferred departments, less the amount deducted by the Federal Government under Section 89 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. For 1909-10 the Federal Government received £3,049,011 from Customs and Excise; £937,820 from Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones; and £67,930 from other sources; and paid over to the State Government £1,922,278. Compared with 1908-9, these figures represent an increase of £304,600 in the Commonwealth Revenue in the State and a decrease of £7,264 in the surplus revenue paid to the State Treasurer.

The revenue of the Railway Department maintains the high standard of recent years, the receipts for 1909-10 having been in excess of those for any previous year.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

The financial relations existing between the Commonwealth and the several States were, until the 31st December, 1910, such as were provided by Section 87 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, viz., that during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until Parliament should otherwise decide, a proportion not exceeding one-fourth of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and Excise should be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure, the balance of three-fourths to be paid to the States.

Federal and
State
Finance.

At a Conference held in August, 1909, an agreement was come to between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premiers of the various States by which the several States were to receive from the Commonwealth each month payments on a *per capita* basis, Western Australia obtaining an extra allowance of £250,000, decreasing by £10,000 each year. It was proposed to incorporate this agreement in the Constitution, but on the matter being submitted to the electors in April, 1910, it was rejected.

It was, however, enacted by the *Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Act* 1910 that, on and after 31st December, 1910, Section 87 (Braddon clause) of the Constitution should cease to have effect so far as it affected the power of the Commonwealth to apply any portion of the net revenue of Customs and Excise towards its expenditure, and so far as it affected the payment of any balance by the Commonwealth to the several States, or the application of such balance towards the payment of interest on the debts of the several States which might be taken over by the Commonwealth; and further, that the Commonwealth should, during the period of ten years beginning 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provided, pay to each State by monthly instalments, or apply to the payment of interest on debts of the State which might be taken over by the Commonwealth, an annual sum amounting to 25s. per head of the number of the people of the State.

By the same Act provision was also made that during the period of ten years beginning 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provided, the Commonwealth should pay to the State of Western Australia by monthly instalments, an annual sum which in the first year was to be £250,000, and in each subsequent year was to be progressively diminished by the sum of £10,000; one-half of the amount of such payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to population. The sum so debited to a State may be deducted from the amount payable to such State in pursuance of the Act.

INCOME TAX.

Income tax.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :—(1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any company in liquidation or mining company. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies were exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, and of any company, person, or firm taking out licences under the "Stamps Act," so far only as regards any fire, fidelity, guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance business of such company, person, or firm, also incomes of non-residents of Victoria from stock, debentures, or bonds of the Victorian Government or of any public or municipal trust or body. An exemption to the extent of £200 was allowed except in the case of absentees. The rate of tax is fixed annually by an "Income Tax Rate Act," and from 1895 to 1902 both inclusive was 4d. in the £1 on the first £1,200 of the taxable amount (allowing for £200 exemption), 6d. on the next £1,000, and 8d. on all over £2,200 on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows:—(a) Personal Exertion—net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion

thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property—double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which include in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was also made for the assessment and taxation of life assurance companies, which were taxed at a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1, on 30 per cent. of the premiums received. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to £1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d.; incomes from property, double these rates; life assurance companies, 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were again altered by Act No. 1938, as follows:—Incomes from personal exertion were taxed 3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d.; tax on income from property, double these rates. The minimum income taxable was £157, the exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500. The tax on the income of life assurance companies was 8d.; that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every £1 of the taxable amount. Interest on Government stock, bonds, and debentures held by residents was exempted as in the case of non-residents, and the exemption of mining companies repealed. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared and debenture interest paid during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations was also repealed. The rates and exemption for 1906 were the same as those for 1905; but for 1907, whilst the rates were the same as those for 1905 and 1906, the minimum amount taxable was £200 with an exemption of £100 up to £500. The rates of tax in 1908, 1909, and 1910, were again respectively 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., on personal income up to £500, £1,000, £1,500, and over £1,500, with double rates on income from property, 8d. on taxable income of life assurance companies, and 7d. on that of all other companies, but the exemption allowed was £150 on incomes between £201 and £500 (except those of companies). There was also allowed in these three years a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers, except companies.

The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and tax payable from personal exertion and property during the last five years:—

INCOME TAX: 1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of Assessments:					
Personal exertion ...	41,017	30,855	32,578	32,268	34,960
Property ...	8,453	7,754	6,993	7,757	8,357
Total ...	49,470	38,609	39,571	40,025	43,317
Distinct taxpayers ...	45,595	34,429	35,464	35,902	38,808
Taxable Income—	£	£	£	£	£
Personal exertion ...	12,941,931	14,228,399	14,012,508	13,178,528	15,188,727
Property ...	2,951,391	3,010,499	2,869,537	2,952,756	3,157,639
Total ...	15,893,322	17,238,898	16,882,045	16,131,284	18,346,366
Tax Payable—					
Personal exertion ...	227,290	258,113	229,814	212,597	251,737
Property ...	91,373	94,139	75,374	77,670	82,840
Total ...	318,663	352,252	305,188	290,267	334,577
Per taxpayer ...	£ s. d. 6 19 9	£ s. d. 10 4 7	£ s. d. 8 12 1	£ s. d. 8 1 8	£ s. d. 8 12 5
Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable In- comes derived from—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Personal exertion...	4.22	4.35	3.94	3.87	3.98
Property...	7.43	7.50	6.30	6.31	6.29

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table, it must be remembered that, although the rates of tax have been the same throughout the five years, yet there have been considerable variations in the amount of the minimum taxable income and the amount of exemption allowed. Thus, for 1906 the exemption was £100 on incomes between £157 and £500, for 1907 the exemption was £100 on incomes between £200 and £500, and for 1908, 1909, and 1910 the exemption was £150 on incomes between £201 and £500, with a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers.

The individual taxpayers for 1910 show an increase of 2,906 when compared with those for 1909, and this is accounted for largely by the increase in the number of farmers assessed. The tax payable for 1910 exceeds that for 1909 by £44,310, the most conspicuous of the classes in extent of increase being companies, and the most prominent of the occupations, farmers and merchants.

The following return shows particulars of rates of taxation, assessments, taxable incomes, and taxes payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged:—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1910—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1909.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from		Number of Assessments.		Taxable Income from		Tax Payable on	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.
	d.	d.			£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ...	3	6	27,667	6,721	4,210,425	868,627	43,770	17,450
£500 to £1,000	4	8	4,889	1,093	3,337,518	749,646	38,103	16,424
£1,000 to £1,500	5	10	1,139	245	1,377,913	295,934	19,269	7,452
Over £1,500 ...	6	12	1,265	298	6,262,871	1,243,432	150,595	41,514
Total ...	...	...	34,960	8,357	15,188,727	3,157,639	251,737	82,840

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £15,188,727, and that from property to £3,157,639, after allowing for exemptions of £4,310,850. The total net incomes of those assessed in 1910 on incomes of the previous year amounted to £22,657,216, or an average of £584 for each taxpayer. The averages of the assessed incomes of the four previous years were:—1906, £438; 1907, £576; 1908, £597; and 1909, £563.

In the succeeding tables the occupations of income taxpayers are exhibited, the summary table immediately following showing the percentage of each class paying the tax, and the proportion of the whole amount contributed by each. Occupations of income taxpayers.

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1910.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Taxpayers.			Amount of Tax.				
	Total.	Percentage of Taxpayers.	Percentage of each class in Population.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Percentage of Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
				£	£	£		£ s. d.
1. Professional	5,933	15.29	16.84	21,731	5,224	26,955	8.06	4 10 11
2. Domestic ...	1,576	4.06	2.34	5,332	933	6,265	1.87	3 19 6
3. Commercial	10,316	26.58	13.05	54,626	7,778	62,404	18.65	6 1 0
4. Transport ...	1,562	4.02	4.96	3,231	627	3,858	1.15	2 9 5
5. Industrial ...	4,808	12.39	3.29	21,968	2,800	24,768	7.40	5 3 0
6. Primary producers ...	8,690	22.91	5.38	35,404	9,246	44,650	13.35	5 0 5
7. Indefinite ...	4,618	11.90	45.88	2,689	43,517	46,206	13.81	10 0 1
8. Companies ..	1,105	2.85	...	106,756	12,715	119,471	35.71	108 2 4
Total ...	38,808	100.00	...	251,737	82,840	334,577	100.00	8 12 5

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 15 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, amongst whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, make up 23 per cent. of the taxpayers, but 31 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 27 per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing $15\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 7 per cent. of the bread-winners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with nearly 17 per cent.; the commercial comes next, with 13 per cent.; then primary producers with $5\frac{1}{2}$; and lastly the domestic class with $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded $35\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 12 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded $13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $18\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 23 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $13\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming $15\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8 per cent. of the tax.

The next table deals with the sources of the incomes of taxpayers for all the principal occupations under the heads of personal exertion and property.

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1910.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
1. Professional.					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	1,152	...	66	1,218	3,102	316	3,418	2 16 1
Clergymen ...	534	...	27	561	1,015	53	1,068	1 18 1
Legal Practitioners ...	537	2	162	701	4,649	1,528	6,177	8 16 2
Medical Practitioners ...	442	5	182	629	4,874	1,369	6,243	9 18 6
Police ...	164	...	4	168	223	6	229	1 7 3
Teachers ...	887	...	30	917	1,643	74	1,717	1 17 5
Various ...	1,531	1	207	1,739	6,225	1,878	8,103	4 13 2
	5,247	8	678	5,933	21,731	5,224	26,955	4 10 11
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers...	1,105	3	208	1,316	4,647	807	5,454	4 2 10
Various ...	238	...	22	260	685	126	811	3 2 4
	1,343	3	230	1,576	5,332	933	6,265	3 19 6
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	644	3	129	776	6,233	855	7,088	9 2 8
Brokers ...	183	...	37	220	2,143	317	2,460	11 3 8
Butchers ...	451	1	52	504	1,685	105	1,790	3 11 0
Clerks ...	2,728	2	229	2,959	8,446	864	9,310	3 2 11
Drapers ...	364	1	66	431	3,921	205	4,126	9 11 5
Grocers ...	280	1	39	320	893	160	1,053	3 5 10
Merchants ...	967	6	328	1,301	18,104	2,964	21,068	16 3 10
Salesmen ...	1,852	...	117	1,969	5,608	491	6,099	3 1 11
Storekeepers...	471	1	105	577	2,331	311	2,642	4 11 7
Various ...	1,055	7	197	1,259	5,262	1,506	6,768	5 7 6
	8,995	22	1,299	10,316	54,626	7,778	62,404	6 1 0
4. Transport.								
Carriers ...	240	...	36	276	807	71	878	3 3 7
Engaged in Postal Service	245	...	5	250	361	13	374	1 9 11
Engaged in Railways	789	...	11	800	1,063	9	1,072	1 6 9
Engaged in Shipping	163	2	35	200	924	534	1,458	7 5 5
Foreign Shippers	36	...	...	36	76	...	76	2 2 2
	1,473	2	87	1,562	3,231	627	3,858	2 9 5

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1910—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
5. Industrial.					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carpenters ...	354	7	89	450	1,672	323	1,995	4 8 8
Engine-drivers ...	15	...	1	16	21	...	21	1 6 2
Engineers ...	314	2	31	347	1,043	65	1,108	3 3 10
Managers ...	227	...	39	266	751	241	992	3 14 7
Manufacturers ...	515	1	164	680	7,806	710	8,516	12 10 5
Printers ...	485	...	26	511	1,912	724	2,636	5 3 2
Various ...	2,296	8	234	2,538	8,763	737	9,500	3 14 10
	4,206	18	584	4,808	21,968	2,800	24,768	5 3 0
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c. —								
Dairy Farmers	458	1	45	504	988	299	1,287	2 11 1
Farmers ...	5,321	37	721	6,079	19,308	2,151	21,459	3 10 7
Graziers ...	885	49	416	1,350	12,391	6,118	18,509	13 14 2
Various ...	505	4	74	583	1,518	475	1,993	3 8 4
	7,169	91	1,256	8,516	34,205	9,043	43,248	5 1 7
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	28	...	...	28	117	...	117	4 3 7
Miners ...	38	...	2	40	101	5	106	2 12 10
Mining Managers ...	120	...	7	127	276	22	298	2 6 11
Various ...	163	1	15	179	705	176	881	4 18 5
	349	1	21	374	1,199	203	1,402	3 14 11
	7,518	92	1,280	8,890	35,404	9,246	44,650	5 0 5
7. Indefinite.	626	3,641	351	4,618	2,589	43,517	46,206	10 0 1
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance	...	21	...	21	...	11,992	11,992	571 1 4
Mining ...	88	...	...	88	9,643	...	9,643	109 11 5
Other ...	955	41	...	996	97,113	723	97,836	98 4 7
	1,043	62	...	1,105	106,756	12,715	119,471	108 2 4
Total ...	30,451	3,848	4,509	38,808	251,737	82,840	334,577	8 12 5

Of the total taxpayers, $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 10 per cent. from property, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from personal exertion combined with property, the proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion

ranging from 84 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 94½ per cent. of those engaged in transport; personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 5½ per cent. of those engaged in transport to 14¼ per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means, no occupation, and pensioners, has 13½ per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 79 per cent. from property, and 7½ per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 94½ per cent. obtained their incomes from personal exertion, and 5½ per cent. from property. Seventy-five and a quarter per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the range in the various classes extending from 6 per cent. for indefinite occupations to 79 per cent. for primary producers engaged in agriculture, after which it further increased until it attained 89 per cent. in the case of companies.

The taxable incomes of taxpayers in conjunction with occupations are shown in the following statement:—

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1910.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
1. Professional.					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ...	1,056	138	24	1,218	1,576	1,071	771	3,418
Clergymen ...	521	34	6	561	669	238	161	1,068
Legal Practitioners ...	401	184	116	701	684	1,505	3,988	6,177
Medical Practitioners ...	275	240	114	629	545	2,010	3,688	6,243
Police ...	162	5	1	168	188	29	12	229
Teachers ...	854	51	12	917	1,096	386	235	1,717
Various ...	1,335	304	100	1,739	2,169	2,328	3,606	8,103
	4,604	956	373	5,933	6,927	7,567	12,461	26,955
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers ...	955	296	65	1,316	1,653	2,241	1,560	5,454
Various ...	214	35	11	260	306	269	236	811
	1,169	331	76	1,576	1,959	2,510	1,796	6,265
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	560	130	86	776	940	1,076	5,072	7,088
Brokers ...	122	52	46	220	222	421	1,817	2,460
Butchers ...	397	84	23	504	676	635	479	1,790
Clerks ...	2,471	361	127	2,959	3,460	2,871	2,979	9,310
Drapers ...	235	88	58	431	454	689	2,983	4,126
Grocers ...	275	29	16	320	415	244	394	1,053
Merchants ...	684	283	334	1,301	1,047	2,400	17,621	21,068
Salesmen ...	1,706	191	72	1,969	2,424	1,445	2,230	6,099
Storekeepers ...	409	122	46	577	688	919	1,035	2,642
Various ...	933	222	104	1,259	1,445	1,764	3,559	6,768
	7,842	1,562	912	10,316	11,771	12,464	38,169	62,404

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,
1910—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£51 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
4. Transport.					£	£	£	£
Carriers ...	220	43	13	276	300	317	261	878
Engaged in Postal Service	239	11	...	250	293	81	...	374
Engaged in Railways	771	25	4	800	804	158	110	1,072
Engaged in Shipping	136	43	21	200	195	393	870	1,458
Foreign Shippers ...	33	2	1	36	54	10	12	76
	1,399	124	39	1,562	1,646	959	1,253	3,858
5. Industrial.								
Carpenters ...	348	73	29	450	558	611	826	1,995
Engine-drivers ...	15	1	...	16	13	8	...	21
Engineers ...	295	27	25	347	391	229	488	1,108
Managers ...	211	44	11	266	302	327	363	992
Manufacturers ...	385	153	142	680	696	1,224	6,596	8,516
Printers ...	443	38	30	511	530	308	1,798	2,636
Various ...	2,151	263	124	2,538	2,886	2,081	4,533	9,500
	3,848	599	361	4,808	5,376	4,788	14,604	24,768
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	457	41	6	504	656	330	301	1,287
Farmers ...	4,693	1,136	250	6,079	7,541	8,498	5,420	21,459
Graziers ...	812	283	255	1,350	1,469	2,544	14,496	18,509
Various ...	487	73	23	583	749	583	661	1,993
	6,449	1,533	534	8,516	10,415	11,955	20,878	43,248
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	22	4	2	28	37	30	50	117
Miners ...	35	4	1	40	46	33	27	106
Mining Managers ...	113	12	2	127	151	96	51	298
Various ...	137	27	15	179	207	200	474	881
	307	47	20	374	441	359	602	1,402
	6,756	1,580	554	8,890	10,856	12,314	21,480	44,650
7. Indefinite.	3,312	898	408	4,618	9,498	12,592	24,116	46,206
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance ...	5	2	14	21	43	54	11,895	11,992
Mining ...	19	11	58	88	122	246	9,275	9,643
Other ...	505	125	366	996	2,400	2,566	92,870	97,836
	529	138	438	1,105	2,565	2,866	114,040	119,471
Total ...	29,459	6,188	3,161	38,808	50,598	56,060	227,919	334,577

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 76 per cent. were under £500, 16 per cent. between £500 and £1,000, and 8 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 15, 17, and 68 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations, that contributing the largest amount of tax was the commercial class, in which 1,301 merchants were responsible for £21,068, of which £17,621 came from 334 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000 each. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 83 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, their tax amounted to only three-sevenths of that of the merchants, although in number they were two and a quarter times as great. Next to that from the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were farmers and graziers. The farmers' contribution amounted to £22,746 from 6,583 persons, and that of the graziers to £18,509 from 1,350 persons, of whom 255 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1909, and were taxed to the extent of £14,496.

LAND TAX.

The new State Land Tax Act of 1910 provides for a tax on the Land tax. unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed at such rate as is declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for 1911, based on valuations at the 31st December, 1910, is one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land where the unimproved value exceeds £250. Where the assessed unimproved value of any land exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption shall diminish at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500. The effect of the new Act on the existing Land Tax Act of 1890 was that no tax was payable under the old Act in respect of any land for any period after the year ending on the 27th August, 1910. The new land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former land tax, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent were taxed, and such lands were valued on a

purely pastoral basis, according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

The following are particulars regarding the land tax under the old Act for the half-year ended August, 1910:—

LAND TAX: RETURN FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED
27TH AUGUST, 1910.

Class.	Estates Assessed.			Exemptions.		Net Taxable Value.	Half-year's Tax Payable.
	Number.	Area.	Capital Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Acres.	£		£	£	£ s. d.
I. ...	186	285,034	1,140,136	172	430,000	710,136	4,438 7 0
II. ...	228	553,240	1,659,720	217	542,500	1,117,220	6,982 12 6
III. ...	629	2,000,443	4,000,886	574	1,435,000	2,565,886	16,036 15 9
IV. ...	571	4,377,667	4,377,667	506	1,265,000	3,112,667	19,454 3 5
Total	1,614	7,216,384	11,178,409	1,469	3,672,500	7,505,909	46,911 18 8

The tax collections for twelve months amounted to £103,536 in 1905-6, £92,438 in 1906-7, £89,496 in 1907-8, £85,559 in 1908-9, and £114,357 in 1909-10. In the following return a comparison is made of the number and size of the estates assessed for land tax in 1900, and in each of the last five years:—

LAND TAX: 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Exemptions.	Estates.			Net Taxable Value.	Average Area to each Assessment.
		Assessed.	Area.	Capital Value.		
			Acres.	£	£	Acres.
1900	907	1,146	7,424,542	11,775,026	9,507,526	6,479
1906	1,124	1,307	6,977,313	10,197,723	7,387,723	5,338
1907	1,142	1,305	6,783,872	9,909,708	7,004,708	5,198
1908	1,276	1,442	7,068,920	10,440,615	7,250,615	4,902
1909	1,428	1,586	7,227,630	11,103,665	7,533,665	4,557
1910	1,469	1,614	7,216,384	11,178,409	7,505,909	4,471

The capital value applied to estates for taxation purposes under the 1890 Act and arrived at on the pastoral basis previously mentioned, was considerably lower than the actual market value of the

land and improvements. An estimate of this value for the area assessed for tax in 1910 has been compiled by the Registrar of Land Tax, some particulars of which are given hereunder:—

**LAND TAX: ACTUAL VALUE OF ESTATES WITH IMPROVEMENTS,
AS AT 1ST JUNE, 1910.**

Class.	Actual Value with Improvements.		Percentage of Assessment to Actual Value.	Yearly Tax Payable.	Rate of Tax.	
	Total.	Average per Acre.			Per Cent. of Actual Value.	Per Acre.
	£	£ s. d.		£		d.
I. ...	4,702,342	16 9 11	24·25	8,877	·19	7·5
II. ...	5,743,517	10 7 7	28·90	13,965	·24	6·0
III. ...	11,464,215	5 14 7	34·90	32,074	·28	3·8
IV. ...	16,321,477	3 14 7	26·82	38,908	·24	2·1
Total	38,231,551	5 5 11	29·24	93,824	·24	3·1

The results show that the taxation in 1910 under the 1890 land tax was equal to 5s. per cent., and that the valuation for the purpose of taxation represented only 29 per cent. of the actual capital value of estates. The most noticeable discrepancy between the assessment and the actual value was in Class I.; but the greater difference in this, as compared with any other class, is explained by the fact that many of these first class estates are adapted for growing root crops, maize, and lucerne, also for fattening and dairying, and thus command a higher relative value, by comparison with their sheep carrying capacity, than is the case in the other three classes. The inclusion, in this class, of estates with a carrying capacity of more than two sheep per acre also largely contributes to the much higher average value shown.

In addition to the State land tax there is upon the lands of the State a Commonwealth land tax which was assented to on the 16th November, 1910.

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

The Federal Land Tax is a graduated progressive tax levied on the unimproved values of all lands within the Commonwealth save those which are exempt from taxation under the Act. The Act provides that the tax shall be levied in and for the financial year

Commonwealth Land Tax Act 1910.

beginning on the 1st day of July, 1910, and each financial year thereafter. The tax when the owner is not an absentee, after allowing for an exemption of £5,000, is 1d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is equal to an average rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £15,001, 2d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £30,001, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £45,001, 3d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £60,001, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £75,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate of tax is 6d. in the £1.

When the owner is an absentee no exemption is allowed, and the tax is 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and 2d. on the first £1 above £5,000, after which it increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is equal to an average rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £20,001, 3d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £35,001, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £50,001, 4d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £65,001, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £80,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate of tax is 7d. in the £1. The definition of unimproved value is the capital sum which the fee-simple of the land might be expected to realize if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the improvements (if any) thereon or appertaining thereto, and made or acquired by the owner or his predecessor in title had not been made.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Financial
working
of the
Railways.

The following return shows the financial working of the Railways during the last five years, inclusive of the cost of pensions and gratuities. The figures have been taken from the Railway Report and they represent the actual business done each year, not the receipts and expenditure brought to account by the Treasury, within the year. Working expenses include expenditure on belated repairs, and expenditure on account of previous years, together amounting to £117,542 in 1905-6, £165,749 in 1906-7, and £47,058 in 1907-8; also £9,941 in 1906-7, and £3,311 in 1907-8, for replacement on electric street railway of rolling stock, car shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

RAILWAY BALANCES, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	3,789,068	4,022,231	3,883,742	4,189,065	4,455,748
Working Expenses ...	2,117,706	2,259,814	2,347,254	2,418,514	2,721,405
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	99,637	110,881	103,064	105,415	106,330
Net Receipts ...	1,571,725	1,651,536	1,433,424	1,665,136	1,628,013
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,472,397	1,483,284	1,483,807	1,430,093	1,472,916
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	+99,328	+168,252	-50,383	+235,043	+155,097

Comparing 1909-10 with the first year appearing in the table, the gross receipts have increased by £666,680, and working expenses and pensions by £610,392—the net receipts being in excess of those for 1905-6 by £56,288, but less than those for 1908-9 by £37,123.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT FUND.

To meet claims for damages, costs, &c., a Railway Accident Fund was established by the *Railways Act* 1891, which was maintained by payments into the Fund of 10s. for every £100 received by the Commissioners for fares for the conveyance of passengers and for charges for conveyance of animals, goods, and parcels. By the *Railways Act* passed in 1907, this Fund with £50,000 in hand, was on 1st January, 1908, replaced by a Fund called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund; the money in hand was transferred, and into the new Fund the Railways Commissioners are to pay 10s. for every £100 of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until it reaches £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, the receipts of the fund comprised £22,279 on account of the above provisions, and a special contribution of £75,000; whilst the payments made from the fund were £3,860 for damages and costs, &c., to persons other than employes injured, and £14,187 for compensation to employes injured, for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire.

The amounts paid for damages, claims, costs, &c., in each of the last ten years and the number of persons killed or injured in the same years, also the yearly averages for the same period are as follows:—

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1900-1 TO 1909-10.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid out of Railway Accident Fund for Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Employés whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employés proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings: Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.				Killed.	Injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1901 ...	£ 2,674	...	6	1	124	3	13	8	194	33	34	45	371
1902* ...	22,076	...	194	2	163	...	19	6	230	26	28	34	634
1903 ...	8,593	...	11	1	133	...	21	9	261	27	28	37	454
1904 ...	2,269	...	34	2	190	...	43	5	245	20	29	27	541
1905 ...	2,544	...	8	4	165	...	35	5	214	16	24	25	446
1906† ...	24,060	...	162	5	139	...	43	8	262	35	24	48	630
1907 ...	7,810	...	14	6	165	...	32	8	252	32	35	46	498
1908‡ ...	9,509	45	434	2	203	...	29	6	263	26	41	79	970
1909 ...	125,469†	...	9	5	155	...	12	10	232	30	43	45	451
1910 ...	3,860	...	11	2	101	...	7	6	205	13	29	21	353
Yearly Average ...	20,886	4·5	88·3	3·0	153·8	·3	25·4	7·1	235·8	25·8	31·5	40·7	534·8

* Including Jolimont Accident.

† Including Belgrave Accident.

‡ Including Sunshine Accident, claims for which were not fully paid on 30th June, 1908.

With regard to the payments contained in the table, it must be pointed out that they only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control." A serious accident occurred at Richmond railway station on 18th July, 1910, subsequent to the period covered by the above table.

It may be of some interest to examine the probability of accident to passengers, and accepting the last ten years' figures as a guide the average annual ratio of those killed or injured is compared with the latest available ten years' experience of different countries, in the return which follows:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER AND RATIO OF PASSENGERS KILLED OR INJURED ON THE RAILWAYS IN VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES OVER A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Austria	11·9	291·8	·64	15·76
Belgium	13·5	428·2	·87	27·74
France	37·9	353·7	·88	8·19
Germany	97·3	471·7	·94	4·54
Norway	1·1	1·3	1·06	1·25
Victoria	7·5	242·1	1·14	36·82
New South Wales	4·3	67·8	1·17	18·50
Holland	4·3	19·3	1·18	5·32
Switzerland	11·4	81·0	1·49	10·61
Sweden	7·8	12·1	1·97	3·06
Japan	23·7	262·9	2·00	22·15
Hungary	17·1	83·8	2·10	10·29
United States	379·8	8,240·1	5·37	116·58
Spain	20·8	97·1	5·53	25·82
Canada	17·3	130·5	10·08	76·08
Russia	126·8	654·8	11·96	61·79

STATE EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows for the last five years the principal heads of State expenditure from Consolidated Revenue:—

Heads of State expenditure.

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Heads of Expenditure.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor	7,400	6,822	7,055	9,644	10,372
Parliament and Ministry	71,435	80,270	73,611	77,438	83,213
Civil Establishment ...	179,571	190,640	205,610	219,539	215,413
Pensions and Gratuities	339,508	347,534	325,283	345,346	345,489

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE:
1905-6 TO 1909-10—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal ...	154,452	154,815	157,219	155,051	160,507
Police ...	276,062	283,226	291,464	292,161	304,294
Penal Establishments and Gaols ...	51,222	51,598	51,299	50,733	52,008
<i>Education, &c.</i>					
State Schools (primary)	630,500	628,996	689,142	799,391	835,504
Technical Schools ...	16,722	21,044	26,839	24,827	29,463
University ...	21,500	21,000	28,408	29,582	33,484
Libraries, &c. ...	24,173	26,964	32,679	35,749	56,314
Art and Science ...	9,310	9,734	13,558	10,531	9,124
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts ...	14,951	16,657	33,850	36,277	34,613
Public Health ...	20,318	22,628	23,282	29,504	29,738
Charitable Institutions, &c. ...	302,168	350,400	400,290	391,833	412,017
<i>Crown Lands, &c.</i>					
Crown Lands ...	82,657	82,209	93,954	104,205	138,357
Agriculture and Stock	141,823	142,125	135,702	125,914	153,453
Mining ...	56,178	59,721	57,290	79,524	150,407
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ...	2,033,818	2,159,577	2,294,749	2,353,844	2,788,646
Water Supply ...	43,792	70,778	72,819	80,646	82,545
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights ...	57,952	60,623	67,990	70,331	79,240
Roads and Bridges ...	11,382	40,987	72,194	19,172	30,382
Municipal Endowment, &c. ...	50,636	76,711	105,056	157,289	159,792
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services"	175,571	198,252	...	146,823	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	41,114	38,346	39,163	45,216	43,319
Works and Buildings, n.e.i. ...	31,984	83,572	87,073	85,359	64,740
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt ...	1,919,869	1,934,542	1,922,061	1,873,609	1,964,021
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	91,995	76,268	63,154	48,221	32,771
Redemption Funds, &c.	125,566	179,681	170,657	170,716	190,527
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Fire Brigades ...	16,669	17,187	19,788	21,712	22,100
Old-age Pensions ...	189,094	187,795	233,573	270,827	4,364
Miscellaneous ...	52,033	38,441	47,434	59,163	43,763
Total ...	7,261,475	7,679,143	7,862,246	8,240,177	8,579,980
Per Head of Population ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	5 19 2	6 4 1	6 5 0	6 9 5	6 12 3

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1909-10 shows an increase of £339,803. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £434,802 (including payments into Accident, Interest, and Rolling Stock Funds, £293,325); Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £90,412; Mining, £70,883 (including State Coal Mine, £46,695); State Schools—education and buildings—£36,113; and Crown lands, £34,152. The most important decrease is that of old-age pensions, £266,463, the payment of which has been undertaken by the Commonwealth Government.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The payment of pensions or superannuation allowances was abolished on the 24th December, 1881, in the case of persons, except Supreme Court Judges and police, entering the Public Service after that date. Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.

During the year 1909-10, 3,139 pensions, amounting to £307,738, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,917 under special appropriations, amounting to £296,237; and 222 from annual votes, amounting to £11,501. Forty-five compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £9,126; and £28,625 was paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement contains full particulars, showing the various Acts under which these payments have been made:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC.,
PAID: 1909-10.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
General Public Service—		£		£		£
Under Civil Service Act	454	79,086	14	1,022	644	103,975
„ Public Service Act	165	20,059				
„ Other Acts ...	11	3,808				
„ Discipline Act ...	18	1,510				
„ Lunacy Act ...	55	4,552	...	...	18	1,510
Education Department ...	985	91,219	...	...	55	4,552
Railways ...	1,225	91,816	25	1,238	1,010	92,457
Miscellaneous—			174	8,973	1,399	100,789
Under Constitution Act	2	3,000	...	...	2	3,000
„ County Courts Act	2	1,187	...	...	2	1,187
Police ...	...	...	9	268	9	268
Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances	2,917	296,237	222	11,501	3,139	307,738
Compensations and Gratuities	17	3,236	28	5,890	45	9,126
Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund	...	2,000	...	26,625	...	28,625
Total Amount Paid ...	...	301,473	...	44,016	...	345,489

In 1909-10 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—341 pensions, amounting to £42,875, and 20 gratuities, amounting to £8,231. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The amount of such further grant from consolidated revenue in 1909-10 was £26,625.

Pensions are payable only to those members of the police force who joined the force prior to the 25th November, 1902.

In the year 1909-10, 31 pensions amounting to £2,583, and £143 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

Old-age
pensions,
&c.

Old-age pensions paid in 1909-10 amounted to only £4,364, which represents a decrease of £266,463, as compared with the amount paid in the previous year. This is accounted for by the responsibility in connexion with old-age pensions having been undertaken by the Commonwealth Government, which has made provision for payment thereof throughout Australia as from the 1st July, 1909. Full particulars regarding old-age pensions are given in part "Social Condition" of this work. Pensions to members and relatives of members of South African War Contingents amounted to £801 in 1909-10.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

Expenditure
on educa-
tion.

The expenditure by the State during 1909-10 on education, exclusive of interest on loans expended on buildings, amounted to £991,640. Pensions, gratuities, &c., are included, but this expenditure may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail

for the five years 1905-6 to 1909-10, according to the Report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Expenditure on—	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Instruction	540,276	546,611	556,369	585,291	637,796
Training of Teachers—					
Training College	4,800	5,584	6,135	6,628	7,244
Continuation Schools	3,500	5,322	8,573	11,421	15,775
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	322	1,293
Administration	37,693	39,471	40,109	41,217	42,258
Technical Schools	21,444	22,322	26,839	27,039	32,216
Melbourne University	21,500	21,000	28,408	29,582	33,484
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	84,637	87,642	90,278	90,954	92,548
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	4,778	5,468	5,451	5,471	6,011
Miscellaneous	460	1,882	2,499	2,759	4,459
Total (exclusive of Buildings)	719,088	735,302	764,661	800,684	873,084
Buildings—					
Expended by the Public Works Department from Annual Votes	32,087	59,411	96,427	136,455	100,349
Expended by Boards of Advice ...	3,674	3,794	4,311	3,999	4,490
Rent	3,423	3,556	3,901	4,345	3,955
Continuation and Agricultural High Schools ... ..	...	1,654	2,344	14,268	9,281
Minor Buildings, Repairs, &c. ...	...	...	...	3,865	481
Total	758,272	803,717	871,644	963,616	991,640

From the inception of the system of education by the State on the 1st January, 1873, up to the 30th June, 1910, the expenditure on public instruction amounted to £26,651,427, of which £19,126,209 had been spent on instruction, £1,413,680 on administration, £236,391 on training, £2,843,547 on miscellaneous items, principally pensions, technical schools, and the Melbourne University, and £3,031,610 on buildings, of which £1,159,811 was paid out of loans, and £1,871,799 from revenue. For particulars of the progress of State instruction since its inception, see Part "Social Condition" of this work.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes some items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but the following statement relates to expenditure on primary State school education only—that is, the cost to the State of the "free, compulsory, and secular" system, the subjects of which are set out in the schedule of Act No. 1777, as follows:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing,

Expenditure on primary education.

elementary science, manual training, and, where practicable, gymnastics and swimming; also, for children over nine years of age, lessons in health and temperance from standard works; and, for girls, sewing, needlework, cookery, and domestic economy:—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Items.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Instruction—					
Teachers' Salaries	493,414	500,034	507,019	535,703	582,560
Drawing, Cookery, Manual Training, &c.	2,126	337	486	...	...
Teachers' Travelling Expenses	2,125	1,907	2,936	2,780	3,254
Conveyance of Children to Schools	2,185	2,498	2,974	3,031	3,000
Printing, Stores, Cadets, Manual Training, and Cookery Expenses	7,855	8,983	9,639	10,441	15,130
Cleaning, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	32,128	32,520	32,889	32,916	33,184
Teaching Night Schools ...	443	332	426	420	668
Training Teachers ...	8,300	10,906	14,708	18,371	24,312
Total Instruction ...	548,576	557,517	571,077	603,662	662,108
Administration—					
Office and Inspectors... ..	29,855	30,510	31,792	32,381	33,331
Truant Officers	4,475	4,314	4,146	3,915	3,869
Stores, Cleaning, &c.* ...	3,363	4,647	4,171	4,921	5,058
Buildings	39,184	68,415	106,983	162,932	118,556
Retiring Allowances, Compensation, and Gratuities	84,637	87,642	90,278	90,954	92,548
Miscellaneous	460	1,476	1,209	590	429
Total Expenditure ...	710,550	754,521	809,656	899,355	915,899

* Including Postage and Telegrams, £1,591 in 1905-6, £2,747 in 1906-7, £2,436 in 1907-8, £2,496 in 1908-9, and £3,097 in 1909-10.

Of the increase in expenditure on education in 1909-10, as compared with the preceding year (£28,024), primary education is responsible for £16,544, the most noticeable variations occurring in the items teachers' salaries, which show an increase of £46,857, and buildings, which show a decrease of £44,376.

The following return shows the total cost and cost per head of primary instruction during the last ten years :—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA :
1900-1 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Cost to the State.		Scholars in Average Attendance.	Cost per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
	Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.		Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1900-01 ...	699,418	663,378	147,818	4 14 8	4 9 9
1901-2 ...	767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10
1902-3 ...	713,445	674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8
1903-4 ...	696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1
1904-5 ...	702,632	670,591	143,362	4 18 0	4 13 7
1905-6 ...	710,550	671,367	142,216	4 19 11	4 14 5
1906-7 ...	754,521	686,106	147,270	5 2 6	4 13 2
1907-8 ...	809,656	702,673	143,551	5 12 10	4 17 11
1908-9 ...	899,355	736,423	146,106	6 3 1	5 0 10
1909-10 ...	915,899	797,343	145,968	6 5 6	5 9 3

This table reveals the steady upward tendency in the cost of instruction per head of scholars, the columns in which buildings are excluded being the better for comparative purposes, as the expenditure on buildings has been very heavy in recent years, averaging 14s. 11d. per head of scholars in 1907-8, 22s. 3d. in 1908-9, and 16s. 3d. in 1909-10; whereas in 1903-4 the expenditure on buildings averaged 2s. 7d. per head of scholars.

TRUST FUNDS.

The following are the amounts to the credit of the trust funds, and the manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last five financial years :—

TRUST FUNDS: 1906 TO 1910.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	2,617,310	2,050,059	1,340,559	963,052	845,040
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	2,451,549	2,287,707	1,847,032	2,269,532	3,376,962

TRUST FUNDS: 1906 TO 1910—continued.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	127,467	216,397	236,294	236,072	279,748
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	188,453	275,776	364,174	450,338	541,548
Railway Stores Suspense Account	233,909	279,666	144,307	119,503	146,815
Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	47,860	49,602	45,109	65	79,452
Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund	49,555	37,378	38,323	13,467	126,579
Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund	...	48,244	58,500	42,894	45,129
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	43,135	44,945	48,823	53,043	55,227
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	54,426	55,746	56,905	58,119	58,212
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund	5,532	24,633	31,369	45,075	49,564
Municipal Sinking Funds	628,497	647,950	663,431	666,492	680,408
Assurance Fund (Land Titles)	213,790	222,440	231,530	240,918	250,275
Intestate Estates ...	106,677	97,774	91,751	93,098	80,895
Trustee and Assurance Companies	104,950	104,950	109,950	114,950	119,950
Other Funds ...	650,536	571,657	514,236	535,001	540,374
Total ...	7,523,646	7,014,924	5,822,293	5,901,619	7,276,178
How Invested:—					
In State Debentures and Stock	1,796,652	2,531,656	2,640,747	2,454,562	2,466,520
In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c.	5,726,994	4,483,268	3,181,546	3,447,057	4,809,658

The accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1910, £314,975, and the debit balance of £56,631 in the Land Sales by Auction Fund, are met from the last item in the above return.

In 1898 an Act, entitled "Municipalities' Loans Extension Act," was passed to relieve any municipality, which desired relief, from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which takes advantage of the Act is allowed to accumulate with interest, and at the maturity of the loan the Government will, by the sale of inscribed stock, pay the difference between the amount at credit of the fund and the amount of the loan to be redeemed, the municipality repaying to the Government, in half-yearly instalments, the amount so paid. The amount at credit of the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act on 30th June, 1910, was £1,077,819. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years; on 30th June, 1910, it was £680,408.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount of revenue collected in this State to the 30th June, 1910, by the Federal Government from the date of its inauguration was £32,615,924. Of this amount £12,607,972 was used to meet the Victorian portion of Commonwealth expenditure, and £19,814,868 was paid over to the State Government. A sum of £20,000 is retained as "till-money," principally in the offices of the Post and Telegraph Department in the State, and the amount due to the State Government on the 30th June, 1910, was, therefore, £173,084.

Common-
wealth
finance.

A statement of the Commonwealth revenue and expenditure in Victoria for the last five years is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CREDITED OR DEBITED TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
REVENUE.					
Customs Duties ...	£ 1,950,713	£ 2,129,548	£ 2,507,704	£ 2,204,638	£ 2,366,701
Excise Duties ...	586,357	589,833	704,434	657,330	682,310
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	735,563	797,973	834,367	856,632	937,820
Miscellaneous ...	12,251	20,198	17,231	31,561	67,930
Total ...	3,284,884	3,537,602	4,063,736	3,750,161	4,054,761
EXPENDITURE.					
Trade and Customs ...	67,076	64,485	69,939	75,127	70,582
Postmaster-General ...	674,601	724,728	840,653	904,578	965,484
Defence ...	303,673	318,865	406,548	325,764	457,526
New Expenditure ...	153,032	228,511	368,783	455,784	581,094
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	105	1,473	5,162
Paid over to the State ...	2,097,119	2,192,340	2,449,243	1,929,542	1,922,278
Total ...	3,295,501	3,528,929	4,135,271	3,692,268	4,002,126

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Common-
wealth and
State
Finance.

The total Government revenue and expenditure within the State of Victoria is shown by combining State and Commonwealth receipts and expenditure. The following are the main heads:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE
COMBINED: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	735,563	797,973	834,367	856,632	937,820
Railways ...	3,779,153	4,010,546	3,873,855	4,189,501	4,450,782
State Taxation ...	1,075,935	1,200,529	1,068,763	1,167,444	1,185,734
Other sources ...	871,519	962,317	939,850	992,758	1,107,128
Total Revenue ...	8,999,240	9,690,796	9,928,973	10,068,503	10,730,475
EXPENDITURE.					
Customs and Excise ...	67,076	64,485	69,939	75,127	70,582
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	674,601	724,728	840,653	904,578	965,484
Railways ...	2,033,818	2,159,577	2,294,749	2,353,844	2,788,646
Public Instruction* ...	668,722	671,040	744,389	853,800	898,451
Public Debt—					
Interest and Expenses	1,919,869	1,934,542	1,922,061	1,873,609	1,964,021
Redemption ...	125,566	179,681	170,657	170,716	190,527
Other Expenditure ...	2,970,205	3,281,679	3,505,826	3,771,229	3,782,117
Total Expenditure	8,459,857	9,015,732	9,548,274	10,002,903	10,659,828

* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

In 1900-1901, when the State Tariff was in force, the Customs and Excise revenue was £2,558,290, and under the Commonwealth Tariff this was not exceeded until 1906-7, when an increase of £161,141 was shown. The revenue from this source in 1900-1901 was exceeded by £653,848 in 1907-8, by £303,678 in 1908-9, and by £490,721 in 1909-10.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure and also of the loan expenditure of the Federal and the State Governments and of municipal and local bodies during the last five years will be found in the following table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure, the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted :—

Common-
wealth, State, and
local
finance.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1906 TO 1910.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Government—	£	£	£	£	£
Federal ..	3,284,884	3,537,602	4,063,736	3,750,161	4,054,761
State ..	5,642,899	6,081,617	5,797,099	6,252,932	6,610,842
Municipal ..	1,293,202	1,387,127	1,452,621	1,496,215	1,582,291
Harbor Trusts ..	219,487	227,750	237,294	231,038	320,713
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	418,849	476,949	493,767	503,992	530,532
Fire Brigades Boards	20,610	21,763	27,049	26,331	28,251
Total ..	10,879,931	11,732,808	12,071,566	12,200,669	13,127,390
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	3,295,501	3,528,929	4,135,271	3,692,268	4,002,126
State ..	5,092,899	5,415,216	5,344,865	6,245,425	6,592,830
Municipal ..	1,282,559	1,417,169	1,505,188	1,503,159	1,598,293
Harbor Trusts* ..	203,816	231,432	238,048	290,264	263,518
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	443,740	476,954	488,244	481,712	495,625
Fire Brigades Boards	22,867	23,340	26,234	26,941	26,378
Total ..	10,341,382	11,093,050	11,737,850	12,239,769	12,978,770.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Government (State)	932,966	595,658	783,538	1,098,360	1,209,505
Municipal ..	84,081	141,587	157,255	153,985	155,607
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	404,907	437,330	278,007	505,412	325,201
Fire Brigades Boards	3,250	2,623	244	3,203	155
Total ..	1,425,204	1,177,198	1,219,044	1,760,960	1,690,468
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i> ..	11,766,586	12,270,248	12,956,894	14,000,729	14,669,238

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1906 TO 1910—continued.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 8 18 5	£ s. d. 9 9 4	£ s. d. 9 11 11	£ s. d. 9 12 7	£ s. d. 10 2 4
Ordinary Expenditure ..	8 8 10	8 18 4	9 6 7	9 12 3	10 0 1
Loan Expenditure	1 3 5	0 19 0	0 19 5	1 7 8	1 6 1

The total revenue of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities and other corporations, was 7 per cent. more in 1910 than in the previous year, and amounted to more than thirteen millions sterling. The ordinary expenditure showed an increase in the twelve months of £739,001. The loan expenditure was less by £70,492 than in 1909. The revenue per head in 1909 was £9 12s. 7d., and in 1910, £10 2s. 4d. The ordinary expenditure per head was £9 12s. 3d. and £10 os. 1d.; and the loan expenditure £1 7s. 8d. and £1 6s. 1d. in those years respectively.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Loans raised
and
redeemed.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1910, with the exception of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures taken over, which are not treated in the Treasury accounts as a loan raised by the State:—

CASH RECEIPTS AND LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.			£	s.	d.
Cash received ...	...	...	93,204,188	16	3
Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received ...	...	...	1,867,035	4	0
Securities issued ...	...	...	95,071,224	0	3
Securities redeemed ...	...	...	39,495,499	0	11
Loans outstanding ...	...	...	55,575,724	19	4*

* There is in addition to this amount the overdue debentures for £1,000 referred to further on, which together make the total loans outstanding at 30th June, 1910.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £93,204,189, securities representing £95,071,224 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 os. 9d. in cash for every £100 Bond given.

Loans
floating
in London.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £69,880,024 after conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans was £28,938,307, and by means of payment

derived from revenue, &c., £1,574,698; while £354,583 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1910, of £39,012,436, consisting of debentures amounting to £246,400, and inscribed stock, £38,766,036. The following statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1910.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net.	
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net proceeds.)		
	When Due.	No. of Years.						
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0	
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10	
1860	1884	23	1,837,500	} 6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1	
"	1885	"	812,500		6	103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2	
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1	
1866	1891	25	850,000	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	5 4 3	
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5	
1870	"	24	1,518,400	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5	
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	} 4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1	
1876	1901	"	500,000		4	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0
1878	1904	26	467,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11	
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4½				
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4½				
			Stock.					
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0	
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6	
1884	1913	29	2,636,600	} 4	98 5 7	97 2 8½	4 3 3	
"	"	"	1,363,400		4	98 18 6½	97 15 9½	4 2 5
1885	1919	34	3,180,620	} 4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5	
"	"	"	819,380		4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	108 1 1½	106 18 0½	3 12 9	
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5	
1888	"	32	1,500,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	
1890	"	33	4,000,000	8½	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5	
1891	1921-6	30-5	850,000	} 3½	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7	
"	"	"	2,150,000		3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10	
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	3	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	3 7 6	
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	91 14 9½	89 8 0	4 3 8	
1901	"	28-48	3,000,000	} 3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5	
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000		3	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	3 17 7
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176		3			
1906	"	23-43	557,808		3½			
1907	"	22-42	702,140	} 3½				
1909	"	20-40	1,500,000		3½			
			Treasury-bonds.					
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0	
1898	1900	2	500,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0	
1908	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8½	96 18 10	5 2 7	
Total			69,313,924					
Paid off			29,946,905					
Transferred to Melbourne register			354,583					
Outstanding			39,012,436					

The figures in the last column represent the rates of interest payable by the State for the actual amount of money which was obtained after the deduction of all expenses which had been incurred in connexion with the flotation, and with allowance for redemption at par on maturity.

The nominal rate of interest has varied from 6 per cent. for earlier loans to 3 per cent. for those of later date, and the actual rate paid by the Government varied from 6 per cent. in 1866 to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. in 1899 and 1902. The first six loans raised were obtained at about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but money was secured in 1870 at 5 per cent. In 1883 it was obtained at about $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., in 1885 at $4\frac{1}{8}$, in 1888 at $3\frac{5}{8}$, and in 1889 at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the rate was further increased to over $4\frac{1}{2}$ in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds obtained in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., being the lowest rate realized on loans raised in London, while for loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; for one in 1902 the rate was $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., and for one floated in 1909 it was $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on stock sold.

Loans
floated in
Melbourne.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, and of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £21,126,587. Of this amount £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £2,263,538 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £16,133,706 on 30th June, 1910, consisting of debentures, £5,770,849; inscribed stock, £4,080,997; and Treasury bonds, £6,281,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £354,583 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £16,488,289. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last twelve years the local debt has been increased by $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. This increase has been brought about principally by the replacing of London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes. The following is a statement

of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1910:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1910.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Percent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures.</i>							
13 & 23	1854	6	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	...	746,795
1440	1896	3	1912-22	63,000	...	...	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	14,162	12,988	972,850
1753	1901	3	1923-32	475,200	3,948	84,052	387,200
1816	1903	3½	1907-8	93,869	...	93,869	...
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	...	333,126	123,874
		3½	1926-42	336,300	...	20,300	316,000
		3½	1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000
		3½	1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000
1962	1904	3½	1927-32	72,100	...	...	72,100
		3½	1928	77,000	...	...	77,000
		3½	1929	62,650	...	...	62,650
		3½	1930	182,000	...	...	182,000
		4	1936	300,000	...	...	300,000
			1926-41	285,880	...	...	285,880
1990	1905	3½	1926	100,000	...	...	100,000
			1927-42	500	...	...	500
			1927	52,000	...	...	52,000
			1926-42	289,000	...	...	289,000
2026	1906	3½	1927-42	100,000	...	...	100,000
			1928	400,000	...	...	400,000
2041	1906	3½	1928-43	3,600	...	...	3,600
			1929	16,000	...	...	16,000
2053	1906	3½	1928	75,500	...	...	75,500
			1929	40,000	...	...	40,000
2116	1907	3½	1928	345,000	...	...	345,000
			1929	154,000	...	...	154,000
			1910-20	250,000	...	...	250,000
2163	1909	3½	1919	130,650	...	...	130,650
			1929	4,850	...	...	4,850
			1944	400	...	...	400
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	2,659,613	...	...
439	1872	4	"	86,780			
			"	13,102			
741	1882	4	"	167,600			
963	1887	4	"	130,000			
1015	1889	4	"	750,000			
1341	1893	4	"	150,000			
1369	1895	4	"	249,131			

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstand- ing on 30th June, 1910.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	
<i>Inscribed Stock— continued.</i>							
1468	1896	3	1917*	2,290,482	}	350,379	2,978,892
1564	1898	3	"	500,000			
1623	1899	3	"	500,000			
1552	1898	3	"	38,789			
1602 } 1749 }	1898	3	"	211,135	...	24,947	186,188
1659	1900	3	"	14,162	...	...	14,162
1753	1901	3	"	3,948	...	...	3,948
1962	1904	3½	"	326,406	...	...	326,406
1990	1905	3½	"	113,735	...	...	113,735
2026	1906	3½	"	256,000	...	...	256,000
2041	1906	3½	"	29,714	...	...	29,714
2053	1906	3½	"	46,026	...	...	46,026
2116	1907	3½	"	1,000	...	...	1,000
2161	1909	3	"	41,581	...	...	41,581
2163	1909	3½	"	31,345	...	...	31,345
2218	1910	3½	"	16,000	...	...	16,000
2240	1910	3½	"	36,000	...	...	36,000
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	...	500,000	...
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...
1982	1905	3½	1915	500,000	...	...	500,000
			1916	2,767,000	...	...	2,767,000
			1917	3,014,860	...	...	3,014,860
Overdue debentures ...				1,000	...	...	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				24,279,090	3,151,503	4,992,881	16,134,706
Transferred from London Register ...				...	...	...	354,583
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	16,489,289

* Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, upon twelve months' notice.

Of the total loans raised in Victoria (exclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or the total authorized from 1868 to 1870 was at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£21,231,090) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1910, £1,113,795 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at 3½ per cent., £10,129,416 at 3½ per cent., and £5,025,078 at 3 per cent.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years:—

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

(Including Loan in aid of Revenue, Act 1451.)

Works.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	77,968	80,482	249,646	544,433	657,666
Water Supply	81,634	161,346	276,583	313,616	286,823
Agriculture	47	..	..	..	..
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings	754,983	339,497	254,833	189,473	198,946
Wire Netting .. ..	..	..	..	45,850	10,734
State Coal Mine .. ..	..	..	..	..	35,906
Construction of Roads, &c. ..	1,919	498	23	237	50
Other Public Works ..	16,415	13,835	2,453	4,751	19,380
Total	932,966	595,658	783,538	1,098,360	1,209,505
Per Head of Population	s. d. 15 4	s. d. 9 7	s. d. 12 5	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 18 8

The loan expenditure of the State has since 1891 been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly, as the following particulars show:—

Average amount of loan expenditure per annum for the—

10 years ended 30th June, 1891	...	£ 2,270,128
10 years ended 30th June, 1901	...	755,194
9 years ended 30th June, 1910	...	789,744

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

The aggregate amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1910, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £91,457,711; but a total of £35,955,986 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £3,838,236 out of the general revenue, and £32,117,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1910, was reduced to £55,501,725.

The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1910.	Annual Interest* Payable.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.	£	£
Railways and Tramways	41,326,889	1,486,989
Waterworks—Melbourne	1,688,663	61,039
„ Country	6,843,851	238,069
Harbors	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock	316,102	10,773
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c.	90,564	2,732
Closer Settlement	1,903,870	67,755
Development of Mining	153,131	4,918
Total Revenue-yielding Works	52,513,070	1,878,925
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	714,834	24,408
Defence Works	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University Other	1,219,903	39,783
	902,449	29,502
Total other Permanent Works	2,988,655	98,737
Net Borrowings	55,501,725	1,977,662

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1910, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £299,441, of which £159,594 is for railways, £137,281 for country water supply, and £2,566 for different other services. Of the amount of total loans outstanding, more than 94 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

DUE DATES OF LOANS.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1910, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £55,500,725, and of this sum £6,017,249 was in the form of debentures; £38,766,036 of inscribed stock (London Register); £4,435,580 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,281,860 of Treasury bonds. The following are the dates on which these loans are repayable, those repayable in Melbourne and London being indicated—

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1910, AND DATES
WHEN REPAYABLE.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
1296	1st April, 1913-23 ...	4	746,795	...	746,795
1440	" 1912-22 ...	3	63,000	...	63,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30 ...	3	972,850	...	972,850
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	387,200	...	387,200
1901	" 1934-54 ...	3	123,874	...	123,874
	24th May, 1926 ...	3½	3,000	...	3,000
	2nd April, 1926-29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	28,900	...	28,900
	December, 1926-1941 ...	3½	29,500	...	29,500
	1st Feb., 1927-1942 ...	3½	104,600	...	104,600
	April, 1927 ...	3½	150,000	...	150,000
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	160,000	...	160,000
1962	1st Nov., 1927-32 ...	3½	41,400	...	41,400
	2nd Dec., 1927-32 ...	3½	30,700	...	30,700
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	77,000	...	77,000
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	2,650	...	2,650
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	" 1930 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st July, 1930 ...	3½	82,000	...	82,000
	14th March, 1936 ...	4	300,000	...	300,000
	1st April, 1926-41 ...	3½	285,880	...	285,880
	18th Oct., 1926 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
1990	1st April, 1927-42 ...	3½	500	...	500
	1st October, 1927 ...	3½	46,000	...	46,000
	1st July, 1927 ...	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st Oct., 1926, to 16th April, 1942 ...	3½	289,000	...	289,000
2026	1st July, 1927-42 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	" 1928 ...	3½	400,000	...	400,000
2041	1st Jan., 1928-43 ...	3½	3,600	...	3,600
	" 1929 ...	3½	16,000	...	16,000
2053	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	75,500	...	75,500
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	40,000	...	40,000
2116	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	345,000	...	345,000
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	154,000	...	154,000
	1st Aug., 1910, to 1st Feb., 1920 ...	3½	250,000	...	250,000
2163	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	130,650	...	130,650
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	4,850	...	4,850
	1st Oct., 1944 ...	3½	400	...	400
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
760	1st Oct., 1913 ...	4	9,000*	3,991,000	4,000,000†
805	" 1919 ...	4	28,000*	3,972,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	4	30,000*	5,970,000	6,000,000
989	" 1923 ...	3½	11,200*	6,988,800	7,000,000
1032					

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1910, was £3,753,600.

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1910, AND DATES
WHEN REPAYABLE—*continued.*

Un der Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London)— continued.</i>		£	£	£
1196 } 1217 } 1287 }	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
	" 1911-26 ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
1560	" 1929-49 ...	3	253,383*	4,211,331	4,464,714
1562	" 1929-49 ...	3½	23,000*	4,272,305	4,295,305
2167	1st Oct., 1929-49 ...	3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
		3½	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
1468 } 1552 } 1564 } 1623 } 1602 } 1749 }	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	2,978,892	...	2,978,892
1659	" " "	3	186,188	...	186,188
1753	" " "	3	14,162	...	14,162
1962	" " "	3	3,948	...	3,948
1990	" " "	3½	326,406	...	326,406
2026	" " "	3½	113,735	...	113,735
2041	" " "	3½	256,000	...	256,000
2053	" " "	3½	29,714	...	29,714
2116	" " "	3½	46,026	...	46,026
2161	" " "	3½	1,000	...	1,000
2163	" " "	3	41,581	...	41,581
2218	" " "	3½	31,345	...	31,345
2240	" " "	3½	16,000	...	16,000
	" " "	3½	36,000	...	36,000
	<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>				
1982 {	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	" 1916 ...	3½	2,767,000	...	2,767,000
	" 1917 ..	3½	3,014,860	...	3,014,860
	<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>				
617	(Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ...	...	16,489,289	39,012,436	55,501,725
	<i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i>				
1451	1st Jan., 1911-13 ...	3¼	75,000	...	75,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)...	...	16,564,289	39,012,436	55,576,725

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

In regard to due dates it may be mentioned that in several instances where they cover a series of years, the Government by giving twelve months' notice, has the option of fixing the particular year of redemption. If it be assumed that loans at the higher rates of interest will be redeemed at the earliest and those at the lower rates at the latest dates of option, or that all optional loans will be redeemed at the latest dates, the following table shows the years in which the outstanding debt will be met.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1910.
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—		
	3 per cent. Loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	3½ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	All loans are redeemed at latest date of option.
	£	£	£
Overdue and Unclaimed	1,000	1,000	1,000
1910	12,500	12,500	12,500
1911	2,157,000	2,157,000	50,000
1912	50,000	50,000	50,000
1913	4,796,795	4,796,795	4,050,000
1914	25,000	25,000	25,000
1915	525,000	525,000	525,000
1916	2,792,000	2,792,000	2,792,000
1917	3,896,086	3,039,860	3,039,860
1918	25,000	25,000	25,000
1919	4,155,650	4,155,650	4,155,650
1920	6,012,500	6,012,500	6,012,500
1921	5,000,000	...	...
1922	63,000	63,000	63,000
1923	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,746,795
1925	60,000	60,000	...
1926	896,280	5,263,000	7,210,000
1927	479,200	202,000	202,000
1928	901,100	897,500	897,500
1929	6,072,805	277,500	277,500
1930	1,154,850	1,154,850	1,154,850
1932	387,200	459,300	459,300
1936	300,000	300,000	300,000
1940 ... ..	...	28,900	248,900
1941 ... ..	...	315,380	315,380
1942 ... ..	...	494,100	494,100
1943 ... ..	...	3,600	3,600
1944	400	400	400
1949	5,464,714	11,260,019	11,260,019
1954	123,874	123,874	123,874
Indefinite	3,224,771	4,080,997	4,080,997
To end of 1925	36,571,531	30,715,305	28,548,305
After 1925... ..	19,005,194	24,861,420	27,028,420
Total	55,576,725	55,576,725	55,576,725

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice which, except in one instance, has been followed of late years of borrowing money in the State instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest :—

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE, 30TH JUNE, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

On 30th June.	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
1900	44,655,579	4,669,306	1,735,307	152,046
1906	43,178,681	9,901,119	1,594,490	326,696
1907	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,950	450,952
1908	37,534,136	15,772,351	1,367,800	531,616
1909	38,592,431	16,074,766	1,404,875	543,219
1910	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with them which are not common to local loans. In the last financial year the amount was £6,310, of which £5,866 was paid as commission and £444 for stamps, advertising, &c.; the corresponding totals in recent previous years were:—£17,203 in 1902-3, £25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, £12,272 in 1905-6, £11,845 in 1906-7, £11,980 in 1907-8; and £6,895 in 1908-9.

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State is substantially less than it was a few years ago, and the following table, comparing the figures in 1900 (the year before Federation) with those in each of the last three years, illustrates this fact.

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST, 1900, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—			
	1900.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£
4½	5,000,000	...	...	...
4	27,060,795	17,153,795	17,153,795	17,153,795
3½ ... ..	...	220,000	220,000	220,000
3½	12,250,000	25,356,269	26,914,035	27,890,521
3½	300,000	125,000	100,000	75,000
3	4,714,090	10,449,423	10,258,367	10,236,409
Overdue (not bearing interest) ...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ...	49,324,885	53,305,487	54,667,197	55,576,725

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1910 represents a saving of nearly £146,500 per annum on the debt of £55,576,725 at 30th June, 1910.

LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1910, amounted to £3,005,610, which sum now represents the unfloated balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Under Loan Act No.—	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1910.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552	1,116,608	38,789	1,077,819
1753	500,000	475,200	24,800
1816	100,000	93,869	6,131
2041	1,250,000	49,314	1,200,686
2161	500,000	41,581	458,419
2163	500,000	417,245	82,755
2218	20,000	16,000	4,000
2240	150,000	36,000	114,000
Total	4,236,608	1,230,998	3,005,610

The rate of interest on the amount to be raised is 3 per cent. on £1,598,038, and 3½ per cent. on £1,407,572.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT.

The following return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3.56 per cent. in

Growth of
Funded
Debt.

each of the last three years. In relation to population, however, the amount per head substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year the increase has been only slight.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1910.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	480,000	28,800	6·00	1 6 4	0 1 7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5·99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5·78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5·01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3·83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1901	49,546,275	1,861,547	3·76	41 3 0	1 11 0
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3·74	41 15 5	1 11 4
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3·73	42 5 11	1 11 6
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3·64	42 13 4	1 11 1
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3·64	42 9 8	1 10 11
1906	52,904,800	1,915,499	3·62	43 2 3	1 11 3
1907	52,954,989	1,897,027	3·58	42 9 7	1 10 5
1908	53,180,487	1,895,354	3·56	42 1 1	1 10 0
1909	54,567,197	1,944,844	3·56	42 10 8	1 10 4
1910	55,501,725	1,977,662	3·56	42 9 3	1 10 3

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue (£75,000—Act 1451), the total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1910, was £55,576,725, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1909-10) was £1,964,021. In 1909-10 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to £1,789,812, which was equal to the full interest and expenses

on £50,647,085, or over 91 per cent. of the total debt. There was also at 30th June, 1910, £851,085 at the credit of redemption funds, so that the net burden of the Public Debt at the close of the financial year was only £4,078,555. It should be remembered that nearly £3,000,000, though expended on works of a permanent character, such as defences, State schools, public offices, &c., does not earn any revenue.

SINKING FUNDS.

On 30th June, 1910, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

Sinking
Funds of
Australian
States.

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

State.	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria	851,085	874,962
New South Wales	331,308	256,946
Queensland .. .. .	..	..
South Australia	650,100	22,342
Western Australia	2,569,707	156,486
Tasmania	374,806	115,436
Total	4,777,006	1,426,172

* Figures for 1909.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1910:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account	£10,381
Closer Settlement Fund	19,408
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	279,748
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	541,548
Total	£851,085

By Act No. 1428 of 1896, the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country, or Mallee border, are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1909, was £6,136, and during 1909-10 the receipts amounted to £62,245, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in this fund on 30th June, 1910, was £10,381.

Mallee Land
Account.

Closer
Settlement
Fund.

By Act No. 1749 of 1901, it was provided that all moneys received by the Board of Land and Works, from lessees or purchasers of farm allotments, or purchasers of any land acquired by the Board, pursuant to the general provisions of the Act, should be paid into the Treasury, and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called "The Farm Settlements Fund," which fund should be applied principally to the redemption of stock and debentures issued for Closer Settlement purposes, and the payment of interest thereon. Under the Closer Settlement Act of 1904, this fund was transferred to the Board appointed to administer that Act, and is now called the "Closer Settlement Fund."

Consoli-
dated
Inscribed
Stock Re-
demption
Fund.

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and to the payment of expenses and costs of such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1909-10 receipts amounted to £102,577, and expenditure, due to the repurchase of £11,500 three and a half per cent. stock, amounted to £11,367. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1910, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK
REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1910.
RECEIPTS.					£
Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	177,069
Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	284,000
Revenue	...	...	...	...	223,114
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	32,485
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	86 388
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	803,056
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of Stock	...	...	...	...	260,781
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	727
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	261,508
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	541,548
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	278,105

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £414,300 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £127,248 held in cash.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, repurchase, or redemption of any Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district, and sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1909-10 receipts amounted to £119,624, and £75,948 was expended on the purchase for cancellation of £55,836 three per cent. stock, and £25,500 three per cent. debentures. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1910, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1910.
RECEIPTS.	£
From Revenue Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements Payments by Municipalities Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust Interest on Investments Repayment of Loans— Bush fires relief Floods relief Seed advances New pilot steamer Yarrowee Channel Wire Netting	640,732 18,111 11,167 265,000 18,554 21,629 1,439 90,818 5,227 10,294 34,433
Total receipts	1,117,404
EXPENDITURE.	
Purchase of stock and debentures	837,656
Balance in the fund	279,748
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	849,048

Of the balance in the fund, £231,622 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £48,126 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Funded
debts of
Australian
States and
New Zea-
land.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1910, the amounts per head of population, and the total interest payable, the average rate per cent. and the rate *per capita*. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

FUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND,
30TH JUNE, 1910.

State.	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	55,501,725	42 9 3	1,977,662	1 10 3	3.56
New South Wales ..	91,865,758	55 6 7	3,229,664	1 18 11	3.52
Queensland ..	41,568,827	70 10 1	1,534,837	2 12 1	3.69
South Australia ..	30,871,570	73 18 11	1,126,703	2 14 0	3.65
Western Australia ..	23,287,453	82 8 4	803,301	2 16 10	3.45
Tasmania ..	10,570,453	57 12 10	386,234	2 2 1	3.65
Total ..	253,665,786	57 2 6	9,058,406	2 0 10	3.57
New Zealand (31.3.10)	74,890,645	75 15 7	2,781,840	2 16 4	3.71

New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans, the reason being, not that their securities are considered of less value than those of the other States, but that a larger proportion of their loans was raised when the rates of interest were high.

In the following statement will be found the indebtedness per head of the various States of Australia and New Zealand at the close of each of the last five financial years:—

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906 TO 1910.

	At end of Financial Year—				
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	43 2 3	42 9 7	42 1 1	42 10 8	42 9 3
New South Wales ..	55 10 10	54 3 10	54 13 3	55 4 8	55 6 7
Queensland ..	73 6 7	72 0 9	70 15 8	73 4 11	70 10 1
South Australia ..	75 12 10	75 10 5	72 6 0	71 8 6	73 18 11
Western Australia ..	69 10 0	72 14 9	76 3 0	79 15 4	82 8 4
Tasmania ..	53 1 0	54 18 0	55 14 11	54 18 0	57 12 10
New Zealand ..	69 19 1	70 3 5	70 12 8	73 3 8	75 15 7

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States in 1910:—

State and local debts.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1910.

State.	State Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria.. ..	55,501,725	446,606*	14,671,814	70,620,145	54 0 7
New South Wales	91,865,758	659,337	4,124,593	96,649,688	58 4 2
Queensland† ..	41,568,827	1,130,000	919,941	43,618,768	73 19 8
South Australia ..	30,871,570	516,300	128,463	31,516,333	75 9 9
Western Australia	23,287,453	102,692	1,326,062	24,716,207	87 9 6
Tasmania ..	10,570,453	51,271	609,563	11,231,287	61 4 11
Total ..	253,665,786	2,906,206	21,780,436	278,352,428	62 13 8

* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £75,000 of this amount, but it has been the practice to regard the sum represented by these bonds as part of the Unfunded Debt, as the money was borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue, and is being paid off in yearly instalments.

† Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,565,640.

The figures £278,352,428, include loans raised by the State Governments, municipal bodies, corporations, and trusts. The Victorian figures exclude the amount of the Tramways Trust loan, viz., £1,650,000, which is treated as a loan to a private company, for although the money has been borrowed by the Trust, which is composed of representatives of municipalities, on the security of municipal property, yet the interest is paid and a sinking fund provided by the Tramway Company, and the liability of the Trust thus becomes merely nominal.

The figures in the table show the full public indebtedness of the Commonwealth, including State, municipal, and corporation debts, to the latest date at which comparison can be made. Victoria has the smallest amount per head, New South Wales the next smallest, and Western Australia the largest. There are, of course, private debts to a considerable extent and private investments by British capitalists; but there is no reliable information as to the amount of this class of indebtedness.

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1910, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1909, figures for 1910 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria in 1910, appear in the following statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1910.

State Debts (Funded)—	£	£
London Register	39,012,436	
Melbourne Register	16,488,289	
State Debts (Unfunded)	446,606	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented	1,000	
Total State Debts		55,948,331
 Municipal	4,570,954	
Harbor Trusts	1,950,000	
Fire Brigades Board	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	8,701,000	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations		15,351,954
 Total Debts		71,300,285

This sum (£71,300,285) is equal to a debt of £54 11s. per head of the population on 30th June, 1910.

DEBTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Debts of
various
countries.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 5s. 1d.), which is less than two-thirds of that of Victoria. The next highest is the united liability of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies (£22 1s.), then follows the liability of the Cape of Good Hope (£21 1s. 7d.), then the debts of Belgium (£20 os. 2d.), Natal (£17 8s. 11d.), the United Kingdom (£16 15s. 4d.), and Italy (£15 5s. 1d.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 5s. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, public and other works, required for the speedy development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise.

GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	1910	762,463,600	16 15 4
British India	1910	290,156,300	1 5 0
Canada	1910	96,747,400	13 9 4
Cape of Good Hope	1909	52,857,900	21 1 7
Natal	1909	21,420,900	17 8 11
Transvaal and Orange River	1909	39,400,000	22 1 0
France	1909	1,070,437,700	27 5 1
Italy	1909	522,837,000	15 5 1
Austria	1908	415,583,000	14 14 1
Hungary	1908	231,382,000	11 1 5
German States	1909	717,966,600	11 4 9
German Empire (Imperial)	1909	215,171,000	3 7 4
Norway	1909	18,294,000	7 14 10
United States of America (Federal)	1909	210,389,700	2 7 6
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.)	1902	383,228,000	4 17 6
Russia	1908	934,249,000	5 18 11
Sweden	1909	29,246,100	5 6 10
Belgium	1909	149,101,400	20 0 2

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

The following table shows for the last five financial years the amount of revenue collected under the various heads of taxation by the Commonwealth, the State, and local bodies:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Federal—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties... ..	1,950,713	2,129,548	2,507,704	2,204,638	2,366,701
Excise Duties	586,357	589,883	704,434	657,330	682,310
Total Federal Taxation	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011
State—					
Wharfage Rates	52,771	53,099	55,389	56,683	57,616
Tonnage Dues	32,200	33,698	35,754	38,533	39,765
Licences	17,813	19,043	19,851	20,334	20,927
Probate & Succession Duties	328,628	401,631	304,830	418,418	358,173
Duties on Bank Notes	17,352	17,702	17,612	16,988	17,342
Stamp Duties	205,345	222,671	222,923	220,693	233,016
Land Tax	103,536	92,438	89,496	85,559	114,357
Income Tax	318,135	355,148	317,354	304,464	338,585
Race Clubs' percentage ... ..	...	4,875	5,554	5,772	5,953
Total State Taxation	1,075,780	1,200,305	1,068,763	1,167,444	1,185,734
Municipal Taxation	1,015,841	1,068,967	1,084,513	1,135,403	1,186,900
Harbor Trusts	197,434	199,944	212,320	202,634	250,240
Total Taxation	4,826,125	5,188,647	5,577,734	5,367,449	5,671,885

The relative pressure of taxation in successive years evidently depends, not on its amount or on its amount per head of population, but on the ability of the community to meet it. The figures in the above table should be read in conjunction with the wealth of the people, as indicated by the banking and probate returns and by income-tax returns, also with alterations in value of property as shown in municipal returns.

The taxation in Victoria per head of population by Commonwealth, State, and local bodies is as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal	2 1 8	2 3 11	2 11 1	2 4 11	2 7 0
State	0 17 8	0 19 5	0 17 0	0 18 4	0 18 3
Local	0 19 9	1 0 4	1 0 7	1 1 0	1 2 2
Total	3 19 1	4 3 8	4 8 8	4 4 3	4 7 5

In the return following will be found, for the purpose of comparison, particulars of taxation by Government and local bodies throughout the States of Australia and in the United Kingdom:—

TAXATION BY GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL BODIES IN THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

—	Total Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	5,272,766	4 1 3
New South Wales	7,010,354	4 5 5
Queensland	2,641,243	4 11 4
South Australia	1,764,255	4 4 10
Western Australia	1,564,564	5 13 1
Tasmania	868,034	4 12 11
Total	19,121,216	4 7 0
United Kingdom	181,648,000	4 0 4

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1909-10, and the Local taxation for the year 1908-9, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £19,121,216, or an average of £4 7s. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £4 1s. 3d. per head, prevails in Victoria; South Australia and New South Wales are next, the former with £4 4s. 10d., and the latter with £4 5s. 5d.; then follow Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, with £4 11s. 4d., £4 12s. 11d., and £5 13s. 1d. per head

respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 6s. 8d. per head below that in Australia, and is lower than in any of the Australian States.

LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1910, and the amount of fees, under each head, collected during the year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1910.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
<i>Excise.</i>				
Distilling—		£	s.	d.
General Distillers	4	200	0	0
Wine Distillers	5	125	0	0
Vignerons	22	110	0	0
Test Stills	40	5	8	3
Brewers	32	787	10	0
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff	41	1,059	12	0
Sugar refining	1	5	0	0
<i>Licensing.</i>				
Victuallers*	4,476	77,628	0	0
Railway Refreshment Rooms	32	800	0	0
Australian Wine	287	1,435	0	0
Clubs	107	214	0	0
Packet (passenger boat)	15	300	0	0
Grocers (single bottle)	308	3,080	0	0
Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon)	417	10,328	0	0
Brewers	36	36	0	0
Vignerons	38	190	0	0
Billiard Tables	107	695	0	0
<i>Customs.</i>				
Carriage	985	243	15	0
Lighter and Boat	46	11	5	0
Custom House Agents	70	350	0	0
Bond	46	3,887	10	0
Agricultural Show	1	1	0	0
<i>Explosives.</i>				
Importation	200	559	10	0
Manufacture of Rack-a-rock	16	4	0	0
Manufacture of other Explosives	6	7	10	0
Magazine	277	190	0	0
Fireworks, Sale of	650	32	10	0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of	1,463	365	15	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Auctioneers—General †	766	14,367	11	0
Gold-buyers and assayers	578	1,110	13	4

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,274, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,548.

† Including 171 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £171.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1910, but the fees collected during the financial year 1909-10 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.					Amount of Fees Collected.		
					£	s.	d.
Insurance	..	..	..	..	14,773	0	0
Sale of Tobacco, &c.	..	..	..	..	1,539	0	9
Pawnbrokers	..	..	..	..	1,070	0	0
Hawkers ..	..	..	..	..	1,323	11	8
Carriers ..	..	..	..	..	58	10	0
Stage Carriage	..	..	..	..	187	0	0
Marine Store	..	..	..	..	155	6	0
Forwarding Agents	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Permits to Fish, &c.	..	..	..	..	3	17	6
Race Clubs	..	..	..	..	248	10	0
Oysters ..	..	..	..	..	3	15	0

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1910 was 206. Of these 14 ranked as cities, 10 as towns, 36 as boroughs, and the remainder (146) as shires. The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—nearly 600 in the mountainous part of Wonnangatta, and the whole of French Island—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, is now brought under municipal control.

The following is a summary of the number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs and shires in each of the five years ended 1910-11.

MUNICIPALITIES: 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

Year.	Number of Rate-payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
		In-habited.	Unin-habited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—				£	£	£
1906-7	171,909	147,055	4,778	100,801,295	5,779,231	903,120
1907-8	176,420	149,706	3,923	103,666,178	5,944,691	961,530
1908-9	178,928	152,475	3,624	106,149,960	6,080,447	973,191
1909-10	183,419	155,382	4,096	108,863,968	6,232,091	1,015,028
1910-11	187,562	153,611	3,878	114,113,507	6,508,584	..
Shires—						
1906-7	151,869	117,286	2,828	121,797,646	8,395,094	601,311
1907-8	152,073	118,575	2,890	129,059,488	8,694,209	663,739
1908-9	155,492	121,187	2,853	136,538,811	7,043,511	698,625
1909-10	159,410	122,139	2,600	143,142,655	7,332,397	754,586
1910-11	163,916	123,729	3,222	150,970,220	7,716,815	..
Total—						
1906-7	323,778	364,341	7,606	222,598,941	12,174,325	1,504,431
1907-8	329,393	268,281	6,813	232,725,666	12,633,909	1,625,269
1908-9	334,420	273,662	6,482	242,688,771	13,123,958	1,671,816
1909-10	342,829	277,521	6,696	252,006,618	13,564,488	1,769,614
1910-11	351,478	282,340	7,100	265,083,727	14,225,349	..

Increase in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.

It will be observed from the following figures that there has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table:—

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

	Increase.		
	1910-11 over 1906-7.		1909-10 over 1906-7.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	£ 13,312,212	£ 729,303	£ 111,908
Shires	29,172,574	1,321,721	153,275
Total Increase	42,484,786	2,051,024	265,183

The number of ratepayers returned for 1910-11 was 351,478, and the total capital value of rateable property £265,083,727, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £14,225,349.

Properties rated in municipalities.

The properties upon which the municipalities have levied rates during the past five years have steadily increased, as is shown in the following statement:—

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1906-7	206,698	198,493	405,191
1907-8	209,581	202,234	411,815
1908-9	211,945	205,618	417,563
1909-10	214,620	208,140	422,760
1910-11	219,723	216,571	436,294

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1910-11.

The following is a statement of the number of properties rated, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and

amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1910-11, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1909-10:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1910-11.

Name.	Number of Properties Rated.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1909-10.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2267, 1910-11.
				Total.	Annual.		
CITIES.			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	6,294	5,545	2 0	2,523,495	168,233	29,564	..
Bendigo ..	8,222	7,637	1 9	2,477,412	206,451	34,853	..
Brunswick ..	9,872	8,590	2 4	3,609,280	180,464	26,400	..
Collingwood ..	8,249	7,641	2 0	3,546,050	212,763	23,573	..
Essendon ..	10,884	7,950	2 0	3,328,940	166,447	22,734	..
Fitzroy ..	7,903	7,534	1 8	5,511,800	275,590	28,444	..
Footscray ..	7,966	5,045	2 4	2,789,340	139,467	18,201	..
Geelong* ..	4,308	4,410	2 0	2,282,180	114,109	21,202	..
Hawthorn ..	6,802	5,535	2 0	4,701,240	235,062	27,272	..
Melbourne ..	23,753	27,440	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{array}$	35,642,860	1,782,143	352,579	..
Prahran ..	11,272	9,653	1 8	5,645,736	470,478	48,707	..
Richmond ..	10,263	8,835	1 10	3,191,695	245,515	28,585	..
South Melbourne ..	10,450	10,015	2 0	7,788,600	389,430	53,585	..
St. Kilda ..	6,536	5,468	2 0	2,970,720	247,560	28,293	..
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ..	4,720	4,341	2 0	1,241,325	82,755	13,560	..
Brighton ..	4,052	2,521	2 0	2,048,420	102,421	14,554	..
Camberwell ..	5,893	3,887	2 0	2,520,260	126,013	16,164	..
Caulfield ..	6,779	5,600	2 0	3,085,940	154,297	20,211	..
Kew* ..	3,589	2,435	1 10	1,577,385	105,159	11,268	..
Malvern† ..	6,648	3,597	1 9	3,829,380	191,469	19,555	..
Northcote ..	7,359	5,200	2 3	1,994,500	99,725	19,420	..
Port Melbourne ..	3,058	2,985	2 0	1,003,200	83,600	9,797	..
Warrnambool ..	2,011	1,453	1 10	974,020	48,701	15,280	..
Williamstown ..	5,428	5,378	2 3	1,237,440	82,496	12,589	..
BOROUGHES.							
Ararat ..	1,220	950	2 3	220,700	22,070	7,825	50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	273	245	1 0	29,570	2,957	404	25
Buninyong ..	433	357	1 3	100,485	5,742	1,032	50
Carisbrook ..	305	270	1 0	66,525	4,435	611	50
Castlemaine ..	2,050	1,360	1 6	410,575	32,846	5,467	50
Chevron ..	544	286	1 6	41,224	5,153	670	50
Clunes ..	866	579	1 6	68,348	9,764	3,508	75
Coburg ..	5,013	4,250	2 3	844,650	56,310	10,550	50
Creswick ..	774	710	1 6	95,030	9,503	3,053	75
Daylesford ..	946	796	2 0	218,400	18,200	3,927	50
Dunolly ..	562	360	1 6	67,710	6,771	1,171	50
Eaglehawk ..	2,143	1,993	1 6	429,192	35,766	5,646	50
Echuca ..	1,309	1,080	1 9	254,700	23,781	6,932	50
Geelong West ..	2,041	1,635	2 0	477,638	34,117	3,949	50
Hamilton ..	1,577	1,070	1 9	654,380	32,719	5,957	50
Horsham ..	910	836	2 3	333,495	22,233	3,873	100
Inglewood ..	496	332	1 6	77,976	6,498	2,118	50
Koroit ..	499	444	2 0	317,580	15,879	2,553	50
Majorca ..	269	189	1 0	24,000	3,000	627	30
Maldenbury ..	479	288	1 6	36,648	4,072	813	50
Maryborough ..	1,562	1,245	1 6	281,400	28,140	4,807	50
Newtown and Chilwell ..	1,800	1,500	1 9	689,680	34,489	4,171	50

* Geelong was constituted a city, and Kew a town, on 8th December, 1910. † Malvern was proclaimed a city on 30th May, 1911.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—continued.

Name.	Number of Properties Rated.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1909-10.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2267, 1910-11.
				Total.	Annual.		
<i>Boroughs—continued</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Oakleigh ..	1,383	918	2 0	345,740	17,287	2,491	100-
Portland ..	890	543	2 0	209,625	13,975	3,248	50-
Port Fairy ..	670	492	2 0	288,920	14,446	3,295	50-
Queenscliff ..	621	508	1 9	232,580	11,629	3,222	100-
Raywood ..	190	132	1 0	45,390	3,026	407	20-
Rutherglen ..	601	418	1 0	145,990	14,599	1,977	80-
Sale ..	1,476	878	1 9	357,340	17,867	7,080	50-
Sebastopol ..	688	600	1 6	121,350	8,090	1,370	80-
Smythesdale ..	217	166	1 0	18,730	1,873	231	20-
Stawell ..	1,607	1,022	1 9	203,830	20,383	6,605	50-
St. Arnaud ..	1,177	988	1 6	215,800	21,580	3,399	50-
Talbot ..	418	340	1 0	51,960	5,196	1,317	50-
Tarnagulla ..	302	200	1 0	40,448	5,056	654	50-
Wangaratta ..	1,101	887	1 9	574,680	28,734	4,678	50-
Total ..	219,728	187,562	..	114,113,507	6,508,534	1,015,028	1,955

Shires,
1910-11.

The next table gives a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs:—

SHIRES, 1910-11.

Name.	Number of Properties Rated.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1909-10.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2267, 1910-11.
				Total.	Annual.		
			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Alberton ..	1,333	1,247	1 3	1,766,600	88,330	7,647	1,500-
Alexandra ..	1,210	710	1 0	856,660	42,833	4,090	750-
Arapiles ..	739	736	1 0	793,960	39,698	2,577	304-
Ararat ..	2,131	2,000	1 0	3,236,020	161,801	11,683	1,300-
Avoca ..	1,794	1,455	1 3	844,460	42,223	4,441	485-
Avon ..	980	770	1 0	789,980	39,499	3,930	575-
Bacchus Marsh ..	976	587	1 0	497,083	36,821	3,027	385-
Bairnsdale ..	3,700	1,900	1 0	1,708,640	85,432	9,446	1,440-
Ballan ..	1,600	1,450	1 3	709,780	35,489	3,491	575-
Ballarat ..	845	790	1 0	1,196,160	59,808	4,674	575-
Bannockburn ..	438	423	1 3	343,698	21,481	1,862	265-
Barrabool ..	691	499	1 3	771,060	38,553	3,309	425-
Beechworth ..	1,835	1,420	1 3	387,660	32,305	6,325	545-
Belfast ..	872	762	1 4	1,021,120	51,056	4,656	650-
Bellarine ..	2,619	1,060	1 3	1,015,840	50,792	4,212	485-
Benalla ..	2,990	2,700	1 0	1,831,940	91,597	12,643	1,450-
Berwick ..	2,869	2,620	1 3	1,364,980	68,249	6,515	1,000-
Bet Bet ..	893	856	1 0	500,800	25,040	1,938	375-
Birchip ..	1,042	576	1 0	990,260	49,513	2,904	400-
Borong ..	2,250	1,300	1 0	2,541,800	127,090	7,999	1,080-
Braybrook ..	2,144	2,103	1 0	679,280	33,964	3,627	320-
Bright ..	2,141	1,305	1 3	653,700	32,685	4,605	750-
Broadford ..	555	503	1 0	305,600	15,280	1,648	300-
Broadmeadows ..	1,184	689	1 3	537,240	26,862	2,506	365-
Bulla ..	610	420	1 3	470,860	23,543	3,647	350-
Buin Buin ..	1,502	1,430	1 3	1,072,780	53,639	5,707	1,250-

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Number of Properties Rated.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1909-10.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2267, 1910-11.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bungaree ..	1,180	863	1 9	656,120	32,806	4,392	800
Buninyong ..	1,771	1,711	1 3	1,162,680	58,134	6,436	550
Charlton ..	720	720	1 0	1,012,800	52,140	4,487	550
Chiltern ..	1,005	666	1 0	140,960	14,096	2,508	230
Colac ..	3,920	2,791	1 3	5,112,140	255,607	22,389	1,200
Corio ..	901	826	1 3	975,940	48,797	4,892	500
Cranbourne ..	1,617	1,159	1 3	1,101,200	55,060	4,700	700
Creswick ..	1,439	1,372	1 0	1,179,640	58,982	5,331	775
Dandenong ..	2,500	2,100	1 6	970,680	48,534	5,211	525
Deakin ..	850	854	0 9	1,060,460	53,023	3,204	446
Dimboola ..	1,770	1,150	1 6	1,617,340	80,867	6,046	618
Donald ..	704	730	1 0	829,940	41,497	4,652	575
Doncaster ..	400	310	1 3	274,040	13,702	1,234	216
Dundas ..	1,098	1,064	1 0	2,006,010	100,305	7,167	1,050
Dunmunkie ..	996	1,105	1 0	1,631,000	81,550	6,131	1,200
East Loddon ..	453	453	1 0	722,640	36,132	3,190	550
Eltham ..	996	1,240	1 3	575,500	28,775	2,978	450
Epping ..	523	495	1 0	389,080	19,454	1,311	225
Euroa ..	1,514	1,354	1 0	1,317,860	65,893	5,259	750
Ferntree Gully ..	1,430	1,300	1 6	661,000	33,050	5,324	900
Flinders and Kangarong ..	1,376	1,014	1 3	617,000	30,850	3,126	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	1,543	1,141	1 6	511,220	25,561	2,768	425
Gisborne ..	1,050	762	1 0	492,900	24,645	2,618	340
Glengai ..	1,531	1,496	1 0	1,778,205	118,547	9,850	1,200
Glenlyon ..	689	495	1 6	168,330	16,833	2,034	250
Gordon ..	900	870	1 0	954,560	47,728	4,818	740
Goulburn ..	750	680	1 0	500,500	25,025	2,445	350
Grenville ..	1,716	1,400	1 0	900,960	45,048	4,779	560
Hampden ..	2,690	1,743	1 6	5,285,180	264,259	23,766	750
Healesville ..	812	460	2 0	237,360	11,868	2,898	450
Heidelberg ..	4,438	2,672	1 6	1,623,820	81,191	12,750	500
Heytesbury ..	1,125	985	1 6	1,599,220	79,961	8,132	1,100
Howqua ..	480	280	2 0	98,080	4,904	681	200
Huntly ..	1,250	1,024	1 0	874,660	43,733	3,518	400
Kara Kara ..	4,130	1,388	1 0	1,170,580	58,529	5,659	676
Karkaroc ..	2,404	1,250	1 0	2,760,280	138,014	5,484	950
Keilor ..	764	285	1 3	343,840	17,192	1,412	100
Kerang ..	3,310	2,070	1 0	2,205,340	110,267	12,769	1,000
Kilmore ..	760	552	1 3	235,416	19,618	2,045	275
Korong ..	1,500	1,360	1 4	1,021,700	51,085	5,633	650
Kowree ..	1,435	1,345	1 0	1,315,280	82,205	5,488	870
Kyneton ..	2,677	1,940	1 6	1,313,640	65,682	10,111	685
Lancefield ..	338	295	1 0	260,760	13,038	1,162	151
Lawloit ..	1,189	629	1 0	542,445	36,163	2,837	396
Leigh ..	705	628	1 3	983,620	49,181	3,806	550
Lexton ..	678	590	1 0	774,160	38,708	3,307	400
Lillydale ..	2,259	1,900	1 3	1,065,700	53,285	6,413	800
Lowan ..	1,810	1,290	1 6	775,000	38,750	4,220	600
Maifra ..	1,280	1,150	1 0	1,301,720	65,086	5,889	1,000
Maldon ..	1,836	1,510	1 6	784,520	39,226	4,511	375
Mansfield ..	1,142	975	1 0	1,161,600	58,080	4,385	900
Marong ..	2,595	2,236	1 3	1,662,280	83,114	7,069	900
Melton ..	387	321	1 0	281,434	20,847	1,735	236
Meredith ..	610	459	1 3	416,740	20,837	1,919	190
Merriang ..	339	270	1 0	355,920	17,796	1,376	176
Metcalfe ..	985	914	1 0	376,755	25,117	1,983	278
Mildura ..	3,782	1,668	1 9	717,200	35,890	5,367	476
Minhamite ..	703	577	1 0	1,302,320	65,116	6,835	650
Mirboo ..	530	400	1 6	384,440	19,222	3,135	700
Moorabbin ..	5,624	5,318	2 0	1,853,240	92,662	18,581	600
Mornington ..	683	385	1 6	293,120	14,656	2,670	230

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Number of Properties Rated.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1909-10.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2267, 1910-11.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mortlake ..	630	658	1 0	2,197,460	109,873	7,736	700
Morwell ..	1,218	877	1 0	934,240	46,712	3,867	900
Mount Alexander ..	826	572	1 0	130,800	10,464	1,532	126
Mount Franklin ..	866	828	1 6	162,480	16,248	1,903	204
Mount Rouse ..	730	685	1 0	1,542,340	77,117	5,626	400
Mulgrave ..	903	814	2 0	420,000	21,000	3,359	450
McIvor ..	1,471	1,123	1 0	726,580	36,329	3,250	450
Narracan ..	1,712	1,462	1 6	1,375,080	68,754	6,822	1,400
Newham and Wood- end ..	638	600	1 3	247,950	16,530	2,026	300
Newstead ..	680	584	1 0	336,120	16,806	2,020	210
North Ovens ..	1,172	792	1 0	658,820	32,941	3,143	296
Numurkah ..	2,098	1,537	1 0	2,045,620	102,281	8,530	1,200
Nunawading ..	3,857	2,917	2 0	1,100,880	55,044	7,984	950
Omeo ..	2,017	1,573	1 6	890,100	44,505	7,441	1,700
Orbost ..	2,057	1,208	1 6	731,500	36,575	5,235	1,100
Oxley ..	2,058	1,132	1 0	1,085,340	54,267	4,583	750
Phillip Island and Woolamai ..	2,313	1,457	1 3	1,166,660	58,333	5,724	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	2,580	1,830	1 3	1,858,820	92,941	10,943	2,000
Portland ..	1,930	1,900	1 3	1,710,580	85,529	7,243	1,000
Preston ..	2,555	1,206	1 9	788,100	39,405	6,470	650
Pyalong ..	370	340	1 0	334,900	16,745	1,124	229
Ripon ..	1,260	1,340	1 0	1,818,000	90,800	6,918	450
Rochester ..	1,283	1,227	1 0	1,220,580	61,029	5,133	500
Rodney ..	1,773	1,370	1 0	1,695,480	99,774	7,270	875
Romsey ..	633	479	1 0	470,800	23,540	2,202	274
Rosedale ..	1,630	1,030	1 0	1,440,000	72,000	6,698	1,000
Rutherglen ..	1,368	1,348	1 0	681,460	34,073	3,012	450
Seymour ..	1,476	1,080	1 0	824,420	41,221	4,962	850
Shepparton ..	1,586	1,430	1 0	1,179,240	58,962	6,958	850
South Barwon ..	1,193	1,014	1 6	493,040	24,652	2,911	277
South Gippsland ..	1,404	1,015	1 6	968,000	48,400	6,035	1,050
Springfield ..	206	163	1 3	253,680	12,684	1,355	189
Stawell ..	1,198	1,168	1 0	1,370,340	68,517	5,995	624
Strathfieldsaye ..	1,125	1,076	1 3	394,440	19,722	2,450	278
Swan Hill ..	1,923	1,500	1 0	1,141,040	57,052	5,080	550
Talbot ..	500	393	1 0	380,960	19,048	1,456	221
Tambo ..	1,121	709	1 6	502,640	25,132	3,532	895
Templestowe ..	440	369	1 3	240,500	12,025	1,197	177
Towong ..	1,950	1,903	1 0	1,795,820	89,791	11,471	1,800
Traralgon ..	950	726	1 3	735,140	36,757	5,272	893
Tullaroop ..	1,040	929	1 0	255,600	25,560	2,342	337
Tungamah ..	2,886	1,562	1 0	1,764,340	88,217	5,901	900
Upper Yarra ..	920	520	1 9	341,040	17,052	2,831	450
Violet Town ..	1,009	678	1 0	768,560	38,428	2,920	450
Walhalla ..	816	658	2 6	69,856	8,732	3,253	570
Wannon ..	804	704	1 0	1,843,840	92,192	6,389	862
Waranga ..	2,503	1,728	1 0	1,638,680	81,934	6,342	750
Warragul ..	1,487	1,121	1 6	1,084,360	57,458	8,078	1,800
Warrnambool ..	3,185	1,985	1 0	2,784,640	139,232	12,501	1,380
Werribee ..	4,715	3,460	1 0	1,659,540	82,977	5,137	600
Whittlesea ..	660	485	1 0	431,980	21,599	2,169	235
Wimmera ..	959	1,016	1 0	1,605,680	80,284	5,249	733
Winchelsea ..	1,830	850	1 4	1,386,720	69,336	6,616	850
Wodonga ..	1,064	603	1 0	203,800	20,380	2,424	288
Woorayl ..	1,671	1,174	1 9	1,230,980	61,549	10,605	2,000
Wycheproof ..	1,284	1,059	1 0	1,266,980	63,349	5,246	665
Yackandandah ..	1,182	1,120	1 0	984,940	49,247	5,275	933
Yarrawonga ..	931	798	1 0	750,480	37,524	3,743	570
Yea ..	896	680	1 0	934,220	46,711	4,186	800
Total ..	216,571	163,916	..	150,970,220	7,716,815	754,586	96,539

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

Ratings in municipalities, 1910.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
<i>s. d.</i>										
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
1 0	9	9	8	8	8	87	87	86	80	77
1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1 3	3	1	1	2	1	25	31	30	33	33
1 4	1	1	1	..	..	3	4	2	2	3
1 6	13	14	14	11	11	21	15	17	20	21
1 7	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
1 8	4	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	8	9	9	12	9	2	3	2	3	5
1 10	1	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2 0	12	15	15	16	18	5	4	4	4	5
2 2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 3	3	2	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
2 4	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
1 0 } 1 5 } 1 8 }	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	60	60	60	60	146	146	146	146	146

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 8½d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 2½d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 6¼d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £1.

* These amounts refer to Melbourne City where, for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopetoun Ward, the rating is different from that for the rest of the city.

Classification of properties rated, 1909-10.

The number of properties rated, and the annual assessment thereon in the municipalities of the State in 1909-10, were as follows:—

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES RATED IN MUNICIPALITIES
IN VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties Rated.				Assessment of Properties Rated.			
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.
	Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.			Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.		
Under £5 ..	23,909	7,810	38,378	70,097	£ 59,448	£ 19,402	£ 90,467	£ 169,317
£5 and less than £10	10,992	8,993	33,242	53,197	76,538	61,974	216,575	355,087
£10 " "	20,574	15,561	29,465	65,600	249,443	183,009	336,587	769,039
£15 " "	24,407	8,459	17,640	50,506	409,006	137,524	287,599	834,129
£20 " "	24,838	5,088	14,223	44,149	541,109	108,490	301,859	951,458
£25 " "	£30	12,612	2,395	11,422	333,992	63,119	299,413	696,524
£30 " "	£35	10,918	1,871	9,453	22,242	343,753	58,795	295,747
£35 " "	£40	4,837	916	6,313	12,066	176,690	32,977	228,729
£40 " "	£45	5,603	1,023	6,933	13,559	231,478	42,081	285,778
£45 " "	£50	2,734	585	4,952	8,271	125,645	26,968	231,062
£50 " "	£75	8,655	1,799	15,198	25,652	491,315	105,204	903,772
£75 " "	£100	2,503	651	7,345	10,499	207,640	54,620	619,855
£100 " "	£200	3,398	864	9,577	13,839	443,555	115,190	1,287,728
£200 " "	£300	967	185	2,119	3,271	219,894	41,886	498,098
£300 " "	£400	421	66	710	1,206	137,845	22,483	245,822
£400 " "	£500	218	38	324	580	93,133	16,212	142,874
£500 " "	£600	162	16	198	376	85,002	8,393	107,270
£600 " "	£700	105	5	181	241	66,308	3,075	84,500
£700 " "	£800	78	1	77	156	56,846	720	57,409
£800 " "	£900	49	2	50	101	39,996	1,740	42,223
£900 " "	£1,000	53	..	42	95	48,912	..	39,760
£1,000 " "	£1,250	87	2	77	166	93,709	2,385	85,587
£1,250 " "	£1,500	33	4	59	96	43,878	5,477	80,297
£1,500 " "	£1,750	38	..	39	77	59,655	..	64,520
£1,750 " "	£2,000	22	..	25	47	40,858	..	44,747
£2,000 " "	£2,250	22	1	24	47	44,760	2,160	50,856
£2,250 " "	£2,500	15	1	16	32	34,951	2,300	37,765
£2,500 " "	£2,750	13	..	22	35	33,800	..	57,494
£2,750 " "	£3,000	9	..	9	18	25,150	..	25,757
£3,000 " "	£3,250	5	..	13	18	15,202	..	40,129
£3,250 " "	£3,500	5	..	10	15	16,672	..	33,547
£3,500 " "	£3,750	5	..	8	13	17,500	..	29,112
£3,750 " "	£4,000	6	1	9	16	22,962	3,880	35,204
£4,000 " "	£4,250	2	..	5	7	8,000	..	20,436
£4,250 " "	£4,500	1	..	4	5	4,400	..	17,458
£4,500 " "	£4,750	3	..	4	7	13,500	..	18,711
£4,750 " "	£5,000	..	..	3	3	..	..	14,306
£5,000 " "	£6,000	5	..	9	14	25,888	..	48,708
£6,000 " "	£7,000	1	..	2	3	6,500	..	13,108
£7,000 " "	£8,000	3	..	..	3	22,050	..	..
£8,000 " "	£9,000	1	..	..	1	8,900	..	..
£9,000 " "	£10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 and upwards	1	..	..	1	10,000	..	..	10,000
	1	..	..	1	10,254	..	..	10,254
	1	..	1	1	..	..	11,528	11,528
	1	..	..	1	28,000	..	..	28,000
	1	..	..	1	87,800	..	..	87,800
Total ..	158,313	56,307	208,140	422,760	5,112,027	1,120,064	7,332,397	13,564,488

The estimated capital and unimproved values of properties in municipalities, classified according to rateable values, are shown hereunder. The capital values have been returned by the municipal authorities, and the unimproved values have been estimated on the assumption that in urban districts one-half, and in rural districts two-thirds, of the capital value represents the unimproved value.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND UNIMPROVED VALUE OF PROPERTIES RATED
IN MUNICIPALITIES IN VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Rateable Values.	Estimated Capital Value.				Estimated Unimproved Value.			
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.	Total.
	Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Melbourne and Suburbs.			Within the Melbourne Area.	Outside Mel- bourne and Suburbs.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Under £5	1,059,897	278,913	1,758,400	3,097,210	529,948	139,456	1,172,262	1,841,666
£5 and less than £10 ..	1,389,025	872,376	4,132,269	6,393,670	694,512	436,187	2,754,844	3,885,543
£10	4,373,261	2,585,453	6,473,654	13,432,368	2,186,631	1,292,728	4,315,707	7,795,126
£15	7,178,777	1,963,313	5,566,556	14,708,646	3,589,889	981,656	3,711,033	8,282,078
£20	9,474,631	1,589,668	5,846,173	16,910,472	4,737,314	794,833	3,897,448	9,429,595
£25	6,016,225	942,249	5,801,180	12,759,654	3,008,112	471,125	3,867,443	7,346,680
£30	6,129,884	883,622	5,744,637	12,758,143	3,064,947	441,810	3,829,766	7,336,523
£35	3,172,668	495,937	4,455,417	8,124,022	1,586,334	247,969	2,970,284	4,804,587
£40	4,076,737	625,810	5,582,608	10,285,155	2,038,368	312,906	3,721,744	6,073,018
£45	2,255,769	410,775	4,485,740	7,152,284	1,127,885	205,388	2,990,506	4,323,779
£50	8,664,333	1,582,200	17,686,745	27,933,278	4,332,167	791,100	11,791,174	16,914,441
£75	3,612,555	835,776	12,138,400	16,586,731	1,806,277	477,889	8,092,277	10,316,443
£100	7,814,370	1,715,763	25,294,063	34,824,196	3,907,184	857,881	16,862,710	21,627,775
£200	4,020,455	660,850	9,788,671	14,469,976	2,010,227	330,426	6,525,781	8,866,434
£300	2,570,096	337,264	4,814,318	7,721,678	1,285,048	168,631	3,209,529	4,663,208
£400	1,756,486	252,215	2,817,134	4,825,835	878,243	126,108	1,878,090	2,882,441
£500	1,599,789	137,610	2,186,299	3,923,698	799,894	68,805	1,457,530	2,326,229
£600	1,241,503	88,775	1,562,420	2,852,698	620,751	24,387	1,041,613	1,686,761
£700	1,100,354	8,640	1,125,775	2,234,769	550,177	4,320	750,517	1,305,014
£800	772,520	28,570	828,847	1,629,937	386,260	14,285	552,564	953,109
£900	944,460	766,461	1,710,921	472,230	472,230	..	510,972	983,202
£1,000	1,798,580	41,775	1,614,063	3,454,418	899,290	20,888	1,076,045	1,996,223
£1,250	850,827	73,671	1,598,225	2,522,723	425,413	36,835	1,065,480	1,527,728
£1,500	1,755,100	..	1,210,092	2,365,192	577,550	..	806,725	1,384,275
£1,750	775,893	..	914,230	1,690,123	387,946	..	609,484	997,430
£2,000	895,200	32,400	1,012,814	1,940,414	447,600	16,200	675,207	1,139,007
£2,250	668,970	27,600	1,238,522	1,425,092	334,485	13,800	435,682	833,967
£2,500	676,000	..	1,096,750	1,772,750	338,000	..	731,164	1,069,164
£2,750	503,000	..	503,540	1,006,540	251,500	..	335,693	587,193
£3,000	280,040	..	802,580	1,082,620	140,020	..	535,051	675,071
£3,250	333,440	..	653,917	987,357	166,720	..	435,944	602,664
£3,500	350,000	..	582,240	932,240	175,000	..	388,159	563,159
£3,750	428,984	46,560	684,815	1,160,359	214,492	23,280	456,545	694,317
£4,000	160,000	..	408,720	568,720	80,000	..	272,480	352,480
£4,250	88,000	..	349,160	437,160	44,000	..	232,773	276,773
£4,500	270,000	..	374,220	644,220	135,000	..	249,481	384,481
£4,750 .. ..	..	..	286,120	286,120	..	..	190,748	190,748
£5,000	458,269	..	974,160	1,432,429	229,134	..	649,442	878,576
£6,000	130,000	..	262,160	392,160	65,000	..	174,774	239,774
£7,000	441,000	..	..	441,000	220,500	..	..	220,500
£8,000	178,000	..	..	178,000	89,000	..	..	89,000
£9,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
£10,000 and up- wards	200,000	..	..	200,000	100,000	..	..	100,000
	205,080	..	..	205,080	102,540	..	..	102,540
	..	..	230,560	230,560	..	153,706	..	153,706
	560,000	..	..	560,000	280,000	..	..	280,000
	1,756,000	..	..	1,756,000	878,000	..	..	878,000
Total	92,386,178	16,477,785	143,142,655	252,006,618	46,193,088	8,238,893	95,428,437	149,860,418

Proportion
of proper-
ties at
different
values,
1901-2,
1905-6, and
1909-10.

The following return shows the proportion of properties at the different rateable values at three periods. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the eight years:—

PROPORTION OF PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT RATEABLE VALUES,
1901-2, 1905-6, AND 1909-10.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties in every 100 Rated.								
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			In Shires.			In Victoria.		
	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.
Under £25 ...	72·6	72·9	70·1	63·1	64·6	63·9	67·8	68·8	67·0
£25 to £50 ...	18·3	18·0	20·3	23·4	20·6	18·8	20·9	19·3	19·5
£50 " £75 ...	4·2	4·2	4·9	5·6	6·2	7·3	4·9	5·2	6·1
£75 " £100 ...	1·7	1·8	1·5	3·5	3·5	3·5	2·6	2·6	2·5
£100 " £200 ...	2·0	2·0	2·0	3·1	3·6	4·6	2·5	2·8	3·3
£200 " £300 ...	·6	·5	·5	·6	·7	1·0	·6	·6	·8
£300 " £400 ...	·2	·2	·2	·2	·3	·3	·2	·2	·3
£400 " £500 ...	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·2	·1	·1	·1
£500 and upwards	·3	·3	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4	·4

Municipal
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years were as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1908 TO 1910.

Sources of Revenue.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates	902,741	946,956	999,799
Licences	106,758	101,682	102,066
Dog Fees	17,628	18,751	19,296
Market and Weighbridge Dues ...	57,386	68,014	65,739
Government Endowment and Grants ...	172,648	175,601	187,323
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	34,246	35,173	47,532
Sanitary Charges	58,072	59,966	62,720
Rents	67,387	69,842	77,958
Other Sources	208,403	195,831	207,181
Total	1,625,269	1,671,816	1,769,614
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c.	152,302	158,436	163,435
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	142,769	150,964	159,571
Lighting	79,832	82,854	83,972
Fire Brigades' Contributions	20,724	22,051	23,223
Public Works—			
Construction	313,607	288,869	335,446
Maintenance	474,188	490,341	548,583
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	32,718	37,888	32,163
Redemption of Loans	60,568	58,263	46,439
Interest on Loans	198,632	201,199	206,355
Charities	14,666	15,241	15,589
Other Expenditure	187,830	173,154	170,840
Total	1,677,836	1,678,760	1,785,616

As compared with 1909, the revenue of 1910 increased by £97,798, as follows:—Rates increased by £52,843, Government endowment and grants by £11,722, rents by £8,116, licences by £384, sanitary charges by £2,754, dog fees by £545, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £12,359, and “other sources” by £11,350; while market and weighbridge dues declined by £2,275. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £106,856. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £4,999; sanitary work and street cleaning, £8,607; lighting, £1,618; fire brigades’ contributions, £1,172; public works construction, £46,577; public works maintenance, £58,242; interest on loans, £5,156; and charities, £348. Under the other headings there were decreases as follows:—Formation of private streets, &c., £5,725; redemption of loans, £11,824; and “other expenditure,” £2,314.

Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1910 was derived from rates, 6 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 4 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 11 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 3 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 12 per cent. from all “other sources.”

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.

In 1910 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £163,435, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

Salaries.

A sum of £15,589, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

Local charities.

The assets of the municipalities are shown under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, (3) Property; the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

Assets and liabilities of municipalities.

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1908 TO 1910.

Assets.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£
Municipal Fund—			
Uncollected Rates	116,223	114,598	110,676
Other Assets	182,790	267,944	350,092
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	796,272	812,920	834,295
Arrears Due	2,806	2,827	3,286
Unexpended Balances	220,674	106,852	345,287
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ...	2,826,394	2,992,809	3,149,476
Waterworks	220,669	207,451	202,210
Gasworks	66,638	57,399	70,687
Total Assets	4,432,466	4,562,800	5,066,009

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1908 TO 1910—continued.

Liabilities.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Due on Current Contracts	77,503	90,913	98,187
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	2,806	2,827	3,286
Overdue Interest	18,535	15,639	15,750
Bank Overdrafts	122,453	120,705	133,237
Other Liabilities	116,780	142,446	194,902
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	4,437,673	4,416,103	4,767,138
Due on Loan Contracts	88,086	49,452	45,089
Total Liabilities	4,863,836	4,838,085	5,257,589

Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1910 amounted to £5,066,009, and the total liabilities to £5,257,589. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £445,362, against which there were assets amounting to £460,768. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £4,812,227, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,629,359. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties (£3,422,373) in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c., the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £206,986.

Endowment
of muni-
cipalities.

Under the *Local Government Act 1891*, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. This amount is payable to 30th June, 1911, under the authority of Act No. 2267 assented to on 17th December, 1910. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year. No city or town is entitled to receive any part of the endowment. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale:—

To every borough or first-class shire ...	3s. in the £
„ „ second-class shire ...	5s. „ „ „
„ „ third-class shire ...	6s. „ „ „
„ „ fourth-class shire ...	8s. „ „ „
„ „ fifth-class shire ...	10s. „ „ „
„ „ sixth-class shire ...	12s. „ „ „

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £84,857 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 1111, Section 201, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1909-10.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities	33,129	0	0
„ Towns	7,641	0	0
„ Boroughs	12,268	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class	288	0	0
2nd „	13,717	0	0
3rd „	11,393	0	0
4th „	897	0	0
5th „	3,684	0	0
6th „	1,619	0	0
Total amount due	84,636	0	0
Add payments on account of 1909	£785	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1910	564	0	0
	221	0	0
Amount paid in 1909-10	84,857	0	0

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1910:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from last year	...	...	Expenses of Officers carrying out the Licensing Act	7,194	4 11
Licences	94,753	6 11	Cost of taking poll of electors	172	5 3
Fees	2,805	8 0	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table)	84,857	0 0
Fines	1,918	9 6	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 108 of Act No. 2068	14,548	5 2
Sale of confiscated liquor	4	13 0			
Club certificates and percentage fees ...	1,087	5 11			
Permits	2,200	0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ...	40	8 9			
Compensation assessments ...	3,962	3 3			
	£106,771	15 4		£106,771	15 4

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, Section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1903* provides that when any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different years, the council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

Municipal
indebted-
ness.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £4,767,138, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1910.

		Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
		£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	123,015	4,043,484
Shires	... ..	73,169	527,470
		196,184	4,570,954
Total	... ..	4,767,138	

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1910.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year	337,554	58,781	396,335
Balance unexpended from previous year	90,119	14,440	104,559
Expenditure during the year	116,109	39,498	155,607
Balance unexpended at the end of 1910	311,564	33,723	345,287

Municipal
loan ex-
penditure,
1906 to
1910.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1910 amounted to £155,607, of which £116,109 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £39,498 by shires. This is a little more than the amount for the preceding year, and nearly double the sum spent in the year 1906.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£	
1906	...	270,279	...	84,081
1907	...	123,446	...	141,587
1908	...	47,600	...	157,255
1909	...	36,653	...	153,985
1910	...	396,335	...	155,607

The total loan receipts for the year amounted to £396,335, all of which was raised from the public. The following are the particulars:—

Loans raised
by muni-
cipalities,
1910.

LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1910.

Loans from the Public—

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—				£
Bendigo	...	...	...	20,064
Caulfield	...	...	...	1,426
Horsham	...	...	...	3,000
Melbourne	...	...	...	286,610
Port Fairy	...	...	...	1,303
Prahran...	...	...	...	10,125
Richmond	...	...	...	8,000
Wangaratta	...	...	...	3,000
Warrnambool	...	...	...	4,026
Total	...	...	...	337,554

Shires—

Birchip ...	...	...	...	910
Buninyong	...	...	...	6,010
Corio ...	...	...	...	3,000
Heidelberg	...	...	...	17,000
Karkarooc	...	...	...	3,036
Kerang ...	...	...	...	11,000
Minhamite	...	...	...	4,000
Moorabbin	...	...	...	1,516
Mulgrave	...	...	...	209
Nunawading	...	...	...	9,100
Shepparton	...	...	...	3,000
Total	...	...	...	58,781
Grand Total	...	...	...	396,335

Loan
moneys to
the credit
of municipi-
palities,
1910.

At the end of the year 1909-10 the total amount of loan money in hand was £345,287—£311,564 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £33,723 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1910.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—			SHIRES—		
		£			£
Ballarat	...	2,176	Birchip	...	900
Bendigo	...	18,763	Buninyong	...	4,716
Brunswick	...	1,212	Corio...	...	2,855
Camberwell	...	4,298	Dimboola	...	290
Caulfield	...	116	Fern Tree Gully	...	15
Coburg	...	76	Heidelberg	...	6,093
Collingwood	...	527	Karkaroc	...	2,072
Creswick	...	118	Kerang	...	6,251
Essendon	...	1,070	Mildura	...	181
Fitzroy	...	876	Minhamite	...	760
Footscray	...	15,413	Moorabbin	...	1,918
Horsham	...	2,493	Mulgrave	...	76
Inglewood	...	800	Numurkah	...	1,278
Kew	...	755	Nunawading	...	2,960
Malvern	...	1,030	Omco...	...	1,240
Maryborough	...	365	Phillip Island and		
Melbourne	...	220,625	Woolamai...	...	957
Northcote	...	622	Poowong and Jeetho	...	153
Port Fairy	...	905	Shepparton...	...	1,008
Port Melbourne	...	3,969			
Prahran	...	14,280	Total Shires	...	33,723
Queenscliff	...	132			
Richmond	...	3,581			
Sale	...	104			
South Melbourne	...	3,177			
St. Kilda	...	6,949			
Wangaratta	...	2,207			
Warrnambool	...	3,974			
Williamstown	...	951			
Total Cities, &c.	...	311,564	Grand Total	...	345,287

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITIES OF MELBOURNE,
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1910 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1910, about 36 per cent. was derived from rates, 27 per cent. from the sale of electric light, about 14 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—11 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 5 per cent. from licences, and 7 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 28 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses, 22 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds, 4 per cent.; for electric supply—depreciation and renewals fund—18 per cent.; for lighting, 8 per cent.; for street cleansing, 9 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 5 per cent.

City of
Melbourne
revenue
and expen-
diture
under
various
heads.

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1910.

Heads of Revenue.						Amount.
						£
Rates—						
General	...	...	...	...	...	97,221
Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	29,470
Licences—						
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	...	...	...	...	...	13,636
Abattoirs—Slaughtering fees	...	...	...	...	...	2,036
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Trams	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
Other Licences	...	...	...	...	...	363
Fees under Dog Act	...	...	...	...	...	1,102
City Baths	...	...	...	...	...	3,264
Market and Weighbridge Fees	...	...	...	...	...	39,867
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	95,474
Fines and Costs	...	...	...	...	...	1,191
Rents—						
Abattoirs	...	...	...	...	...	8,497
Markets and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	35,246
Boat Sites and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	784
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	4,114
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	4,965
Miscellaneous—						
Desiccators	...	...	...	...	...	6,398
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,326
Tree Planting	...	...	...	...	...	278
Fees under Building Act	...	...	...	...	...	899
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	3,011
Total	...	...	...	...	...	352,579

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1910—
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) ..	£ 18,837
Allowance to Mayor	1,500
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works	426
Street Cleansing, &c.	29,472
Lighting—Electric and Gas	27,932
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	5,954
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges	43,913
Markets and Weighbridges	23,914
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) ...	18,424
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets	7,896
Interest on Loans from the Government	240
" " Public	75,116
Payment towards Redemption of Government Loan ...	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	12,161
Electric Supply—Depreciation and Renewals Fund ...	59,282
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans	457
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	247
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	1,300
" " Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,005
Law Costs	728
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	1,417
Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction	323
Gas Conferences	189
Fees—Dog Act	518
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	1,495
Elections	151
Analyst's salary	187
Sundries	2,368
Total	335,662

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1910, City of Ballarat revenue and expenditure, 1910. about 57 per cent. was obtained from rates, 10 per cent. from licences, 12 per cent. from sanitary rates, 11 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 4 per cent. from rents, and 6 per cent. from all other receipts. The expenditure was incurred in connexion with the following services:—40 per cent. for public works, 10 per cent. for interest and redemption of loans, 13 per cent. for sanitary work, 8 per cent. for lighting, 7 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 7 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 15 per cent. for all other items.

**CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.**

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government	245	Salaries	1,508
General Rates	16,729	Allowance to Mayor	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund... ..	2,884	Sanitary Expenses	3,729
„ Other	203	Street Cleaning, &c.	2,068
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,123	Lighting	2,304
Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c.	58	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	546
Dog Fees	260	Public Works— { Construction	1,521
Pound Fees	60	„ Maintenance	9,679
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	3,588	Repayments of Loans—	
Rents	1,152	To the Public	400
Interest	146	„ Government	360
Botanic Gardens	257	Payment to Sinking Funds—	
Other Sources	859	Loans from the Public	740
		Interest—Government Loan	186
		„ Loans from the Public	1,072
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	345
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	324
		Libraries, Museums, &c.	433
		Agricultural College	500
		Other Expenditure	2,066
Total	£29,564	Total	£28,181

In the City of Bendigo, in 1910, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 45 per cent.; licences, 11 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 17 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 10 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 10 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 44 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 18 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 6 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 6 per cent.; lighting, 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 7 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent. Revenue and expenditure of City of Bendigo, 1910.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Revenue.	Amount. £	Expenditure.	Amount. £
Special Grants—From Government	1,632	Salaries	1,740
General Rates	15,816	Allowance to Mayor	325
Licences—From Licensing Fund	3,636	Sanitary Expenses	5,924
" Other	284	Street Cleansing	2,264
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,359	Lighting	2,837
Dog Fees	297	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	685
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	6,018	Public Works—{ Construction	3,353
Rents	2,432	Maintenance	11,715
Interest	389	Payment to Sinking Funds	
Sports Ground	387	—Loans from the Public	1,235
Other Sources	603	Interest on Loans from the Public	941
		" Bank Overdraft	240
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	388
		Street Trees	545
		Libraries	162
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	346
		Other Expenditure	1,270
Total	£34,853	Total	£33,970

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

Municipal
Officers'
Guarantee
Fund.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," which, however, could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute to the fund. The amount to be contributed by any municipality is not to be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. When the fund reaches £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all liabilities and expenses, every municipality must, *pro ratâ* to its contributions, make up the difference. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed by each municipal district during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance-sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Guarantee policies have been applied for and granted to the whole

of the municipalities constituted under the Local Government Act. The premium revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1911, in respect of guarantees amounting to £148,105, is estimated at £942. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1910 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures, £1,455, and accrued interest thereon), was £2,646.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in seventeen Commissioners, two of whom are elected by the Melbourne City Council, one each by the ratepayers of the municipalities of South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Footscray, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor in Council. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

Melbourne
Harbor
Trust—
receipts
and expen-
diture.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1906 TO 1910.

Receipts from—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ...	188,337	191,762	203,466	193,027	238,054
Rents and Licence Fees ...	12,857	12,544	12,763	13,001	13,764
Other Receipts ...	7,261	9,955	6,094	4,541	3,790
Total ...	208,455	214,261	222,323	210,569	255,608
Expenditure on—					
Plant ...	..	11,310	13,753	11,887	859
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ...	27,828	35,084	45,944	47,808	48,313
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance ...	19,839	30,019	28,810	22,339	34,535
General Management, &c. ...	13,056	14,145	14,096	15,847	15,334
Interest on Loans and Expenses ...	86,530	86,375	82,015	72,517	69,409
Total ...	147,253	176,933	184,618	170,398	168,450

During the 33½ years the Trust has been in existence the net receipts have amounted to £5,106,840, and the expenditure to £6,726,677, or £1,619,837 in excess of the receipts, to meet which loans have been raised amounting to £2,000,000, of which £1,700,000 was outstanding at the end of 1910. Of the expenditure of nearly 6½ millions, £2,113,242 has been incurred in connexion with harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,578,983 in connexion with wharfs and approaches, construction and maintenance, and £571,158 in connexion with plant.

Geelong
Harbor
Trust—re-
ceipts and
expendi-
ture.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners, £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners, and one-fifth of the total revenue received by the Trust is to be paid to the Government. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £400,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure since the constitution of the Trust; the expenditure includes loan moneys, of which £250,000 had been raised to the end of 1910:—

GEELOG HARBOR TRUST: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Net Receipts (exclusive of loans).					
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates*	6,880	6,255	7,758	7,274	9,289
Quayage Rates*	2,217	1,927	1,096	2,333	2,897
Licence Fees and Other Charges* ...	49	49	106	210	219
Leasing and Licensing of Lands... ..	941	1,199	1,282	1,634	2,188
Interest ... ..	...	1,464	226	1,199	363
"Sparrovale" Farm	147	750	2,708	2,809	3,328
Corio Freezing Works ... ..	...	...	...	2,336	17,392
Miscellaneous	798	1,845	1,795	2,674	29,429†
Total	11,032	13,489	14,971	20,469	65,105
Net Expenditure (including Expenditure from Loans).					
	£	£	£	£	£
Floating Plant	33,679	8,865	6,034	1,697	362
Harbor Improvements	2,093	18,011	7,136	1,445	5,442
Corio Quay ... ..	...	...	528	17,087	3,710
Electric Power Station, Corio Quay ...	...	...	...	5,090	5,497
Corio Freezing Works... ..	...	...	...	48,060	25,425
"Sparrovale" Farm	333	7,604	15,784	6,489	3,625
"Rippleside" Workshops— Machinery and Plant	1,712	1,492	4,363	5,811	643
Excavations for Storage of Log Timber ... ..	...	...	815	4,672	38
General Management and Main- tenance	4,474	6,245	7,424	9,474	10,039
Land and House Property and Improvements	10,566	6,943	3,470	9,405	8,513
Interest and Sinking Fund	909	4,567	5,000	4,961	12,030
Miscellaneous	2,797	772	2,876	5,675	19,744
Total	56,563	54,499	53,430	119,866	95,068

* The figures for these items represent four-fifths of the total revenue, one-fifth being payable to the consolidated revenue of Victoria.

† Including insurance on account of Natal plant £14,856, and sale of sundry properties £9,000.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The Board was established by an Act which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

Creation
and
constitution
of Board.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The members are elected as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, and St. Kilda Councils; and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Hawthorn, Footscray, Malvern, Essendon, Kew, Port Melbourne, Brunswick, Brighton, Williamstown, Northcote, Camberwell, Caulfield, Heidelberg, Preston, and Coburg.

Thirteen of the members retire annually in the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

The functions of the Board are to take over, control, and manage the Melbourne and Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of main and general sewerage; and to give effect to the provisions of Act No. 1197, in connexion with the vesting in the Board of the bed, soil, and banks of the River Yarra, and of all other public rivers, creeks, and water-courses within the metropolis.

Functions
of the
Board.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of eleven cities, eight towns, one borough, two shires, and parts of two other shires, or twenty-four municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 109,009 acres, and containing an estimated population (including those supplied with water outside the Board's area), on 31st December, 1910, of 582,000.

Area under
Board's
control and
population.

To carry out its work, the Board is authorized to borrow £8,750,000 exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, which were originally contracted by the Government in connexion with waterworks afterwards taken over by the Board.

Board's
borrowing
powers and
liability
on loans.

The liability for Government loans, on 30th June, 1910, was £1,688,663, and for loans raised by the Board, £8,701,000. The Board is still empowered to borrow £750,271 before the limit of its borrowing powers is reached.

The rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, shall be an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. These were valued at £4,789,265 in 1909-10, and the water rate levied in that year was 7d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is an excess charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons, for water supplied by meter. For shipping at Melbourne wharves the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharves, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Water
Supply
assess-
ments and
rates.

Water
meters.

Water meters may be hired from the Board at an annual rental, payable quarterly in advance, as follows:—For $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.; $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

Garden
rate.

Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) will be supplied with water (without meters) on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

Water rate
receipts.

In 1909-10, the water rate receipts were as follows:—

Water rate (including arrears)	...	£119,184	3	7
Meters (including arrears)	...	110,328	10	10
Specials (including arrears)	...	4,212	18	11
Total	...	£233,725	13	4

Sewerage
assess-
ments,
rates,
revenue,
and
receipts.

In 1891, the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A partial recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1910-11 is £5,326,300—inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

The Board was empowered to levy a general sewerage rate, not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 from 1st July, 1906. The present general sewerage rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 on sewered, and until the 30th June, 1911, 2d. in the £1 on sewerable property, within the Board's area.

The receipts from the district sewered in 1909 amounted to £241,852 18s. 6d., made up as follows:—

From the 1s. 1d. area (including arrears)	...	£238,082	11	2
„ „ 2d. area (including arrears)	...	3,769	16	0
„ „ 1d. area (arrears only)	...	0	11	4
Total	...	£241,852	18	6

Expenditure
and
Revenue
of the
Melbourne
and
Metropol-
itan Water-
works
System.

The total cost to 30th June, 1910, of the construction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System was £3,921,517. The gross revenue from the opening of the works at the end of 1857 up to 30th June, 1910, amounted to £6,646,390, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to £1,132,078, and interest to £2,964,289. During 1909-10, the revenue amounted to £249,114, as against £235,237 in the previous year. The expenditure in 1909-10 on maintenance and management was £44,072, and on interest £101,440, the total charges being £145,512, as against an expenditure in 1908-9 of £41,775 on maintenance and management, and of £102,281 on interest, or a total charge of £144,056. The net profit in 1909-10 was thus £103,602, being equivalent to 2.64 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £91,181 or 2.34 per cent. in 1908-9. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1909-10, after paying all interest and expenses, was £2,550,023.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1910, was £6,184,662, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation ...	£452,678
Outfall sewer and rising mains ...	417,743
Pumping Station buildings and engines ...	188,507
Main and branch sewers ...	1,882,622
Street reticulation ...	1,689,908
Reticulation of rights-of-way ...	788,262
House connexions branches ...	283,048
Cost of house connexions to capital ...	322,262

Expenditure and total receipts of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Sewerage System.

Expenditure on sewerage system ...	£6,025,030
Householders' debts for house connexions ...	159,632

Total £6,184,662

The total sewerage receipts for 1909-10 amounted to £295,274, of which £241,853 was collected in rates, £31,289 represented proceeds of sale of live stock, and £10,229 was interest upon money deposited and on cost of house connexions carried out by the Board upon the deferred payment system. The expenditure on the purchase of live stock amounted to £17,900, that on interest to £286,655, and on management to £14,384, while the total of the working expenses and cost of maintenance was £42,921.

The waterworks for the service of Melbourne and the Metropolitan area were originally constructed by the general Government, and were vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from the 18th March, 1891. But the Government conducted the business for the Board up to 30th June, 1891, agreeing to pay over to the Board one-half of the net profits made during the six months ended with that date. Since the Board took over the waterworks considerable additional works have been carried out, representing a capital cost of £543,271.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks.

Melbourne City and the suburban municipalities within a radius of 10 miles are supplied with water from two independent sources—one being the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver creeks, the water from which is brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. This system is known as the Yan Yean System. The other watershed is that of the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's Creek, and Coranderrk Creek, above Healesville, and is known as the Maroondah System.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

The Yan Yean watershed embraces Wallaby and Jack's creeks, 12,000 acres; Upper Plenty and Silver creeks, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel, and stored in the Yan Yean Reservoir. This is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by an embankment 3,159 feet long, with a maximum height of 31

Yan Yean System.

feet. The reservoir covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1910 was 25 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. on the 6th November, and the minimum depth 20 ft. 6 in. on the 26th May. When it is full, 6,400,000,000 gallons of water are stored, of which 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1910, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 5,716,803,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,760,533,000 gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation. The mean evaporation from the surface is equal to a total depth of about 3 feet during the year. The lowest recorded intake was 3,877,833,000 gallons for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1908.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang through an open aqueduct delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the Maroondah River watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to Preston through an aqueduct (about $41\frac{1}{4}$ miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 30,000,000 gallons daily.

High-level
system.

There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from Yan Yean to Surrey Hills reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

Total
catchment
areas.

The total catchment areas for both systems aggregate 69,000 acres, the whole of which is under the control of the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

Upper
Yarra and
O'Shan-
assy
watershed.

The Water Supply Committee of the Board has recommended the augmentation of the catchment area by permanently reserving two areas, amounting in all to 140 square miles, the one comprising the Upper Yarra watershed of 81 square miles, the other the district of the O'Shanassy River—a tributary of the Yarra above Warburton—an area of 59 square miles.

During 1908, after a period of extended drought, it became evident that to provide for the growing needs of the metropolis additional water supply resources must be acquired, and, after a lengthy investigation, it was found that the most efficient and economical results would be obtained by introducing this third system of supply. This project involves the construction of an open aqueduct and pipe line, of an aggregate length of about $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles, delivering water to the eastern metropolis by way of Mitcham. The watershed of the O'Shanassy River has been excised from the permanent forests area, and vested by the Governor in Council in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board is now seeking to acquire the lands necessary for the construction of the works, and authority for the necessary expenditure has been granted by Parliament. Surveys, designs, and contracts are in course of preparation.

At the present time there are two storage and eight service reservoirs, as under:—

Storage and service reservoirs.

STORAGE CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS.

Situation.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.
Yan Yean (Storage)	6,400,000,000
Toorourrong (Storage)	60,000,000
Preston No. 1 (Service)	16,000,000
Preston No. 2 (Service)	25,000,000
Essendon No. 1 (Service)	1,000,000
Essendon No. 2 (Service)	6,000,000
Caulfield (Service)	10,000,000
Kew (Service)	3,000,000
Surrey Hills (Service)	9,000,000
Morang Pipe Head (Service)	3,000,000
Total	6,533,000,000

The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1910:—

Aqueducts, &c., mains and reticulation pipes.

Yan Yean System.	Miles.	Chains.
Silver Creek Branches	1	52
Silver Creek Channel	8	4
Wallaby Creek Channel	5	36
Jack's Creek Channel	1	67½
Clear Water Channel	4	62½
Old Yan Yean Aqueduct	2	0
Yan Yean to Morang	6	33½
Scour (18") Surrey Hills Reservoir ... ..	...	49
Total	30	64½
Maroondah System.	Miles.	Chains.
Graceburn Channel ... ..	...	64
Graceburn Syphon	1	23
Maroondah Aqueduct	41	28
Donelly's Creek Channel ... ..	...	19
Coranderrk Syphon	3	62
Scour (18") Preston Reservoir No. 1	1	30
Scours Preston Reservoir No. 2	1	22½
Total	50	8½

Total Aqueducts, &c., as above...	80 miles	72½ chains	
" Mains (12" and over) ...	191 "	9½ "	
" Retic. (Inside Area) ...	1,004 "	35½ "	} mls. chs.
" " (Outside Area) ...	58 "	44 "	
			1,062 79½

Grand total ... 1,335 miles 1½ chains

The average number of the population supplied with water during 1910 was 571,100, and the average daily consumption was 58½ gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's

Consumption of water in Melbourne and Suburbs

area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1910:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1910.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	1,324,019,000	42,710,290
February	1,290,206,000	46,078,786
March	1,158,086,000	37,357,613
April	1,036,338,000	34,544,600
May	937,573,000	30,244,290
June	812,257,000	27,075,233
July	812,297,000	26,203,129
August	838,456,000	27,046,968
September	818,171,000	27,272,367
October	960,243,000	30,975,580
November	1,051,040,000	35,034,667
December	1,105,773,000	35,670,097
Total for the year ...	12,144,459,000	...
Daily average for the year ... ..	...	33,272,490

The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891 the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head:—

DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1910.

Year.	Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses supplied with Water to 30th June.	Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1891 ...	482,600	99,364	...	25,747,761	53·35
1892 ...	480,620	106,772	...	23,476,780	48·85
1893 ...	456,390	107,125	...	24,290,041	53·22
1894 ...	440,560	107,764	...	27,071,106	61·45
1895 ...	444,340	107,260	...	26,689,683	60·07
1896 ...	450,750	106,486	...	23,837,695	52·90
1897 ...	456,800	105,710	...	24,665,607	54·00
1898 ...	465,350	104,861	3,899	28,253,294	60·71
1899 ...	478,800	103,981	13,593	27,068,465	56·53
1900 ...	487,950	104,050	28,300	28,230,690	57·86
1901 ...	492,300	104,548	38,696	29,427,589	59·80
1902 ...	501,580	105,051	47,172	29,080,027	57·98
1903 ...	501,610	106,176	55,929	28,858,633	57·53
1904 ...	506,500	107,701	64,487	29,523,153	58·29*
1905 ...	515,000	109,393	71,689	32,400,286	62·91
1906 ...	524,500	111,494	79,597	33,479,900	63·83
1907 ...	536,000	114,049	87,853	35,212,222	65·69
1908 ...	548,000	116,781	94,067	31,559,830	57·59
1909 ...	560,000	119,550	99,955	33,047,340	59·01
1910 ...	571,100	123,227	105,993	33,272,490	58·26

NOTE.—The population given excludes that within the Greensborough Riding and portion of the Heidelberg Riding of the Shire of Heidelberg, which ridings although within the Board's area, are not supplied with water.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The plan recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but that plan was modified by the Engineer-in-Chief, with the concurrence and assistance of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000. On that estimate detail plans were made and the work was carried out accordingly.

Sewerage system.

The original plan and estimate contemplated only the construction of the main sewers, but this was altered by Parliament, which added the duty of constructing branch sewers and of treating rights-of-way as streets and sewerage them likewise, an obligation which added considerably to the original estimate. Particulars of the system are as follows:—

The whole of the sewage of the metropolis is being gradually collected by means of two principal main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

A.—The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system) which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

B.—The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system) which starts with Moorabbin (part of), picking up Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

On 31st December, 1910, the sewerage system, including mains, branches, reticulation, and drains had been practically completed in the following districts—within the boundary of the sewerable area proclaimed by Act No. 2007 to date from 1st July, 1906—viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne (except very small portions in Flemington and Kensington), Richmond, Prahran, and Collingwood, and very nearly the whole of Fitzroy, St. Kilda, and Nunawading (part of). Reticulation extensions had also been laid from time to time in various portions of the above districts. A considerable portion of Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, Camberwell, Kew, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Northcote, Essendon, Footscray, and Williamstown had likewise been dealt with, also a portion of Moorabbin (part of). During the past twelve months a great deal of progress has been made in the work at Moorabbin (part of), Brighton, Camberwell, Brunswick, Fitzroy, Northcote, Essendon, and Williamstown. Work is now proceeding rapidly in Moorabbin (part of), Brighton, Northcote, and Williamstown, also to a less extent in Brunswick and Fitzroy. A good start has also been made with the sewerage of Coburg and Preston, while besides the rest of these districts there still remains to be done the whole of the sewerage work in Heidelberg, together with a large portion in Williamstown, Footscray, Essendon, Northcote, Brunswick, Kew, Camberwell, Caulfield, Malvern, and Moorabbin (part of). There are also smaller portions to be completed in Brighton and Hawthorn, very small portions in Flemington and Kensington (Melbourne), Fitzroy, and St. Kilda, as well as the remaining portion in Nunawading, only a small part of which district is included in the Board's sewerage area. In all $1,125\frac{3}{4}$ miles of reticulation and $118\frac{1}{2}$ miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed. There are also $1,692\frac{1}{2}$ miles of house connexions drains laid ($1,684\frac{7}{8}$ miles of vitrified stoneware and $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles of cast-iron pipes) under the supervision of the Board, or a grand total of $2,936\frac{3}{4}$ miles of mains, branches, reticulation sewers, and house connexions drains connected with the Spotswood pumping station.

Tenements
connected
with the
sewerage
system.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1910, out of 115,442 tenements gazetted, 114,969 could be connected with the sewerage system, 109,228 had been connected, and 1,718 were in progress of connexion, leaving 5,741 tenements which had not been completely connected, of which 4,023 had not been started.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1910:—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN
MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.	No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1910, in Gazetted Areas.
Melbourne City	24,825
Fitzroy City	7,404
Collingwood City	7,702
Richmond City	9,249
Brunswick City	5,004
Northcote Town	1,731
Prahran City	10,433
South Melbourne City	10,212
Port Melbourne Town	2,798
St. Kilda City	5,096
Brighton Town	2,072
Essendon City	3,337
Hawthorn City	5,355
Kew Town*	1,343
Footscray City	4,371
Williamstown Town	1,381
Caulfield Town	1,988
Malvern City†	2,821
Camberwell Town	1,708
Preston Shire ... ..	...
Coburg Borough ... ..	...
Moorabbin Shire (part of)	160
Nunawading Shire ,,	4
Heidelberg Shire ... ..	...
Totals in Gazetted Areas	108,994
Totals outside Gazetted Areas	234
Grand Totals	109,228

* Kew was constituted a town on 8th December, 1910.

† Malvern was proclaimed a city on 30th May, 1911.

The whole system was so far advanced on 31st December, 1910, that on that date the sewage from 115,442 tenements could be collected. Of these 109,228 tenements were connected, together with 43 public conveniences, 69 public urinals, 123,949 water closets, 88,612 baths, 70,015 sinks, 60,429 sets of wash troughs, 29,144 lavatories, 12,379 stables, 7,549 urinals, 4,792 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,746 cellars, 937 slop hoppers, 259 latrines, and 242 dairies. The 4-inch and 6-inch house connexions branches in the rights-of-way join the 9-inch street reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch stoneware pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers which join the sub-mains and mains.

PUMPING STATION, RISING MAINS AND OUTFALL SEWER.

When collected at Spotswood the two systems previously referred to (the North Yarra and the South Yarra) are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 6-foot and 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains to the head of the outfall sewer, from whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

METROPOLITAN FARM.

The farm contains 8,847 acres situated on the western side of the Werribee River. The price paid for the land was £17 10s. per acre, including compensation for severance of the Werribee Park Estate by the outfall sewer. About £297,000 has been spent on the property in perfecting the arrangements for the distribution of the sewage. About 26,607,927 gallons of sewage have been disposed of every twenty-four hours during last year in irrigating the fields. The sewage is spread over properly-prepared blocks of land by a series of main and lateral carriers. The main supply channels for carrying the sewage on to the fields are about 10 chains apart. Many of these drainage channels are 10 to 12 feet wide at the top and 7 feet deep. The water filters through the sub-soil, and ultimately finds its way into Port Phillip Bay. The prepared blocks on the farm are laid down with prairie grass and lucerne, on 3,274 acres of which, during the financial year ended 30th June, 1910, 32,128 sheep were fattened and sold, while on 750 acres cattle were grazed but not sold, and on 250 acres cattle and horses were also grazed for agistment. The transactions in sheep during the period mentioned resulted in a profit of £8,446, and the fees received for grazing amounted to £598. Of the whole farm area of 8,847 acres there remain 1,969 acres, comprising land prepared and in course of preparation, cottage blocks and township sites, plantations and reserves, private roads and channels, and 2,604 acres not used in connexion with sewage distribution, but let on lease to farmers at an average rental of 15s. 1½d. per acre.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the five years 1905-6 to 1909-10, exclusive of refunds, deposits, &c., included in the figures quoted in preceding paragraphs:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply ...	184,821	213,500	228,160	239,870	246,320
Sewerage ...	231,028	263,449	265,607	264,122	284,212
Total ...	418,849	476,949	493,767	503,992	530,532
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Management ...	60,085	78,360	74,804	54,301	52,763
Maintenance— Water Supply ..	18,742	20,196	23,503	22,724	22,908
Sewerage ...	28,625	33,083	35,454	37,688	42,089
Interest on Loans ...	336,288	345,315	354,483	366,999	377,865
Total ...	443,740	476,954	488,244	481,712	495,625
<i>Loan Expenditure (excluding redemption of loans).</i>					
Water Supply ...	14,249	23,535	36,391	64,843	30,712
Sewerage ...	331,453	258,058	237,812	205,042	269,706
Other ..	—3,425*	—3,663*	3,894	12,214	24,783
Total ...	342,277	277,930	278,007	282,099	325,201

* Loan expenditure exceeded by receipts by these amounts.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution
of Fire
Brigades
Boards.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, and its amendments.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the 10-mile radius, not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is controlled by three members appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

Powers of
the Board

For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no persons or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section of the Fire Brigades Act provides that "each Board, its officers and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of all water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works, or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking, superintending, and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively. The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act* 1890 must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1910, the Board had fixed to its 191 miles $9\frac{1}{2}$ chains of leading mains and 1,062 miles $79\frac{1}{4}$ chains of reticulation mains, 1,281 pillar hydrants, 134 Tregear patent hydrants, and 13,840 ball fire plugs, viz., 13,818 Bateman and Moore, of which 519 are with spring and 22 Fowler patent—a grand total of 15,255. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

Outfit of the
Metropolitan
Fire
Brigade

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1910, had under its control the following:—Fifty stations, 208 members of permanent staff, 22 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 6 men engaged in the workshops, 157 auxiliary firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 5 gasoline engines, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 1 motor combination appliance, 1 motor cycle, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 2 manual engines, 40 horse hose reels, 44 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 10 exercise and supply carts, 1 salvage van, 1 brake, 77 horses, 107,630 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 3 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, and 183 fire alarm circuits having 667 street fire alarms, of which 581 contained telephones and the remaining 86 were fire alarms only. There are also 210 auxiliary boxes and 5 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 133 direct telephone lines, 65 of which are acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 18 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 38 sprinkler call transmitting instruments. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is 368 miles.

During 1910 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to £60,412, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to .83d. in the £1 over an area wherein the

property is valued at £5,374,884, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £5 7s. 6d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1909 amounted to £347,679, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1910 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £18,682.

The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1910 was £12,941, and this amount was contributed in equal portions by the Government, the municipal councils, and the insurance companies above mentioned. The expenditure for the year amounted to £12,457. There are 94 municipal councils and 55 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1909 amounted to £166,174, and the total of their contributions in 1910 for the up-keep of the brigades was £4,255. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1910 was £1,541,431. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are employed. There are 108 registered brigades, and seven more are about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,146, but in many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The Chief Officer of the Board frequently inspects the brigades, and also pays them "surprise visits." He reports monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and upon the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1910 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 260 hose reels, and approximately 150,000 feet of canvas hose.

Country
Fire
Brigades
Board.

Receipts
and ex-
penditure.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1910, are as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS:
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	50,937	51,934	65,591	64,347	69,375
Receipts for Services ...	551	1,336	2,833	2,908	3,226
Interest and Sundries ...	3,080	3,116	2,562	1,649	2,141
Total ...	54,568	56,386	70,986	68,904	74,742
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	25,961	27,411	30,062	35,325	37,453
Fire Expenses ...	3,041	3,201	3,080	3,107	3,216
Horses, Quarters, &c. ...	8,994	9,986	12,894	11,536	13,789
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	6,517	5,783	9,478	6,343	6,941
Interest ...	5,752	5,803	5,822	5,781	5,838
Sinking Fund ...	2,250	2,895	2,895	2,250	2,400
Miscellaneous ...	4,310	2,884	5,610	5,072	3,232
Total ...	56,825	57,963	69,811	69,514	72,869
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	3,250	2,623	244	3,203	155

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an approximate estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. Of course the estimate must only be taken as a rough approximation, but it will be shown how far the method can be relied on, and what are its defects. The property left by persons who died during the five years, 1898 to 1902, is the basis whereby the property owned by the people living, as shown by the census of 1901, is estimated. A period of five years is taken, because the returns for a single year may be unduly inflated by the falling in of one or several very large estates. The average amount left by each adult who died during the period named is assumed to be the average amount owned by each adult alive at the census of 1901. The accumulated wealth of an individual is believed to be greater at a more advanced than at a less advanced age, and is probably greatest at death. Whatever advantage there may be is probably counter-balanced by some items which cannot be brought into the computation. In Victoria, for instance, deposits in Savings Banks up to £100, and life insurance policies up to £200, may be divided amongst those entitled without taking out probate or administration. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Probate and Administration Act, making chargeable with probate duty settlements and deeds of gift intended to evade payment of the duty, it is probable that some of these escape detection, and would also be unaccounted for in the calculation. The following is a statement on the basis explained, of the private wealth in several Australian States and New Zealand:—

PRIVATE WEALTH: AVERAGE DURING 1898 TO 1902 IN VICTORIA,
NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

State of—	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount Sworn to.	Deaths of Adults.	Average Amount left by each Adult.	Adults at Census, 1901.†	Private Wealth.‡	
					Total.	Per Head.
	£		£		£	£
Victoria ...	25,633,200*	53,213	482	651,143	313,851,000	261
New South Wales	24,027,400	46,710	514	700,480	360,047,000	266
South Australia	6,383,000*	12,591	507	186,327	94,468,000	260
Dominion of New Zealand	11,329,700	24,645†	459	437,208†	200,678,000	246†

* Estimated.

† Including Maoris.

‡ It is only at the time of a census that the adult population is accurately known in the different States, consequently it is only at such a period that the amount of private wealth can be reasonably estimated on the basis adopted.

It must be remembered that the wealth represented by this estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State leaving property in the State are included in the figures quoted; but on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States. Taking the net incomes from property of absentees at the same date as the estimate, and capitalizing the same on a 4 per cent. basis, the income-returning property owned by outside investors in Victoria would appear to be about £26,340,000.

It has been found impossible to give a similar estimate of wealth for Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, owing to the probate returns for those States being incomplete or apparently not accounting for anything like the whole of the property left by persons dying. In regard to New Zealand also it is probable that the wealth thereof has been somewhat under-estimated, as it is stated in the New Zealand Official Year-Book that certain estates upon which no duty is payable are not included in the returns. The Registrar-General of New Zealand estimated the average wealth during 1898-1902, on a somewhat similar basis to that above adopted, to be £227,326,000 or £279 per head, which is slightly higher than in the three Australian States for which estimates are given. At 31st December, 1906, the estimate determined from the five years ended with that date was £304,654,000, or an average of £335 per head, excluding Maoris; but it was explained that some exceptionally valuable estates came into the probate accounts during 1906.

Diffusion of
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth at the date of the 1901 census appears to have been far wider in Victoria and South Australia than in New South Wales or New Zealand, according to the proportion of adults who died leaving property in respect of which probate or administration was taken out. For the reason previously mentioned, the comparison must be restricted to these three States and New Zealand. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the five years, 1898-1902:—

DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN SEVERAL AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1898-1902.

	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria ...	53,213	19,014	357
New South Wales	46,710	12,627	269
South Australia ...	12,591	4,422	351
New Zealand ...	24,645	6,855	278

It is thus shown that more than one-third of the adults who died in Victoria and South Australia during the five years, 1898-1902, were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 5 per cent. would cover this.

In a paper read before the British Association in 1903, Sir Robert Giffen put forward estimates of the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire as follows:—

AGGREGATE INCOME.

			£
United Kingdom	...	...	1,750,000,000
Canada	...	...	270,000,000
Australasia	...	...	210,000,000
India	...	...	600,000,000
South Africa	...	...	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire	...	...	200,000,000
Total	...	...	3,130,000,000

CAPITAL OR WEALTH.

			£
United Kingdom	...	...	15,000,000,000
Canada	...	...	1,350,000,000
Australasia	...	...	1,100,000,000
India	...	...	3,000,000,000
South Africa	...	...	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	...	...	1,200,000,000
Total	...	...	22,250,000,000

The property left in Victoria by deceased persons has for the last three years been tabulated according to age at death. In this tabulation, care has been taken to ascertain the net as well as the gross value of such property. By dealing similarly with the records of the next two years, it is anticipated that a fairly accurate estimate will be obtained of the average property left by persons dying at specified ages during the five-year period. It is proposed to apply this average to the numbers living at each age as disclosed at the census in 1911, and it is hoped that by this means it will be possible to obtain a reliable estimate of the private wealth of the people. The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of either sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1910, also the proportions borne by such values to the number of estates and total deaths, and the amount of duty collected on the estates.

In addition to providing data for estimating the wealth of the community, the figures in this table disclose some interesting facts. The resident adults who left property at death in 1910 numbered

2,468 males, or 42 per cent. of the male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,324 females, or 28 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is about twice that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of those leaving property, as well as that of all deceased persons in 1910, reached its maximum in the age group 70 to 80 in the case of both males and females. In the case of females, the ratio of estates to deceased persons is highest for the age group 60 to 70 (37 per cent.), while the ratio for males at each age group between 40 and 90 is practically uniform, ranging from 39 to 46 per cent., and is higher than the ratios for other periods of life. The precaution of making a will is adopted by a larger proportion of males than of females.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1910.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty
	Total Number.	Percent-age Intestate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average to total Deaths in each Age Group.	
MALES.								
Under 15 years ..	1	100.0	£ ..	£ 318	£ 318	£ 318	£ 0.16	£ 6
15 to 21 " ..	11	100.0	..	1,881	1,841	167	9	15
21 to 30 " ..	76	75.0	9,181	23,978	28,012	369	78	656
30 to 40 " ..	158	51.9	71,424	78,552	111,435	705	245	4,034
40 to 50 " ..	313	40.3	227,985	262,289	349,885	1,118	431	13,307
50 to 60 " ..	351	41.3	309,482	316,499	493,934	1,407	609	21,037
60 to 70 " ..	424	22.2	566,945	860,471	1,219,162	2,875	1,282	71,873
70 to 80 " ..	701	20.7	1,142,886	1,294,488	2,192,477	3,128	1,415	127,629
80 to 90 " ..	418	13.2	738,873	434,603	1,032,124	2,469	1,130	50,698
90 years and up-wards ..	27	14.8	32,043	23,469	51,324	1,901	524	1,695
Absentees ..	227	32.6	68,481	242,369	304,448	1,341	..	15,171
Total Males	2,707	29.3	3,167,250	3,538,917	5,784,960	2,137	674	306,121
FEMALES.								
Under 15 years ..	2	100.0	£ ..	£ 1,248	£ 1,161	£ 580	£ 0.73	£ 43
15 to 21 " ..	5	100.0	..	1,066	1,066	213	5	17
21 to 30 " ..	25	60.0	2,479	5,824	7,491	300	18	143
30 to 40 " ..	101	66.3	52,675	46,922	80,714	799	158	3,364
40 to 50 " ..	144	43.1	61,968	53,806	93,964	653	172	5,116
50 to 60 " ..	157	40.1	96,837	69,409	147,022	936	257	6,410
60 to 70 " ..	266	34.6	176,748	153,869	293,075	1,102	404	10,919
70 to 80 " ..	415	23.4	275,905	425,936	674,684	1,626	562	30,889
80 to 90 " ..	186	16.1	98,655	126,756	214,305	1,152	303	8,053
90 years and up-wards ..	30	16.7	25,844	16,126	36,984	1,233	306	1,519
Absentees ..	90	35.6	18,812	78,192	95,523	1,061	..	5,329
Total Females	1,421	33.1	809,923	979,154	1,645,989	1,158	235	71,802
Total Males and Females ..	4,128	30.6	3,977,173	4,518,071	7,430,949	1,800	477	377,923

The number and value of estates dealt with in each of the last three years, grouped according to value and distinguishing those of males from those of females, are as follows:—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS,
1908 TO 1910.

Value.	1908		1909.		1910.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.						
Under £100 ...	432	£ 17,915	461	£ 19,052	409	£ 18,382
£100 to £300 ...	685	128,133	614	116,213	581	107,620
£300 to £500 ...	412	163,319	377	148,623	373	145,199
£500 to £1,000 ...	421	305,095	390	278,454	424	309,714
£1,000 to £2,000 ...	359	511,238	339	485,034	341	484,039
£2,000 to £3,000 ...	160	398,974	132	319,286	184	446,567
£3,000 to £4,000 ...	106	369,020	106	371,525	100	351,809
£4,000 to £5,000 ...	59	262,756	62	278,331	64	292,219
£5,000 to £10,000 ...	107	721,732	105	737,664	137	953,548
£10,000 to £15,000 ...	43	516,924	26	309,719	43	520,866
£15,000 to £25,000 ...	26	520,874	25	481,286	22	425,312
£25,000 to £50,000 ...	17	590,707	17	576,708	17	600,716
£50,000 to £100,000 ...	5	351,527	5	345,933	9	566,105
Over £100,000 ...	2	1,004,440	4	647,943	3	562,864
Total Males ...	2,834	5,862,654	2,663	5,115,771	2,707	5,784,960
FEMALES.						
Under £100 ...	301	£ 14,722	264	£ 12,484	261	£ 13,597
£100 to £300 ...	483	91,604	416	77,972	386	73,745
£300 to £500 ...	242	94,788	241	94,382	229	88,513
£500 to £1,000 ...	228	162,026	223	156,348	217	155,677
£1,000 to £2,000 ...	143	197,919	134	189,135	151	209,549
£2,000 to £3,000 ...	38	92,315	65	161,565	65	165,768
£3,000 to £4,000 ...	25	85,516	17	57,934	32	110,935
£4,000 to £5,000 ...	16	70,812	7	31,898	15	65,894
£5,000 to £10,000 ...	23	154,783	23	158,799	48	331,899
£10,000 to £15,000 ...	3	35,995	7	89,463	8	104,083
£15,000 to £25,000 ...	3	50,025	3	60,273	5	94,129
£25,000 to £50,000 ...	6	214,926	5	165,907	2	77,234
£50,000 to £100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	2	154,946
Over £100,000 ...	...	...	1	108,445	...	...
Total Females ..	1,511	1,265,431	1,406	1,364,605	1,421	1,645,989
GRAND TOTAL...	4,345	7,128,085	4,069	6,480,376	4,128	7,430,949

Compared with the returns for 1909 the figures for 1910 show, in estates of males, an increase of 2 per cent. in the number, and of 13 per cent. in the value, and in estates of females, an increase of 1 per cent. in the number, and of nearly 21 per cent. in the value.

The following figures prove that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the last thirty-two years have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

Period.	Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office, &c. Yearly Average.			
1870-83	22.6
1884-88	25.9
1889-93	30.3
1894-98	33.3
1899-1903	36.7
1904	37.3
1905	36.8
1906	37.4
1907	38.6
1908	37.2
1909	37.1
1910	37.1

RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

Rateable property.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—600 in the county of Wonnangatta and the whole of French Island—or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the area of the State, being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and shire; and the following figures show the net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, 1880 TO 1911.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
	Annual.	Capital.		Annual.	Capital.
	£	£		£	£
1880 ...	7,117,946	83,847,418	1896 ...	10,393,000	168,427,700
1881 ...	7,175,289	87,642,459	1897 ...	10,345,535	171,253,984
1882 ...	7,433,812	91,792,547	1898 ...	10,152,500	168,611,906
1883 ...	7,692,706	95,610,959	1899 ...	10,134,108	168,456,523
1884 ...	8,098,814	103,795,832	1900 ...	10,283,500	169,911,900
1885 ...	8,793,490	114,283,570	1901 ...	10,537,497	174,141,754
1886 ...	9,621,135	125,878,748	1902 ...	10,885,087	185,101,993
1887 ...	10,153,771	137,885,701	1903 ...	11,188,932	203,902,919
1888 ...	11,913,473	167,385,210	1904 ...	11,437,830	209,143,730
1889 ...	12,931,526	187,558,511	1905 ...	11,743,270	210,920,174
1890 ...	13,265,543	194,313,646	1906 ...	11,795,143	216,615,624
1891 ...	13,733,770	203,351,360	1907 ...	12,174,325	222,598,941
1892 ...	13,605,990	197,366,940	1908 ...	12,638,900	232,725,666
1893 ...	12,779,600	189,461,350	1909 ...	13,123,958	242,688,771
1894 ...	11,676,079	174,984,851	1910 ...	13,564,488	252,006,618
1895 ...	10,641,200	167,197,780	1911 ...	14,225,309	265,083,727

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values

given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. The great bulk of the municipalities capitalize the net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but about 27 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 19, 16, 15, 12, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopts 17 years', three 15 years', one 13 years', and three 12 years'; whilst of thirty-nine country towns, twenty-one adopt from 7 to 12 years' purchase as the basis, one returns figures showing 14 years', seven 15 years', one 17 years', and nine 20 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 146 shires, 128 adopt 20 years' purchase in estimating the capital value, the others adopting from 19 to 8 years' purchase.

The following is an estimate for the last eight years of the capital value of land with and without improvements, the latter of which is commonly called the unimproved value, but should more correctly be termed the ground value:—

Landed
property
capital and
ground
values.

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1903-4
TO 1910-11.

Year.	Annual Rateable Value.	Capital Value with Improvements.	Unimproved or Ground Value.
Urban.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	5,366,477	93,376,880	46,688,440
1904-5	5,498,471	94,583,732	47,291,866
1905-6	5,664,425	99,354,665	49,677,332
1906-7	5,779,231	100,801,295	50,400,647
1907-8	5,944,691	103,666,178	51,833,089
1908-9	6,080,447	106,149,960	53,074,980
1909-10	6,232,091	108,863,963	54,431,981
1910-11	6,508,534	114,113,507	57,056,753
Rural.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	6,071,353	115,766,850	77,177,900
1904-5	6,244,799	116,336,442	77,557,628
1905-6	6,130,718	117,260,959	78,173,973
1906-7	6,395,094	121,797,646	81,198,431
1907-8	6,694,209	129,059,488	86,039,659
1908-9	7,043,511	136,538,811	91,025,874
1909-10	7,332,397	143,142,655	95,428,437
1910-11	7,716,775	150,970,220	100,646,814
Total.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	11,437,830	209,143,730	123,866,340
1904-5	11,743,270	210,920,174	124,849,494
1905-6	11,795,143	216,615,624	127,851,305
1906-7	12,174,325	222,598,941	131,599,078
1907-8	12,638,900	232,725,666	137,872,748
1908-9	13,123,958	242,688,771	144,100,854
1909-10	13,564,488	252,006,618	149,860,418
1910-11	14,225,309	265,083,727	157,703,567

Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban and one-third in the case of rural properties, which are about the proportions that are found to prevail in New Zealand, according to the valuations of the Valuer-General revised to 1910. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural, the ground value in 1910-11 would be about £167,000,000, which is approximate to the above estimate. These proportions have also been checked by an examination of census returns, which give the number of rooms in each house, and the materials of which the same were built. In Melbourne city an average of £100, and in suburbs and country towns £70 per room for brick, &c., houses was allowed; whilst in urban districts £45 per room, and in rural districts £40 per room, was allowed for wooden houses. On this system the above estimates were verified as being remarkably close, allowing for other improvements, besides houses, in rural districts.

ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint
returns.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1906 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1910.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ...	oz.	21,932,535	754,810	736,875	704,584	620,882
„ New Zealand ..	„	3,060,239	103,764	90,411	95,546	107,839
„ Western Australia ..	„	2,796,305	20,772	20,255	21,181	15,856
„ elsewhere ..	„	2,226,859	58,823	83,580	83,383	69,248
Total ...	„	30,015,938	938,169	931,121	904,694	813,825
Coinage Value ...	£	118,352,487	3,645,704	3,644,643	3,539,328	3,176,193
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
<i>Coin—</i>						
Sovereigns ...	No.	108,814,708	3,332,691	3,080,148	3,029,538	3,054,547
Half-Sovereigns ...	„	1,176,767	...	405,024	186,094	...
Bullion—Quantity ...	oz.	2,141,471	74,579	86,393	99,175	31,291
„ Value ...	£	8,945,743	314,022	363,914	417,909	121,837
Total value Coin and Bullion ...	£	118,348,835	3,646,713	3,646,579	3,540,494	3,176,384

Since the opening of the Mint 33,603,747 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £132,358,355, thus averaging £3 18s. 9½d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 24,749,686 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,457,798 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,874,369 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1910 was £3 19s. 3½d. per ounce gross, £3 19s. 2½d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment comprises 121,311,632 sovereigns, 1,767,895 half-sovereigns, and 2,432,909 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £132,359,005.

BANKING.

On 31st December, 1910, there were in Victoria eleven banks possessing 681 branches or agencies engaged in the ordinary business of banking, by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to bearer at sight or on demand. The financial position of these banks, on 31st December in each of the last five years as disclosed by sworn returns rendered to the Chief Secretary, is shown by the following return:—

Finances of banks.

VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1906 TO 1910.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.					
Deposits bearing interest*	£ 24,232,979	£ 24,615,431	£ 23,975,491	£ 25,677,111	£ 27,383,254
Deposits not bearing interest	13,390,841	13,631,858	12,659,502	13,983,615	15,805,721
Notes in circulation ...	886,922	889,357	841,604	865,252	934,291
Other ...	366,950	480,046	332,467	373,741	623,175
Total ...	38,877,692	39,616,692	37,809,064	40,899,719	44,746,441
ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	6,918,743	8,043,780	7,310,729	8,491,774	8,986,702‡
Debts due to Banks †	31,495,558	33,238,732	33,711,188	32,915,373	35,868,709
Property ...	1,901,999	1,844,237	1,779,182	1,736,566	1,734,998
Other} ...	633,184	605,331	611,900	806,935	751,022
Total ...	40,949,484	43,732,080	43,412,999	43,950,648	47,341,431
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
Capital stock paid up	12,965,593	13,441,231	13,610,852	13,615,937	13,933,729
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	4,672,901	5,234,983	5,860,550	6,440,770	7,007,837
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	482,883§	549,604§	567,647§	588,070§	633,855§
Average rate per cent. per annum	7.12	7.84	7.98	8.22	8.67

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1910 amounted to £985,914.—† Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—‡ Including Australian notes, £101,722.—§ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks, at the close of the year 1910 were considerably in excess of the liabilities of any of the four previous years, exceeding those for 1906 by £5,868,749, and those for 1909 by £3,846,722, the excess in each case being accounted for almost entirely by increases in customers' deposits. During the interval 1906-10 the Victorian assets increased by £6,391,947; whilst in the twelve months interval 1909-10 such assets increased by £3,390,783. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1906 £2,071,792, in 1907 £4,115,388, in 1908 £5,603,935, in 1909 £3,050,929, and in 1910 £2,594,990. It must be borne in mind that the figures represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to just on 14 millions at the close of 1910, having increased to the extent of £968,136 since 1906, and Reserves during the same period were built up from £4,672,901 to £7,007,837, the increase being £2,334,936 or 50 per cent.

Another indication of the progress in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid. Compared with 1906, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1910 by 22 per cent.

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Eleven do business in Victoria and Queensland, fifteen in New South Wales, eight in South Australia, six in Western Australia, and five in Tasmania and New Zealand. The amounts of deposits, advances, notes in circulation, and coin and bullion for the quarter ended 31st December, 1910, are as follows:—

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

State, &c.	Deposits.*	Advances, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Coin, Bullion, and Australian Notes.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	42,203,061	35,868,709	934,291	8,986,702
New South Wales ...	51,082,522	40,813,942	2,243,128	14,015,158
Queensland ...	18,928,605	15,668,381	...	3,354,976
South Australia ...	10,595,034	7,499,626	564,061	2,720,450
Western Australia ...	6,787,827	6,839,838	384,624	3,614,345
Tasmania ...	3,534,578	2,925,853	164,997	722,782
Australia ...	133,131,627	109,616,349	4,291,101	33,414,413
New Zealand ...	24,393,471	21,868,732	1,649,928	5,028,248
Australasia ...	157,525,098	131,485,081	5,941,020	38,442,661

* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks, which amount to £985,914 in Victoria, £638,812 in New South Wales, £84,188 in Queensland, and £304,700 in South Australia.

These figures have been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. Except in Western Australia, deposits exceed advances outstanding.

As compared with the previous year, deposits have increased by £15,574,329 in the whole of Australasia, increases occurring in Victoria £3,494,200, New South Wales £5,762,666, Queensland £1,705,859, South Australia £1,033,057, Western Australia £1,383,053, and New Zealand £2,197,300, but in Tasmania deposits show a decrease of £1,806. Advances, which include notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description except notes, bills and balances due to the banks from other banks, are £8,365,486 more for Australia and £886,732 more for New Zealand than at the close of 1909, the increases in the different States being, Victoria £2,953,336, New South Wales £2,358,437, Queensland £449,240, South Australia £1,420,800, Western Australia £1,096,360, and Tasmania £87,313. Notes in circulation have increased by £660,584 in Australia; and by £75,974 in New Zealand. The reserves of coin, bullion, and Australian notes in the Australian States have increased to the extent of £5,863,265 during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1910, whereas in New Zealand the reserves of coin and bullion are £62,596 less than at the close of 1909.

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the eleven years, 1900-1910. Melbourne
Clearing
House.

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—TRANSACTIONS, 1900-1910.

Year.	Clearances.			Payments in Coin.	Average Weekly Clearances.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1900	10,577,293	149,371,785	159,949,078	19,953,585	3,075,944
1901	11,059,519	159,367,162	170,426,681	21,505,100	3,277,436
1902	10,967,723	159,057,401	170,025,124	21,869,162	3,269,714
1903	10,322,250	156,371,148	166,693,398	21,505,741	3,205,642
1904	9,813,956	164,352,306	174,166,262	21,606,342	3,349,351
1905	9,979,716	177,652,709	187,632,425	24,562,534	3,608,316
1906	11,007,506	209,034,550	220,042,056	27,839,446	4,231,578
1907	11,557,939	225,035,841	236,593,780	29,281,793	4,549,840
1908	11,211,842	210,141,833	221,353,675	26,226,196	4,256,801
1909	11,157,341	228,506,266	239,663,607	30,065,454	4,608,915
1910	11,760,548	249,622,886	261,383,434	30,507,742	5,026,604

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The amount passed through the Clearing House during 1910 has not been exceeded since 1890, and exceeds the clearances of 1909 by 21½ millions, and those of ten years previously by 101½ millions. Compared with 1900 the weekly average for 1910 shows an increase of 63 per cent.

Deposits
and
advances
of banks.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. The proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public is usually about 96 per cent., whilst advances generally constitute about three-quarters of the banks' assets.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1900 TO 1910.
(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Government.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1900	2,840,102	27,798,183	30,638,285	30,612,533	25,752
1901	2,557,811	28,060,251	30,618,062	31,263,826	- 645,764*
1902	2,455,773	28,504,451	30,960,224	29,861,071	1,099,153
1903	2,201,989	28,227,314	30,429,303	30,401,807	27,496
1904	3,117,683	28,557,114	31,674,797	29,293,210	2,381,587
1905	3,576,895	31,547,001	35,123,896	29,918,226	5,205,670
1906	3,903,702	33,720,118	37,623,820	31,495,558	6,128,262
1907	2,665,655	35,581,634	38,247,289	33,238,732	5,008,557
1908	2,210,549	34,424,444	36,634,993	33,711,188	2,923,805
1909	3,796,729	35,863,997	39,660,726	32,915,373	6,745,353
1910	3,798,116	39,390,859	43,188,975	35,868,709	7,320,266

* Excess of Advances over Deposits.

Rates of
exchange.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1910 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are subjoined. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1900, 1905, AND 1910.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1900.	1905.	1910.
London ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. discount
New South Wales	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
South Australia ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Western Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

The average rate of discount on local bills at the beginning, middle, and end of the decennial period 1900-1910 is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation. Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1900, 1905, AND 1910.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1900.	1905.	1910.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6
65 to 95 "	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6
95 to 125 "	5½ to 7	5½ to 7	5 to 7
Over 125 "	6 to 7	5½ to 7	5 to 7

The succeeding statement shows the range for ten years in the average rate of interest per annum paid by the different banks to depositors for twelve months :—

Year.	Average Rate per Cent.
1901	2½ to 3½
1902	3 to 3½
1903	3 to 3½
1904	3 to 3½
1905	3 to 3½
1906	2 to 3
1907	3
1908	3
1909	3 to 3¼
1910	3

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets within the State for the years 1900, 1905, and 1910 reveals the following results :—

Analysis of bank returns.

The liabilities amounted to ...	{ 76.39 per cent. of the assets in 1900	
	{ 89.91 " " 1905	
	{ 94.52 " " 1910	
Coin and bullion* formed ..	{ 18.63 " " 1900	
	{ 19.89 " " 1905	
	{ 18.98 " " 1910	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{ 59.97 " bore interest in 1900	
	{ 65.64 " " 1905	
	{ 63.40 " " 1910	

* Including Australian notes in 1910.

During the 1910 session, the Commonwealth Parliament passed an Act (No. 11 of 1910) authorizing the issue of Australian notes. The Act, which was brought into operation on the 1st November, 1910, provided that after six months from that date, it would not be legal for a bank to issue or circulate notes of a State. This has resulted in the recall of the note issue of Queensland. Under the Act notes may be issued in the denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, and £100, but only notes of £1 and upwards have so far been circulated. The notes are legal tender, redeemable in gold at the Commonwealth Treasury at the seat of Government.

Australian note issue.

Pending the printing of a permanent design for Australian notes, the forms of various banks suitably inscribed have been circulated.

Against the note circulation gold coin must be held by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to the amount of at least one-fourth of the notes in actual circulation up to £7,000,000. Gold for the full circulation above £7,000,000 must be held. The remainder of the moneys derived from the issue may be invested by the Treasurer on deposit in any bank or in the securities of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, or a State.

As the accumulation of interest derived from investments is also held (less expenses) as a reserve, there will in a few years be a large amount of assets in excess of the note liability.

To meet a possible emergency the Treasurer is empowered to issue on the security of the revenue of the Commonwealth, Treasury Bills, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied towards the redemption of Australian notes.

The Parliament passed an Act (No. 14 of 1910) placing a prohibitive tax of 10 per cent. per annum on all notes issued or re-issued by any bank after the 1st July, 1911 (the date fixed by proclamation).

The following table shows the denomination, number, and amount of Australian notes in the hands of the banks and the public on 30th June, 1911:—

Denomination.	Number.	Amount.
		£
£1	2,758,542	2,758,542
£5	467,655	2,338,275
£10	147,970	1,479,700
£20	22,260	445,200
£50	14,556	727,800
£100	2,817	281,700
Totals ...	3,413,800	8,031,217

The amount of gold coin held by the Treasurer on that date was £3,352,281 (about 42 per cent. of the note circulation), whilst the investments in State securities amounted to £3,536,000, and the fixed deposits in banks to £1,106,500, a total of £7,994,781.

For purposes of comparison the following particulars respecting Canadian note issues may be useful:—

Dominion notes may be issued by the Government to any amount. Up to 30,000,000 dollars the Government must hold at least 25 per cent. of the amount outstanding in gold (which must be at least 15 per cent.), and securities guaranteed by the British Government. Gold must be held equal to the circulation above 30,000,000 dollars. Dominion notes are legal tender redeemable in specie.

Canadian banks may issue notes (of not less than 5 dollars each) to the extent of the unimpaired paid-up capital, and in addition during the usual season of mowing the crops, an amount of notes

not exceeding 15 per cent. of the combined capital and reserve funds. The notes are a first charge upon the assets of the bank, which is required to keep in the hands of the Government a deposit equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation, and to hold not less than 40 per cent. of its cash reserves in Dominion notes. Bank notes are not a legal tender.

On the 30th April, 1910, the amount of Dominion notes outstanding was 87,063,361 dollars. The amounts held by the Government for their redemption were:—Specie, 69,692,151 dollars; guaranteed debentures, 1,946,667 dollars; total, 71,638,818 dollars. This represented a small sum over the statutory requirement.

The two classes of Savings Banks which formerly existed in Victoria, viz., the Post Office and the Trustees, were, in 1897, merged into one institution controlled by the Savings Banks' Commissioners, and guaranteed by the Government. The interest allowed to depositors at 30th June, 1910, was at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on sums up to £100, and 3 per cent. on sums over £100 up to £250, but no interest was allowed on any excess over £250. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits at regular intervals during the last thirty-six years.

SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1910.

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
1875 ...	65,837	81	£ 1,469,849	£ s. d. 22 6 6
1880 ...	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ...	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ...	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ...	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1900 ...	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 9
1901 ...	393,026	327	9,662,006	24 11 8
1902 ...	410,126	340	10,131,604	24 14 1
1903 ...	418,511	347	10,341,857	24 14 3
1904 ...	432,867	358	10,582,808	24 9 0
1905 ...	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1906 ...	466,752	380	11,764,179	25 4 1
1907 ...	491,318	394	12,792,590	26 0 9
1908 ...	511,581	404	13,428,676	26 5 0
1909 ...	532,425	415	14,101,710	26 9 9
1910 ...	560,515	429	15,417,887	27 10 2

The best evidence of the growing habit of thrift, as well as of the wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, is contained in the Savings Banks' returns, the number of depositors in proportion to population having increased by 37 per cent. since 1900, and by 70 per cent. since 1890. On 30th June, 1910, more than two persons out of every five in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average,

of £27 10s. 2d., and of these depositors 48 per cent. were females. Of the amount on deposit in 1910, 34 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 40 per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 26 per cent. to those with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest is not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1910, £849,090.

It should, however, be pointed out that 147,326 of the accounts remaining open were small sums under £1 left by depositors who had ceased to operate their accounts, and the total amount at whose credit was about £20,105. If these figures be withdrawn from those in the preceding table it would appear that, on 30th June, 1910, there were 413,189 active accounts with £15,397,782 at credit—an average of £37 5s. 4d. per depositor—and that the number of depositors per thousand of the population was 316.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of savings banks in Victoria, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

SAVINGS BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

<i>Assets.</i>				
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897	...	...	...	£ 845,052
Government Debentures	...	...	...	7,561,187
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria)	...	...	...	3,376,962
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.)	...	...	...	940,123
City of Melbourne Debentures	...	...	...	43,704
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures	...	...	...	858,389
Mortgage Securities	...	...	...	1,547,609
Mortgage Properties foreclosed or in possession	...	...	...	47,900
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares	...	...	...	4,428
• Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments	...	...	...	197,144
Bank premises	...	...	...	190,000
Advances Department	...	...	...	623
Inter-State Transfer Account	...	...	...	2,544
Commercial Bank—Current Accounts	...	...	...	84,513
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in transit	...	...	...	155,656
Total	...	...	...	15,855,834
<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date	...	...	...	15,417,888
Other liabilities	...	...	...	3,641
Surplus Funds allotted as follows:—				
Reserve Fund	...	£400,000		
Depreciation Fund	...	6,277		
Profit and Loss Account	...	20,011		
Fidelity Guarantee Fund	...	8,017		
Total Surplus Funds	...		...	434,305
Total	...	...	...	15,855,834

A department was established in 1896 by the Act amalgamating the Post Office and Commissioners' Savings Banks for the purpose of making advances to farmers, the amount of any such advance not to be less than £50 nor more than £2,000. Funds for this purpose are raised by sale of mortgage bonds for £25 each, and of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than fifteen years from date of issue. The total issues up to 30th June, 1910, amounted to £2,783,600, of which bonds and debentures for £1,128,775 have been redeemed or repurchased, leaving £1,654,825 outstanding. Of this amount £691,250 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Banks' funds. The sum advanced during the year 1909-10 was £165,015, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £2,657,713, of which £1,333,849 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1910, an amount of £1,323,864, representing 3,131 loans, which thus averaged £423. As a measure of the safety with which the advance department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1910, to only £42, and the interest in arrear to £59.

Savings
Banks
loans to
farmers.

TRANSACTIONS UNDER CRÉDIT FONCIER SYSTEM TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.

				At 30th June, 1909.	During 1909-10.	At 30th June, 1910.
Loans raised	...	...	£	2,583,600	200,000	2,783,600
„ repaid	...	...	£	1,003,750	125,025	1,128,775
„ outstanding	...	...	£	1,579,850	...	1,654,825
Applications received	...	...	No.	11,834	669	12,503
„ „ amount	...	...	£	5,703,975	319,060	6,023,035
Applications granted	...	...	No.	7,439	468	7,907*
„ „ amount	...	...	£	3,293,665	209,150	3,502,815*
Amounts advanced—						
To pay liabilities	...	...	£	2,203,137	143,072	2,346,209
„ Crown rents	...	...	£	88,019	1,552	89,571
For improvement and development of land	...	...	£	201,542	20,391	221,933
Total advanced	...	...	£	2,492,698	165,015	2,657,713
Amounts repaid	...	...	£	1,180,494	153,355	1,333,849
„ outstanding	...	...	£	1,312,204	...	1,323,864

* Including £596,300 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,137 applicants.

Advances by the Savings Banks were confined to pastoral or agricultural properties until December, 1910, when Act No. 2280 empowered the Commissioners to grant loans on the security of shops or dwellings on somewhat similar terms and conditions to those allowed to farmers, but not to exceed £1,000 on any one property.

Savings
Banks in
Australasia.

The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise Trustee banks in Victoria and South Australia—those of Victoria being guaranteed by and under the supervision of the Government—Government banks in Queensland and Western Australia; Government and Trustee banks in New South Wales; Government and Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The number of depositors in these banks, and the amount on deposit, including interest, are given in the succeeding table. The figures relate to the date, 30th June, 1910, except those of the Tasmanian and New Zealand banks. As regards these, the figures of the Joint Stock banks of Tasmania are made up to the end of February, 1910, and those of the others to the date, 31st December, 1909.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909-10.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£	s. d.
Victoria ...	560,515	429	15,417,887	27	10 2
New South Wales ...	478,006	288	20,823,764	43	11 3
Queensland ...	114,720	195	5,622,986	49	0 4
South Australia ...	194,394	466	6,771,151	34	16 8
Western Australia ...	77,481	274	3,472,258	44	16 3
Tasmania ...	60,646	325	1,652,966	27	5 1
Australia ...	1,485,762	334	53,761,012	36	3 8
New Zealand ...	408,770	416	14,065,410	34	8 2
Australasia ...	1,894,532	349	67,826,422	35	16 0

The number of depositors in proportion to population in Victoria is greater than in the other States (excepting South Australia) and New Zealand, although the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is larger than in the case of Tasmania only. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying and leaving property, was at the date of the 1901 census wider in Victoria than elsewhere, and this is corroborated by the above figures. More than one-third of the population of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are

depositors, nearly one-third in Tasmania, more than one-fourth in New South Wales and Western Australia, and nearly one-fifth in Queensland.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain, other European countries, and the United States:—

Savings
Banks in
various
countries.

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
England and Wales	1909	11,470,592	319	177,048,482	15 8 8
Scotland ...	1909	1,107,155	226	25,809,908	23 6 3
Ireland ...	1909	631,716	145	13,919,658	22 0 8
United Kingdom...	1909	13,209,463	292	216,778,048	16 8 3
Austria ...	1906	5,789,777	209	229,592,664	39 13 1
Belgium ...	1907	2,528,207	345	33,448,221	13 4 7
France ...	1908	13,206,564	336	207,245,915	15 13 10
Italy ...	1908	7,123,377	208	145,576,179	20 8 9
Netherlands ...	1907-8	1,803,620	309	20,219,417	11 4 3
Russia ...	1908	6,210,238	40	121,515,700	19 11 4
Sweden ...	1908	2,069,281	381	43,087,480	20 16 5
Norway ...	1908	908,004	386	25,428,430	28 0 1
Denmark ...	1908	1,267,362	477	40,172,345	31 14 0
United States ...	1909	8,831,863	100	763,054,700	86 7 11

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1909, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1909. The

World's
stocks of
money and
coinage.

information has been extracted from reports issued by the Directors of the Mints of the United States and Great Britain:—

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF
THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1909.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentina ...	34,501,000	*	49,235,000
Austria-Hungary ...	73,749,000	26,960,000	19,850,000
Belgium ...	4,582,000	1,829,000	27,412,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ...	35,652,000	2,055,000	*
Canada ...	19,932,000	1,377,000	15,699,000
South Africa ...	13,439,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom ...	115,997,000	24,494,000	23,549,000
Egypt ...	37,583,000	3,267,000	575,000
France ...	190,363,000	84,475,000	30,885,000
Germany ...	39,166,000	48,413,000	71,283,000
Italy ...	58,317,000	4,932,000	29,857,000
Japan ...	14,857,000	11,836,000	13,809,000
Mexico ...	7,726,000	11,507,000	10,521,000
Netherlands ...	13,932,000	10,829,000	11,774,000
Russia ...	185,164,000	16,110,000	*
Spain ...	21,206,000	35,693,000	19,768,000
Turkey ...	27,104,000	5,425,000	*
United States ...	336,710,000	151,156,000	160,423,000
Other Countries ...	63,290,000	73,769,000	332,333,000
Total ...	1,293,270,000	518,237,000	816,973,000

* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Country.	Gold,	Silver,	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	14,179,300	1,228,300	108,200
Australasia ...	9,725,800	...	...
India (a) ...	...	1,902,400	167,500
British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ...	...	988,200	48,000
Austria-Hungary ...	2,320,300	2,008,500	262,100
China ...	...	2,281,700	632,300
France and French Colonies... ..	8,029,100	2,758,800	40,600
Germany and German Colonies ...	6,149,700	2,679,600	141,400
Japan (a) ...	2,102,600	1,574,800	...
Mexico ...	...	326,800	31,600
Russia ...	...	1,040,900	112,200
Turkey ...	1,674,100	160,100	...
United States and Philippines (a) ...	22,537,500	3,916,100	275,500
Other Countries ...	835,800	3,153,700	601,400
Total ...	67,554,200	24,019,900	2,420,800

(a) Financial Year, 1908-9.

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1903-9), at Ottawa, and at the "Mint," Birmingham.

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last twenty-six years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

Comparative prices of Victorian stocks.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,
1885 TO 1910.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 15 10	...
1886	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	3 13 2	...
1887	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	3 13 1	...
1888	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 6 5	...
1889	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	3 5 8	3 5 5
1890	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 0	3 7 0
1891	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 3	3 9 9
1892	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	3 13 9	3 13 5
1893	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 18 6	4 3 4
1894	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 2	3 10 2
1895	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14 2	3 11 8
1908	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 12 1	3 10 5
1909	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 13 11	3 12 9
1910	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 9	3 14 5

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during each of the last

Prices of Australasian stocks.

seventeen years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1910.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894 ..	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1895 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896 ..	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	112 $\frac{3}{8}$
1897 ..	113	120 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	114 $\frac{3}{8}$
1898 ..	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{3}{8}$	110	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899 ..	110	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	111
1900 ..	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
1901 ..	110	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	113
1902 ..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	110	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
1903 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1904 ..	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
1905 ..	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1906 ..	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907 ..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	106
1908 ..	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1909 ..	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
1910 ..	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	96 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$
1895 ..	98	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	106
1897 ..	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{5}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$
1898 ..	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	..	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$
1899 ..	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900 ..	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	105	103	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	105
1901 ..	104	104 $\frac{3}{8}$	102	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	106 $\frac{7}{8}$
1902 ..	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$
1903 ..	98	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{8}$
1904 ..	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	98	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905 ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$
1906 ..	100	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{7}{8}$	99	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907 ..	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	96 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
1908 ..	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
1909 ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
1910 ..	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{5}{8}$

The earlier years in this table are marked by a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, has not been sustained. The figures, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

The best method of comparing the values of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1910.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
1908	3 14 1	3 11 7	3 15 6	3 15 1	3 12 5	3 12 1	3 11 3
1909	3 15 4	3 12 0	3 15 4	3 16 4	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 12 3
1910	3 16 8	3 13 11	3 17 3	3 16 4	3 13 2	3 16 1	3 14 4
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 15 2	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 1 1	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 7 7	3 7 3	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 3	3 6 9	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	4 2 2	3 14 11	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 19 0	3 12 8	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 15 0	3 13 8	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	3 11 5
1908	3 12 5	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 11 2	3 18 9	3 14 5	3 11 3
1909	3 14 5	3 13 2	3 15 8	3 12 5	4 0 3	3 16 0	3 12 6
1910	3 16 2	3 14 8	3 15 7	3 13 2	4 5 3	3 16 6	3 14 8

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that, almost without exception, those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, yield least to the investor, being practically alike.

Representa-
tive British
and Colo-
nial stocks
in London.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1910:—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1910.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor Per Cent.		
			1900.	1910.	Increase.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom ..	Inter-minable	per cent. $2\frac{1}{2}^*$	2 10 0	3 2 4	0 12 4
Ceylon	1934	4	3 6 11	3 11 0	0 4 1
Canada	1938	3	3 0 0	3 11 2	0 11 2
Cape Colony ..	1929-49	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 3	3 12 0	0 6 9
Canada	1947	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 1	3 12 7	0 15 6
Newfoundland ..	1935	4	3 11 1	3 12 11	0 1 10
Natal	1937	4	3 10 1	3 13 0	0 2 11
Western Australia ..	1934	4	3 6 2	3 13 2	0 7 0
South Australia ..	1939	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 9	3 13 2	0 7 5
Jamaica	1934	4	3 10 11	3 13 5	0 2 6
Trinidad	1917-42	4	3 7 8	3 13 8	0 6 0
New South Wales ..	1933	4	3 6 4	3 13 11	0 7 7
British Guiana ..	1935	4	3 12 3	3 14 0	0 1 9
New Zealand ..	1929	4	3 9 0	3 14 4	0 5 4
New Zealand ..	1940	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 4	3 14 8	0 8 4
New South Wales ..	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 0	3 14 8	0 9 8
New Zealand ..	1945	3	3 3 2	3 14 10	0 11 8
Cape Colony ..	1923	4	3 10 4	3 15 3	0 4 11
Queensland ..	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	3 15 7	0 8 9
Tasmania	1920-40	4	3 7 0	3 16 1	0 9 1
Victoria	1923	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	3 16 2	0 9 4
South Australia ..	1917-36	4	3 7 10	3 16 4	0 8 6
Tasmania	1920-40	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 3	3 16 6	0 9 3
Victoria	1920	4	3 8 8	3 16 8	0 8 0
Queensland ..	1915	4	3 7 6	3 17 3	0 9 9
New South Wales ..	1935	3	3 0 11	3 17 6	0 16 7
Hong Kong ..	1918-43	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 5	3 18 7	0 11 2
Quebec	1937	3	3 10 7	3 19 11	0 9 4
Victoria	1929-49	3	3 4 10	4 4 6	0 19 8
Natal	1929-49	3	3 4 9	4 4 6	0 19 9
Natal	1914-39	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 11	4 5 2	0 17 3
Western Australia ..	1915-35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 7	4 5 3	0 17 8
British Guiana ..	1923-45	3	3 7 2	4 13 2	1 6 0
Trinidad	1922-44	3	3 6 11	4 15 3	1 8 4
Queensland ..	1922-47	3	3 6 1	4 17 3	1 11 2
Western Australia ..	1916-36	3	3 12 0	5 14 5	2 2 5
South Australia ..	1916 or later	3	3 10 2	6 17 0	3 6 10

* Consols carried $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest until 1903; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is only reckoned at $2\frac{1}{2}$, which is now the permanent rate.

It would appear from this table as if the Australian and other Colonial 3 per cent. stocks were not viewed with approbation by the British investor; but as most of these stocks are payable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and the computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption of redemption of the loans at the earliest dates, such returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of these stocks, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stocks in 1900 and 1910 would be as follows:—

Stocks.	Return to Investor.—Per cent.					
	1900.		1910.		Increase.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	
South Australia, 1916 or later ...	3	3 11	3	12 8	8	9
Western Australia, 1916-36 ...	3	6 10	3	16 4	9	6
British Guiana, 1923-45 ...	3	4 9	3	16 2	11	5
Victoria, 1929-49 ...	3	3 8	3	15 2	11	6
Natal, 1929-49 ...	3	3 8	3	15 2	11	6
Trinidad, 1922-44 ...	3	4 7	3	16 4	11	9
Queensland, 1922-47 ...	3	3 11	3	16 5	12	6

It is thus seen, on comparison with the yields of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cents. shown in the previous tables, that there was no real preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock in 1910.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under certain loans payable in Melbourne, outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for recent years, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

Prices of stock and debentures in Melbourne.

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1911.

Year.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.			
1899 ...	2,790,482	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 19 8
1900 ...	3,059,511	100-100 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 19 11
1901 ...	3,146,000	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 7
1902 ...	3,195,619	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 4
1903 ...	3,196,933	97	3 1 10
1904 ...	3,120,492	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 10

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1911—
continued.

Year.	Amount Out- standing on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
3 % Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter— <i>continued.</i>			
1905 ...	3,155,773	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 7
1906 ...	3 153,067	93	3 4 6
1907 ...	3,197,732	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 7
1908 ...	3,226,585	89	3 7 5
1909 ...	3,229 429	87	3 9 0
1910 ...	3,224,771	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 2
1911 ...	...	85	3 10 7
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.			
1901 ...	532,000	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ —97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 9
1902 ...	1,000,000	95 95 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 10
1903 ...	1,000,000	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ —93 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 1
1904 ...	1,000,000	88—90	3 13 2
1905 ...	1,000,000	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ —88	3 15 3
1906 ...	997,400	93	3 8 7
1907 ...	993,150	90	3 12 10
1908 ...	985,950	89	3 14 8
1909 ...	985,650	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ —87	3 18 8
1910 ...	972,850	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ —89	3 16 0
1911 ...	...	90	3 14 7
4 % Debentures, due 1913-23.			
1899 ...	746,795	111—112	3 1 2
1900 ...	746,795	112	2 19 6
1901 ...	746,795	105—107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 2
1902 ...	746,795	106	3 8 0
1903 ...	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 10 9
1904 ...	746,795	103	3 12 10
1905 ...	746,795	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 10 3
1906 ...	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ —105	3 6 5
1907 ...	746,795	104	3 7 3
1908 ...	746,795	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 8
1909 ...	746,795	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6 0
1910 ...	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 17 7
1911 ...	...	102—102 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 0

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stock, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. For the 4 per cent. debentures the earliest date has been assumed, since the nominal interest is in excess of the market rate. For the years

1901, 1902, and 1903, the 4 per cent. debentures gave the highest yield per cent., but since then the investor in the 3 per cent. debentures has had the highest return each year. In the last three years the 4 per cent. debentures gave a lower return to the investor than either the 3 per cent. stock or 3 per cent. debentures. It appears that the yields realized by the investor in Victoria from 3 per cent. stock and 4 per cent. debentures in January, 1911, were considerably lower than those generally realized by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1910.

INSURANCE.

There are twenty-one companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Seven of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, five in New South Wales, three in America, five in the United Kingdom, and one in New Zealand. The following are the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria in companies whose head offices are within, and in those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1900 to 1910:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1910.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
1900 ..	165,848	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 ..	188,073	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 ..	202,033	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 ..	205,002	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 ..	214,372	950	8,890	224,212
1905 ..	217,225	914	9,029	227,168
1906 ..	226,440	841	7,810	235,091
1907 ..	234,562	805	7,018	242,385
1908 ..	247,820	751	6,146	254,717
1909 ..	265,033	706	5,160	270,899
1910 ..	286,312	815	4,928	292,055
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	23,185,797	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901 ..	25,220,187	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902 ..	26,408,467	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903 ..	26,634,510	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904 ..	27,338,229	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905 ..	27,944,942	426,840	3,214,742	31,586,524
1906 ..	28,984,315	393,765	2,868,727	32,246,807
1907 ..	30,190,191	377,906	2,544,255	33,112,352
1908 ..	31,511,180	344,859	2,201,808	34,057,847
1909 ..	32,874,409	324,630	1,921,714	35,120,753
1910 ..	34,283,548	378,577	1,830,126	36,492,251

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1910, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1910 of—		Increase per cent. in 1910 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Australasia	98·03	93·95	72·63	47·88
United Kingdom ..	·28	1·04	- 32·25*	- 31·68*
America	1·69	5·01	- 12·96*	- 28·95*
Total	100·00	100·00	69·10	38·68

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£36,495,251) 93 per cent. is placed with the Australasian Mutual offices.

Classifica-
tion of
assurance
policies.

The business transacted by the different offices comprise many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between ordinary assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past three years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1908 TO 1910.

—		1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—				
Assurance	}	135,555	140,815	146,591
Endowment Assurance ..				
Pure Endowment				
Total		144,454	151,434	157,730

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31ST DECEMBER,
1908 TO 1910—continued.

	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Ordinary Business—continued.</i>			
Amount Assured—	£	£	£
Assurance ...	30,936,052	31,744,357	32,736,163
Endowment Assurance ...	850,275	969,903	1,039,694
Pure Endowment ...			
Total ...	31,786,327	32,714,260	33,775,857
Annual Premiums—		£	£
Assurance ...	...	1,089,515	1,119,149
Endowment Assurance ...	...	40,709	43,317
Pure Endowment ...	...	
Total ...	...	1,130,224	1,162,496
<i>Industrial Business.</i>			
Number of Policies—			
Assurance ...	41,067	44,847	50,744
Endowment Assurance ..	50,536	54,947	62,300
Pure Endowment ...	18,660	19,671	21,281
Total ...	110,263	119,465	134,325
Amount Assured—	£	£	£
Assurance ...	807,248	818,955	905,431
Endowment Assurance ..	1,133,610	1,252,467	1,456,821
Pure Endowment ...	330,662	335,071	357,142
Total ...	2,271,520	2,406,493	2,719,394
Annual Premiums—		£	£
Assurance ...	...	40,599	46,746
Endowment Assurance...	...	66,965	80,921
Pure Endowment ...	...	23,233	25,009
Total ...	...	130,797	152,676

There has thus been an increase of 6,296 ordinary and 14,860 industrial policies since 1909, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £1,061,597, and in that by the industrial policies £312,901. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1910 was £214, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance policy in the ordinary branch was £332, and that of the endowment assurance policy £172, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being very similar, viz., £15,462,987 for simple assurance, and £16,503,227 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,039,694, or an average of £93 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the

business the average amount of policy is £20.2, and there is not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17.8, endowment assurance, £23.4, and pure endowment £16.8. The total amounts of the several policies were £905,431, £1,456,821, and £357,142 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned) it would seem that there is a preference in favour of endowment assurance. A better test of popularity would be furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there are 46,594 simple assurance, and 96,170 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 50,744 and 62,300 policies respectively. Judged by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

Annuity
policies.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last eleven years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies having head offices outside Victoria:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1910.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1900 ..	65	3,877	189	12,307	254	16,184
1901 ..	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902 ..	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903 ..	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904 ..	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905 ..	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432
1906 ..	137	8,146	320	14,270	457	22,416
1907 ..	144	8,181	336	15,007	480	23,188
1908 ..	157	8,845	324	14,163	481	23,008
1909 ..	181	11,662	334	14,838	515	26,500
1910 ..	159	9,086	388	17,656	547	27,342

The annuities at the close of 1910 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 115 per cent. in number and 69 per cent. in amount.

Of the 388 annuities held in 1910 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 300 for £13,486 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 12 for £663 in English offices, and 76 for £3,507 in American offices. The figures in this table include industrial annuities, of which there were nine in force on 31st December, 1910, for an aggregate amount of £220 per annum.

Life assur-
ance, new
business.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. In the succeeding table is summarized the amount of new business written by all life insurance companies during the years 1909 and 1910, the annual premium income obtainable therefrom being also given.

LIFE ASSURANCE—NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING 1909 AND 1910.

			1909.	1910.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—	Assurance	...	2,939	3,121
	Endowment Assurance	...	11,733	13,207
	Pure Endowment	...	4,338	3,540
Total			19,010	19,868
Annuities			60	47
Sum Assured —			£	£
	Assurance	...	975,575	996,088
	Endowment Assurance	...	1,849,738	2,038,808
	Pure Endowment	...	305,417	288,012
Total			3,130,730	3,322,908
Annuities			4,406	2,243
Single Premiums—	Assurance	...	4,605	3,833
	Endowment Assurance	...	1,447	1,000
	Pure Endowment	...	4,197	1,024
Total			10,249	5,857
Annuities			33,701	18,953
Annual Premiums —	Assurance	...	30,521	32,225
	Endowment Assurance	...	71,166	78,628
	Pure Endowment	...	11,883	11,633
Total			113,570	122,486
Annuities			195	76
<i>Industrial Business.</i>				
Number of Policies—	Assurance	...	15,066	20,401
	Endowment Assurance	...	28,721	33,331
	Pure Endowment	...	5,191	8,492
Total			48,978	62,224
Annuities			...	9
Sum Assured —			£	£
	Assurance	...	357,959	462,962
	Endowment Assurance	...	764,744	940,399
	Pure Endowment	...	87,072	165,292
Total			1,209,775	1,568,653
Annuities			...	230
Annual Premiums—	Assurance	...	18,495	24,698
	Endowment Assurance	...	43,523	53,094
	Pure Endowment	...	6,273	11,765
Total			68,291	89,557
Annuities			...	21

Insurance—
other than
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1910:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1904-1910.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Receipts.			Outgo.		
		Premiums	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire and Marine	1904	559,518	33,614	593,132	230,626	220,029	450,655
	1905	550,138	36,874	587,012	248,947	225,972	474,919
	1906	587,502	36,245	623,747	240,357	235,910	476,267
Fire ...	1907	496,667	28,484	525,151	227,871	218,076	435,947
	1909	559,100	27,498	586,598	254,098	225,521	479,619
	1910	562,157	30,561	592,718	190,555	229,963	420,518
Marine ...	1907	136,534	6,285	142,819	109,474	44,202	153,676
	1909	115,825	4,603	120,428	67,515	34,978	102,493
	1910	132,439	2,882	135,321	86,555	36,976	123,531
Accident and Guarantee	1904	47,110	2,756	49,866	19,085	21,649	40,734
	1905	53,539	4,072	57,611	23,508	19,990	43,498
	1906	60,799	3,872	64,671	18,585	26,701	45,286
Accident ...	1907	57,190	2,254	59,444	20,343	30,556	50,899
	1909	75,110	3,185	78,295	27,733	45,037	72,770
	1910	91,391	3,974	95,365	45,983	47,187	93,170
Guarantee ...	1907	11,047	1,710	12,757	2,129	4,953	7,082
	1909	9,558	1,382	10,940	1,972	4,531	6,503
	1910	10,002	1,453	11,455	1,329	4,462	5,791
Other (Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass)	1904	7,655	593	8,248	4,348	2,175	6,523
	1905	9,853	658	10,511	4,477	2,448	6,925
	1906	10,672	737	11,409	6,093	3,330	9,423
Live Stock ...	1907	16,109	465	16,574	9,102	3,549	12,651
	1909	22,813	467	23,285	10,054	5,785	15,839
	1910	39,623	689	40,312	23,672	14,481	38,153
Burglary ...	1907	2,563	66	2,629	1,027	1,234	2,261
	1909	3,106	55	3,161	1,932	1,388	3,320
	1910	3,592	79	3,671	1,095	1,373	2,468
Plate Glass ...	1907	5,428	532	5,960	1,778	2,808	4,586
	1909	5,698	564	6,262	2,072	2,730	4,802
	1910	7,300	557	7,857	2,369	3,029	5,398
Other ...	1909	4,675	662	5,337	1,674	2,281	3,955
	1910	5,445	3	5,448	1,790	2,826	4,616
Totals ...	1904	614,283	36,963	651,246	254,059	243,853	497,912
	1905	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410	525,342
	1906	658,973	40,854	699,827	265,035	265,941	530,976
	1907	725,538	39,796	765,334	371,724	295,378	667,102
	1909	795,890	38,416	834,306	367,050	322,251	689,301
	1910	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297	693,645

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the seventy-one companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude all re-insurances and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to £16,963, incurred in Victoria.

in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the six years given in the table represent 44 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, although the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place in building society business. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

Building
Societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of societies ...	31	30	29	27	27
" shareholders	6,920	6,949	6,420	7,413	6,929
" borrowers	7,418	7,638	7,770	8,127	8,653
During the year—	£	£	£	£	£
Advances ...	253,029	316,516	272,245	242,790	291,880
Repayments	316,005	344,051	347,302	330,848	412,149
Working expenses ..	...	..	...	60,574	62,241
At end of year—					
Deposits ...	712,186	694,095	665,295	714,265	695,037

NOTE.—Working expenses as shewn above include interest on deposits, loans, &c.

The total assets of the building societies on 31st December, 1910, amounted to £2,326,411, of which £1,814,690 consisted of loans on mortgage, and £456,588 of properties in possession or surrendered. Of the total liabilities, viz., £2,114,194, £1,162,490 was due to shareholders, £129,520 to debenture holders, and £695,037 to depositors. The total reserved funds at the same date amounted to £244,761.

MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is given hereunder. Generally, in about 5 per cent. of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, so that the amounts appearing in the following table may be taken as understating the total by about that proportion. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to

Land mort-
gages and
releases.

financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, *e.g.*, by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1906 TO 1910.

Registered During Year.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	8,964	10,523	11,563	11,759	11,433
Amount £	7,139,501	8,937,305	8,787,077	9,853,459	10,323,838
Releases—					
Number ..	8,318	8,034	8,721	8,286	9,998
Amount £	6,896,972	7,222,827	5,694,406	8,002,484	8,029,001

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follows. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the latter being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release:—

STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: 1906 TO 1910.

Security.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	747	799	743	771	667
Amount £	141,154	171,145	136,731	114,009	122,557
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	152	150	153	149	142
Amount £	56,396	65,898	45,666	87,440	25,616
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	1,086	503	445	465	451
Amount £	80,580	52,280	65,607	57,730	71,762
Total—					
Number ..	1,985	1,452	1,341	1,385	1,260
Amount £	278,130	289,323	248,004	259,179	219,935

The large number of liens on crops in 1906 is due to the fact that 624 were liens to the Board of Land and Works, under the *Seed Advances Act* 1903. There were 174 such liens in 1907, 208 in 1908, 19 in 1909, and 60 in 1910.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The numbers and amounts of those filed in each of the last five years are as follows:—

Bills and
contracts
of sale.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1906 TO 1910.

Security.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,998	1,407	1,428	1,327	1,050
Amount £	184,911	167,292	223,324	180,626	154,287
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	161	152	189	131	92
Amount £	5,184	5,376	8,216	6,156	5,362

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, the practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale gradually decreased, until in 1906 the bills of sale were more than twelve times their number, and the amount secured thirty-six times as great. In 1910 the number of bills was eleven times the number of contracts, and the amount secured thereby twenty-nine times as great.

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the eleven-year period 1894-1904, and during each of the last six years, is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1910.

Nature of Company.	1894 to 1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
FINANCE—							
Land, property, investment	24	5	...	7	3	7	12
Finance, agency, &c. ...	12	3	2	6	2	5	4
Insurance ...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1
TRADE—							
Cycling ...	15	2	...	...	3	...	4
Export ...	6	...	...	1	...	1	1
Produce ...	20	3	...	2	5	2	1
Supply and trading ...	22	6	10	12	14	11	18
Merchants' imports ...	29	5	5	2	6	5	8
TRANSPORT—							
Carrying ...	10	...	1	1	1	1	2
Railways and rolling-stock	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tramways ...	4	...	...	1	...	2	1
Steamship ...	8	...	1	1	2	1	4
Others ...	11	1	2	...	1	2	1
INDUSTRIAL—							
Bacon curing, &c. ...	7	...	...	1	2	...	2
Brewing ...	7	1	...	6	1	4	1
Bricks, tiles ...	6	...	...	1	...	5	1
Electric ...	7	3	...	3	...	...	5
Engineering, machinery ...	10	11	10	8	15	7	11
Explosives, &c. ...	5	...	...	3	1	4	3
Freezing ...	5	1	1	2	...	1	2
Manufacturing (undefined)	13	9	7	5	1	2	7
Tobacco ...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
Preserving ...	12	...	...	1	2	...	...
Printing ...	7	3	1	2	2	6	...
Wine-making ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	171	5	6	14	29	41	34
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—							
Cultivation ...	4	...	2	4	...	8	13
Dairying, &c. ...	99	8	4	6	1	3	7
Mining, prospecting, &c. ...	37	2	9	6	4	4	5
Gold saving, extracting, &c.	10	3	...	1	1	...	...
Pastoral ...	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Newspaper, magazine ...	28	1	2	2	1	2	5
Public halls ...	16	1	2	...	2	...	3
Other ...	86	10	8	8	13	9	10
Total ...	719	85	75	109	114	134	168

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 134 were registered during 1910 under Part II. of the Act. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded. An examination of the above figures shows that of the 1,404 new companies registered during the last seventeen years, 557, or 40 per cent., were industrial; 254, or 18 per cent., were connected with primary production; 219, or 15½ per cent., with trade; 100, or 7 per cent., with finance; and 65, or 4½ per cent., with transport; whilst 209, or 15 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character, including newspapers, magazines, public halls, and various societies and associations. Those industrial companies, included under the term "others," are principally companies registered for the manufacture of a particular patented article, but include a number of companies formed for the manufacture of various commodities and for the treatment of natural products.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,472 trading companies in 1910 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,323 in 1909, 1,303 in 1908, 1,337 in 1907, and 1,305 in 1906. In addition to the above there were 16 insurance companies doing life business only in 1910, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table shows the particulars of the Registered Co-operative Societies for 1910:—

REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1910.

Number of Societies	...	...	...	...	39
Number of Shareholders	...	...	...	...	21,682
Total Sales during Year	...	...	...	...	£519,444
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	£12,794
Wages and Salaries for Year	...	...	...	...	£46,071
Other Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	£39,898
Net Profit	...	...	...	...	£10,685
Liabilities at end of Year—				£	
Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	121,865	
Reserves	...	...	...	11,080	
Bank Overdraft	...	...	...	69,931	
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	42,603	
Other Liabilities	...	...	...	39,582	
Total Liabilities	...	...	...		£285,061
Assets at end of Year—				£	
Real Estate	...	...	...	93,845	
Stock	...	...	...	79,479	
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery	...	...	...	32,882	
Sundry Debtors	...	...	...	77,066	
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	...	...	...	8,464	
Other Assets	...	...	...	5,259	
Total Assets	...	...	...		£296,995

Number of
existing
companies.

Registered
co-operative
societies.

As compared with 1909 there has been an increase of only two in the number of societies. Sales and other receipts show an increase of £51,536 over the preceding year, and net profits an increase of £2,409.

Of the thirty-seven co-operative societies, fifteen were engaged in the purchase of farmers' requisites or the sale of farm and garden produce, six as general distributors, four in bread-making, two each in the manufacture of jams, &c., in fruit packing and selling, and in meat supplying, and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, co-operative credit banking, fish selling, printing and publishing, eucalyptus oil distilling, fruit drying, fodder and produce selling, and brick-making.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the total amount received from the Government has been £897,301—£183,401 for building and apparatus, £584,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £129,400 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.

For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.

- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year; £21 for the 2nd year; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.) £10 10s. by masters, and £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examina-
tions.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The appended table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1910:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE
UNIVERSITY, 1910.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Primary	281	88	31.3
Junior, Public	1,483	593	39.9
„ Commercial	47	12	25.5
Senior, Public	232	117	50.4

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, viz., 39.9, was about the same as that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1910 was 206, 201 of which were direct and 5 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 819 for the preceding five years, or an average of 164 per annum for that period. During these five years 790 persons obtained direct and 29 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 4,683 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 434 have been conferred on women, 428 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—190 Bachelor of Arts, 94 Master of Arts, 54 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 48 Bachelor of Surgery, 4 Bachelor of Laws, 2 Doctor of Science, 26 Bachelor of Science, 12 Master of Science, and 2 Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1910—the years 1909 and 1910 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1909.			During 1909.			During 1910.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	915	112	1027	36	1	37	33	2	35	984	115	1099
Master of Arts ...	516	169	685	14	...	14	11	2	13	541	171	712
Doctor of Letters ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine ...	778	15	793	45	...	45	48	...	48	871	15	886
Doctor of Medicine ...	132	107	239	8	...	8	13	...	13	153	107	260
Bachelor of Surgery ...	693	4	697	42	...	42	52	...	52	787	4	791
Master of Surgery ...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Bachelor of Laws ...	348	9	357	13	...	13	13	...	13	374	9	383
Master of Laws ...	68	3	71	1	...	1	3	...	3	72	3	75
Doctor of Laws ...	15	21	36	1	...	1	...	1	1	16	22	38
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	148	2	150	5	...	5	3	...	3	156	2	158
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	11	...	11	3	...	3	3	...	3	17	...	17
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Master of Engineering ...	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74
Bachelor of Science ...	63	3	66	11	...	11	12	...	12	86	3	89
Master of Science ...	25	1	26	5	...	5	6	...	6	36	1	37
Doctor of Science ...	7	8	15	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	8	17
Bachelor of Music ...	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	8
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Surgery ...	3	...	3	5	...	5	4	...	4	12	...	12
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	3818	459	4277	199	1	200	201	5	206	4218	465	4683

Students
attending
lectures,
and under-
graduates
admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past seven years, the total in 1910 having been 1,237 as compared with 615 in 1904, an advance of over 101 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 119 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS
ATTENDING LECTURES, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1906 ...	153	44	197	648	212	860
1907 ...	186	41	227	749	231	980
1908 ...	164	38	202	778	265	1,043
1909 ...	179	51	230	845	276	1,121
1910 ...	214	73	287	903	334	1,237

Of the number attending lectures in 1910—1,237—369 were students in Arts and Education, 129 in Laws, 57 in Engineering, 368 in Medicine, 34 in Science, 119 in Music, 65 in Dentistry, 22 in Agriculture, 47 in Veterinary Science, including a post graduate class (13), 1 in Architecture, 1 in Metallurgy, 1 in Mining, and 24 doing Science Research Work.

University
Finance.

Lecture and examination fees comprised 51 per cent. of the total receipts of the University in 1910. The Government grant amounted to 47 per cent. of the receipts, and only the very small proportion of 2 per cent. came from outside sources.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY,
1906 TO 1910.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Government grant	21,000	21,000	21,000	19,250	21,000
Lecture, degree, and examination fees	18,918	18,839	20,029	21,286	23,119
Other sources ...	558	622	824	973	1,074
Total ...	40,476	40,461	41,853	41,509	45,193
Expenditure ...	35,301	37,543	38,348	39,715	42,008

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. The Warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a resident chaplain, and a resident medical tutor. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

Ormond
College

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Queen's
College.

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of accommodating about 50 students and tutors. The "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, and accommodation for more resident students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for more than 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, by the checking of written essays, and by examinations conducted by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. The year 1910 has proved the most successful in the work of the Board for many years past—thirteen centres having taken courses of lectures.

University extension.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, and two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, and Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910. Before the inception of the present method, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management

The educational system of Victoria.

of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, the duplicate system continuing in force until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act* 1862 transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at these continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, or physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, will report annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed, or has passed the primary examination of the University of Melbourne; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Compulsory clauses.

In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school.

Conveyance allowance.

Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice have been abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools has been substituted. The members of the School Committee shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; and (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school.

School Committees.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training,

Free subjects.

gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New free
subjects.

The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years hundreds of teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study. In addition, classes have been held in these subjects at various centres throughout the State. Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. The teaching of elementary agriculture is being dealt with in a very practical way in a large number of schools.

Drill,
swimming,
school gar-
dens, &c.

There were, on the 30th June, 1910, 31 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for more than 6,000 boys; and nineteen cookery centres, having accommodation for about 1,300 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the older boys of the larger schools are enrolled in cadet corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department, and one day in each year—Arbor Day—is specially set apart for the planting of trees, and lessons on their value.

Special
days

In addition to Arbor Day, two other special days—Empire Day and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the former promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. Bird Day, which was kept for the first time in October, 1909, has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On the day mentioned lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 50,000 of the older scholars have joined the "Gould League of Bird Lovers," which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union for the protection of bird life.

The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing three medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction on medical matters to teachers. Medical inspection.

Under the provisions of Act No. 2175 passed on 2nd March, 1909, male teachers are divided into seven and female teachers into six classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £200. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly. Teachers' remuneration and classification.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June, for the last nine years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:— State schools, teachers, and scholars, 1872 to 1910.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1898 ...	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899 ...	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ...	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ...	1,988	5,037	251,635	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808	233,337	146,106	205,278
1909-10 ...	2,036	4,957*	235,042	145,968	206,263

* In addition to these teachers, 363 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1910.

Children's
attend-
ance at
school,
1872 and
1910.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 days out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 71 days out of every 100 school days.

Ages of
State
school
scholars

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1909-10:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	10,790	5.3	...	...	10,790	5.2
6 to 14 " ...	168,214	82.3	...	...	168,214	81.6
14 years and upwards ...	25,373	12.4	1,886	100.0	27,259	13.2
Total ...	204,377	100.0	1,886	100.0	206,263	100.0

Children of
school age
receiving
instruc-
tion.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on 30th June, 1910, was 204,632, and of these 202,557 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 2,075, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net
enrolment
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1909, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18.32 (14.89 per cent. in State, and 3.43 in private schools), and in New Zealand 18.08 (15.74 per cent. in State, and 2.34 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 19.82 per cent., Tasmania coming next with 19.70 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

State.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria	205,278	49,145	254,423	15·99	3·83	19·82
New South Wales	238,514	59,944	298,458	14·72	3·70	18·42
Queensland	88,865	13,658	102,523	15·56	2·39	17·95
South Australia	53,748	10,830	64,578	13·06	2·63	15·69
Western Australia	31,374	8,506	39,880	11·42	3·09	14·51
Tasmania	29,406	6,871	36,277	15·97	3·73	19·70
Total Australia	647,185	148,954	796,139	14·89	3·43	18·32
New Zealand	152,962	22,786	175,748	15·74	2·34	18·08

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1909, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £6 4s. 2d., and in New Zealand £5 15s. 7d. The cost for 1908 was—Australia, £6 os. 4d.; New Zealand, £5 8s. 4d.

Primary instruction, cost per scholar.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Expenditure—				
		On Administration and Maintenance.	On Buildings and Rent.	Total.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
					Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	146,106	736,422	162,932	899,354	6 3 1	5 0 10
New South Wales	160,080	944,240	165,699	1,109,939	6 18 8	5 18 0
Queensland	69,755	309,704	51,349	361,053	5 3 6	4 8 10
South Australia	38,255	164,863	31,512	196,375	5 2 8	4 6 2
Western Australia	26,673	164,607	32,228	196,835	7 7 7	6 3 5
Tasmania	17,391	70,221	11,753	81,974	4 14 3	4 0 9
Total Australia	458,260	2,390,057	455,473	2,845,530	6 4 2	5 4 4
New Zealand	132,773	597,935	169,601	767,536	5 15 7	4 10 1

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

Private
schools,
1872 to
1909-10.

The numbers of private schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1898	945	2,440	43,926
1899	901	2,417	48,854
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964

Scholars
attending
State and
private
schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1909-10 attended private schools, and the balance, 81 per cent., attended State schools.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration
of teachers
and schools.

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools have to be registered by the Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board. This Board consists of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions are to see (1) that only qualified persons are employed in private schools; (2) that private schools meet requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board is abolished and its duties are to be taken over by the Council of Public Education.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for
training
teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant teachers, Primary or State teachers, and Secondary teachers. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College.

principal, assisted by lecturers, the special staff of the University Practising School, and the staffs of certain schools which are proclaimed practising schools. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years, and is the recognised standard for registration under the Registration Board. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, French, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten subjects and infant school work, domestic economy, voice culture, hygiene, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or junior teachers or ex-continuation school pupils, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum toward the expense of their board and residence; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. All students holding studentships receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses whether residing at home or at the college. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships may be granted to persons who have passed the junior public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the college free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to the Accountant, Education Department, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training

College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only. The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria is affiliated with the Education Department, and all persons who desire to take the course for the Kindergarten Certificate must enrol their names with the secretary of the Union, after which they will be admitted to the full course of instruction at the College on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Training College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Registration Board. All students, who before entering have matriculated, have passed four subjects of the senior public examination, and have shown some aptitude for teaching, are allowed to enter the University in their first year. Such students at the end of two years are able to gain the Trained Teacher's or Primary Certificate, and also the University Diploma of Education. Other students, who at the end of their first year have matriculated and have completed all the work of that year, are allowed to attend the University in their second year. The remaining students take all their work at the Training College. All students, whether attending the University or not, must take education, drawing, manual training, music, and gymnastics at the Training College. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being £140 a year, and for females £100 or £110 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers. Visiting students who are successful in passing the necessary examinations may register their names on an employment register and receive temporary appointments. If satisfactory work be done, a permanent seventh class position at a salary of £120 per annum for males and £80 to £100 for females may be obtained.

CONTINUATION AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

The first continuation school was opened in Melbourne on 22nd February, 1905. The principal object of the school is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the old pupil teacher system the teacher had to teach during the day and study at night, but under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the two years spent at a continuation school to complete their preliminary literary studies and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to a continuation school is the possession of the merit certificate. Provision is also made for the training of winners of Government scholarships, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls.

There are continuation schools at Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, and Melbourne, and agricultural high schools (which are also continuation schools) at Ballarat, Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Colac, and Mansfield. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the education of holders of scholarships and for the training of junior teachers. Besides the day classes, there are formed at continuation schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance.

UNIVERSITY PRACTISING SCHOOL.

A State building in Melbourne was opened at the beginning of 1910 as a practising school for the training of teachers who are taking the course for Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. Forty boys and 40 girls who had passed creditably through a primary course were admitted, without fee, to study for the junior public and senior public examinations. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the Melbourne University. The University also supplements the salaries paid to the members of the school staff by an annual grant.

University
practising
school.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award 120 scholarships. Of these 80 are tenable under certain conditions for four years at a continuation school or an approved secondary school. Forty of them (ordinary) are open to State school pupils only, for the purpose of facilitating their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the technical schools. Twenty-four out of the 40 are open to schools with an average attendance of 150 or over, while the remaining sixteen are reserved for the pupils of schools with an attendance of less than 150. Another 40 scholarships are open to pupils of State or other schools (34 to State school pupils and six to pupils of non-State schools) to enable them to obtain the secondary education necessary for them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. Scholarship holders must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. In addition to these, 40 junior teacher scholarships are allotted annually, each tenable for

Scholar-
ships.

two years and allowing tuition, free of charge, at a continuation school. In the case of ordinary, and mining and agricultural scholarships, the cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than 5 miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved secondary schools and colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. All holders of scholarships may be admitted free of cost as pupils in continuation schools. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Those candidates who fail to win a scholarship but who are returned as meritorious, are permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examinations for exhibitions.

In section 24 (2) of Act No. 2301 it is provided that 200 scholarships shall be awarded annually. Such scholarships shall entitle the holder to free education at a district high school or technical school or to an allowance of not less than £12 per annum towards the payment of fees at an approved secondary school. An additional allowance to cover board and lodging, travelling, books and materials, or laboratory charges may be made as prescribed by regulations.

Exhibitions.

The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed eighteen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding three years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for 40 exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the senior public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable under certain conditions for three years at technical schools, or for four years, or possibly five or six years, at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in mining, agriculture, or veterinary science. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1900 to 1910 :—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1910.

Year.	Men. Per cent.	Women. Per cent.	Mean. Per cent.
1875 ..	5.48 ..	9.43 ..	7.46
1880 ..	4.18 ..	4.09 ..	4.13
1885 ..	2.56 ..	2.62 ..	2.59
1890 ..	1.50 ..	1.53 ..	1.52
1895 ..	.89 ..	.67 ..	.78
1900 ..	.66 ..	.85 ..	.76
1901 ..	.56 ..	.50 ..	.53
1902 ..	.67 ..	.54 ..	.60
1903 ..	.69 ..	.50 ..	.59
1904 ..	.65 ..	.40 ..	.52
1905 ..	.50 ..	.38 ..	.44
1906 ..	.43 ..	.44 ..	.43
1907 ..	.47 ..	.29 ..	.38
1908 ..	.33 ..	.40 ..	.36
1909 ..	.32 ..	.29 ..	.30
1910 ..	.29 ..	.30 ..	.29

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has now been almost reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3.18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3.23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was .81 for males and .45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where the proportion per cent. signing with marks were 1.22, 1.31, and 5.75 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Illiteracy in
England
and Wales
and
Victoria.

A very interesting table appears in the report of the English Registrar-General for 1909, showing the proportions of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks per 100 marriages celebrated during quinquennial periods from the year 1841. Similar particulars have been tabulated for Victoria, beginning in 1853, and the results in the two countries compare as follows:—

PERSONS SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES AND VICTORIA.

Period.	Number of Persons in every 100 Marriages who Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			
	Men.		Women.	
	Victoria.	England and Wales.	Victoria.	England and Wales.
1841-45 ...	*	32·6	*	48·9
1846-50 ...	*	31·4	*	46·2
1851-55 ...	12·47†	30·2	26·90†	43·5
1856-60 ...	10·99	27·1	27·85	38·1
1861-65 ...	8·62	23·6	20·59	32·9
1866-70 ...	7·92	20·5	15·39	28·3
1871-75 ...	6·16	18·5	10·28	25·2
1876-80 ...	4·49	14·8	5·68	20·0
1881-85 ...	2·78	12·3	3·22	15·5
1886-90 ...	1·64	8·4	1·72	9·8
1891-95 ...	·99	5·1	1·10	6·0
1896-1900 ...	·77	3·2	·71	3·7
1901-05 ...	·59	2·0	·46	2·4
1906 ...	·43	1·5	·44	1·9
1907 ...	·47	1·4	·29	1·7
1908 ...	·33	1·3	·40	1·5
1909 ...	·32	1·1	·29	1·3
1910 ...	·29	*	·30	*

* Not available.

† Average of the period 1852-55.

The progress of education is illustrated in a marked manner by the figures in this tabulation. During the period 1841-45 about 49 women in every 100 who married in England and Wales could not attach their names to the marriage register, but in 1909 the proportion of illiterates was only a little more than 1 in every 100 marriages. In the case of men the proportions were 33 in every 100 in the early period, and slightly over 1 in 100 in the later one. In Victoria the improvement is also very striking. During the period 1853-5 about 27 women and 12 men in every 100 marriages signed the marriage register with marks instead of affixing their names, as compared with about 1 in every 300 in 1910. These records seem to indicate also that the early arrivals in Victoria from the United Kingdom were better educated than their compatriots who remained in that country.

At the end of 1910, there were 2,898 regular churches and chapels, and 1,850 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,748 places of public worship throughout the State—and these were attended by 1,831 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1910.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	345	638	645	1,283
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	244	502	401	903
Free Presbyterian ...	4	10	5	15
Methodist ...	224	815	510	1,325
Independent or Congregational ...	58	94	...	94
Baptist ...	74	99	62	161
Other Protestant ...	77	143	60	203
Roman Catholic Church ...	261	476	120	596
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	9	5	3	8
Salvation Army ...	516	103	41	144
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	6	2	8
Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints ...	9	3	1	4
Total ...	1,831	2,898	1,850	4,748

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,967; the teachers 22,072; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 210,559—91,716 males and 118,843 females.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of

subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1909-10, there were altogether nineteen technical schools in the State. Seven of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; three in art and science; and four in art and trade; while four schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the schools of mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitioners. Science and art classes for State school children have been established at the Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Echuca, Horsham, Kyneton, Sale, and Stawell schools; the boys and girls attending being selected from the senior pupils of the State schools. The schools as a whole had, during 1909-10, an average enrolment of 4,156 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. 6d. to £8 8s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1909-10 amounted to £32,213. The students paid in fees £13,234 during the year ended 31st December, 1909.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1909-10:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1909-10.

Name.				Amount.
				£
Bairnsdale	..	..	..	768
Ballarat	..	..	..	4,129
Beechworth	..	..	..	*400
Bendigo	..	..	..	2,604
Castlemaine	..	..	..	565
Daylesford	..	..	..	350
Echuca	..	..	..	300
Geelong	..	..	..	1,000
Glenferrie	..	..	..	2,814
Horsham	..	..	..	357
Kyneton	..	..	..	256
Maryborough	..	..	..	750
Melbourne	..	..	..	14,951
Nhill	..	..	..	200
Prehran	..	..	..	26
Sale	..	..	..	412
Stawell	..	..	..	758
Warrnambool	..	..	..	150
College of Domestic Economy	..	..	..	467
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	956
Total	..	..	..	32,213

* Paid into Trust Fund.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established. It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to second-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. The syllabus also makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is also made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1910:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

Pharmaceutical students	...	...	663
Medical students, Melbourne University	...	...	972
Dental students	...	...	343
Extra Laboratory students	...	...	404
Bacteriological students	...	...	48
Urine Analysis students	...	...	14
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students	...	...	30
Veterinary students, Melbourne University	...	...	17

2,491

Number of Candidates Examined.

Preliminary examination	2,646
Intermediate examination	1,412
Modified examination	164
Final qualifying examination	1,032
Medical students	854
Dental students	332
Bacteriological students	22
Urine Analysis	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	14
Veterinary students	17
	<hr/>
	6,504

Finance.

(1880-1910.)

Revenue—		£
Grants from Government	12,960	
Fees received from students	16,252	
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society	5,596	
	<hr/>	
Total Revenue	34,808	
	<hr/>	
Expenditure—		£
Ordinary	31,376	
On Buildings	3,432	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenditure	34,808	

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees. All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

Full Day Course.					Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 per term
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Metallurgy—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Applied Chemistry—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£7 „
Fourth year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 „
Building and Contracting—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£4 „
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 „
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 „

Evening Classes.

Preliminary year for Science Courses	Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Preliminary year for Trade Courses	...	...	...	...
Arithmetic	...	...	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...	...
Practical Geometry	...	...	...	...
Freehand Drawing	...	...	...	...
Painting	...	...	...	...
Modelling	...	...	...	...
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...
Applied Electricity	...	...	...	...
Architecture	...	...	...	...
Building Construction	...	...	...	...
Woolsorting	...	...	...	...
Chemistry	...	...	...	...
Cookery	...	...	...	...
Millinery	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Drawing	...	...	...	...
Photography	...	...	...	...
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the

Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1910, amounted to £14,802.

Over 180 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Building and Contracting, (6) Metallurgy, and (7) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for Experts' certificates are in operation, and preliminary years for these courses are also held:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters, and house decorators. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1906 to 1910:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1906 TO 1910.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,276	2,453	2,441	2,423	2,610
Males over 21	377	436	416	434	467
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	334	569	594	625	720
„ „ Others	1,184	1,091	1,099	1,036	1,078
Females	381	357	332	328	345
Fees received during the year £	7,526	8,150	8,669	8,693	8,981
Average fee per student ..	66s. 2d.	66s. 5d.	71s.	71s. 9d.	68s. 10d.
Number of classes	169	170	173	175	181
„ instructors	66	73	73	73	83
Salaries paid instructors £	8,528	9,228	10,673	11,545	11,947

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £265,631. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,305,222 at the end of 1910. At that date the Reference Library contained 200,562 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year 1910 by about 370,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 10,023 volumes were purchased, 1,886 volumes presented, 282 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 44,440 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 167,445 volumes during 1910, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 9,414. Of these volumes 45 per cent. related to fiction, 18.1 to history, 9.3 to general literature, 14.3 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 9 to arts and trades, and 3.7 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1910 was 27,721, of which 2,058 were added during the year.

Public
Library of
Victoria.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National
Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1910 contained 18,027 works of art, viz., 531 oil paintings, 3,581 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,915 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 9 male and 14 female students, and the school of design by 63 male and 70 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

Industrial
Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1910, it contained 55,155 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

National
Museum.

The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1910 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £750. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,440.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Patent
Office
Library.

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the printed patent specifications of Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, Japan, New South Wales, Norway, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, &c. Patent, designs, trade mark, copyright records, and other patent literature are also received from the foregoing countries, and from Argentine Republic, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, British India, Canada, Finland, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tasmania, United States of America, and West Australia. The value of the books donated by these countries is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific text-books, to which frequent additions are made by

purchase. In October, 1906, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced; all the specifications accepted subsequent to October, 1905, have now been printed, and weekly additions are made about two weeks after acceptances are notified in the *Australian Official Journal of Patents*. These are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are also sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

Supreme
Court
Library.

FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1910 being £7,964. In addition to the Melbourne Public Library, 489 furnished returns in 1910, which show that they possessed 815,923 volumes, and received £52,792 in revenue, also that 2,619,028 visits were paid to the 422 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

Free
libraries.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904.

Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium
and
Museum.

The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the year 1910 it is stated that all the buildings are in good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings. The new system of arc lighting has proved very successful, and lessens the cost to the tenants. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,149, consisting of rents, £2,056, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,093. The expenditure totalled £4,101, viz., £1,791 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £2,310 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,106.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and

herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Directorship on 1st December, 1909, and Mr. J. Cronin has since been appointed to the position of Curator. The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the continent.

When Mr. Guilfoyle took charge of the garden, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, the garden now contains no less than 14,000 species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns, such as are found in and around the rather extensive fern-gully in the centre of the gardens. This gully has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. Many hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs, have also been added of late years.

An extensive "System Pavilion" is situated in the south-western part of the gardens. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system pavilion and the museum are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., and are frequently visited by students connected with botanical classes in the various colleges and schools in and around Melbourne.

A *Nymphæa* or Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 40 different varieties of *Nymphæas* have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been

planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The tea houses, including a "Pavilion," "Kiosk," and "Chalêt," which occupy the site on the south side of the lake where the propagating houses and nurseries were formerly located (since removed to the west side of the grounds), are well maintained, and are largely patronized by visitors, for whose benefit these refreshment rooms were provided.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This was dedicated by the late Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the garden are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden has now an existence of over 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, and week days, whilst being much used by citizens and visitors from the various States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly 2 miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed

contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Government Fish Hatchery has been established in the gardens and some trout-rearing ponds formed. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the present director is Mr. D. Le Souëf.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of “Royal,” and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole control of the Department.

Conferences on special matters are held from time to time under the society's auspices, at which delegates from the provinces and other States attend, the Daffodil Conference being now an annual fixture.

The members' monthly meeting is held at the Thistle Rooms, 298 Little Flinders-street, at which competitive displays of flowers, &c., are made, and lectures delivered on horticultural matters by leading experts.

Since relinquishing the control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. H. Clyde Plaisted, A.I.A.V., at the office, Equitable Building, Collins-street, Melbourne.

Other
Societies.

There are 40 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £289 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1910.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,550½ acres in 1910. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1910.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	181
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton	63
"	Fitzroy	64

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1910—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Spring Gardens	21
"	Flagstaff "	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Curtain "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	106
"	Amateur Sports and Children's Playground	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne "	7
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton " (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	26
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Powlett-street Reserve	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Race-course (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation (Kensington)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
"	Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank)	23
"	Ornamental Plantation and Recreation	13
Richmond City	Richmond Park	158
"	Horticultural Gardens	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Barkly Square	7
"	Municipal Reserve	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northcote Town	Jika Park	6
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Ornamental Plantations	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
"	Foreshore Reserve	12
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1910—*continued*.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	Recreation	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	47½
"	" Dandenong Road	22½
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90½
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon City	Recreation	10½
"	"	5½
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3½
"	Water Reserve	11½
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
"	" (Grace Park)	8
Kew Town	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10½
"	"	2½
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5½
"	Park and Recreation	38
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	" "	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9½
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6½
"	Public Garden	3½
"	Recreation (Newport)	13½
"	" (Spotswood)	5
Malvern City	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4½
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Borough	Recreation	5
Outside urban muni-)	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
cipalities)	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Heidelberg Park and Recreation Reserve	27
	Total	5,550½

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these :—

Public
reserves in
country
towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN COUNTRY TOWNS
IN VICTORIA, 1910.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
		Acres.
Ararat	4	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bairnsdale	3	150
Ballarat	7	1,065
Ballarat East	13	188 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beechworth	6	684
Benalla	1	22
Bendigo	10	168
Buninyong	4	114
Burrumbeet	1	100
Castlemaine	3	109
Clunes	6	150
Colac	3	78
Creswick	3	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Daylesford	5	330
Dromana	3	274 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunolly	5	312
Eaglehawk	4	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Echuca	4	336
Flinders	1	25
Geelong	5	261
Hamilton	5	58
Horsham	3	142 $\frac{1}{4}$
Koroit	1	13
Kyneton	1	14
Korumburra	2	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Learmonth	4	76
Majorca	2	185
Maldon	4	156
Maryborough	3	142
Mortlake	2	65
Portland	5	103
Port Fairy	1	26
Queenscliff	2	48
Sale	1	40
Sebastopol	1	36
Shepparton	4	123 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Arnaud	2	68
Stawell	3	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wangaratta	4	145
Warrnambool	9	449

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies are regulated by their own rules which are registered under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907.

Valuation of
friendly
societies.

These Acts, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued by or to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed at a low rate, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers should they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Statist.

Registration,
&c.,
of friendly
societies.

Every Society which carries on the business of a friendly society must be registered and provide in its rules for a scale of payments certified by the Government Statist to be adequate to provide the benefits set forth therein. Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

Progress of
friendly
societies.

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 89,469, in 1898, to 142,275 at the close of 1910—an increase during the twelve years of 52,806 members; 6,605 members were added in 1908, 6,292 in 1909, and 5,935 in 1910. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,221,210 to £2,122,602—an addition of £901,392. These are well invested, the return from the Sick and Funeral Fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1910. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1910 these had a membership of 10,171, and funds amounting to £27,632.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1906-1910:—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
1906	116,562	436,161	354,370	1,708,346
1907	123,443	452,323	367,483	1,793,186
1908	130,048	481,197	386,492	1,887,891
1909	136,340	523,871	399,345	2,012,417
1910	142,275	534,616	424,431	2,122,602

It will be seen that these societies are in a progressive condition, and as recent legislation will tend to improve the financial position of all the institutions, further numerical and financial progress may be anticipated.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1906 to 1910:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1906 TO 1910.

(Including Female Societies.)

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of societies ...	26	27	42	48	48
Number of branches ...	1,351	1,376	1,422	1,441	1,475
Average number of members	114,059	120,002	126,746	133,194	139,308
Number of members sick	22,394	24,456	24,099	24,153	27,740
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	185,537	190,702	197,618	199,150	214,026
Deaths of members ...	1,032	1,068	1,171	1,198	1,194
Deaths of registered wives	424	431	414	436	437
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	239,172	246,045	263,151	298,829	288,257
Income of incidental fund	193,095	202,116	210,555	216,738	224,943
Other Income ...	3,894	4,162	7,491	8,304	21,416
Total Income ...	436,161	452,323	481,197	523,871	534,616
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	161,991	165,426	173,898	180,252	186,065
Expenditure of incidental fund	190,498	198,113	203,582	212,266	220,542
Other Expenditure ...	1,881	3,944	6,012	6,827	17,824
Total Expenditure...	354,370	367,483	386,492	399,345	424,431
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,587,927	1,668,546	1,757,799	1,876,376	1,978,568
Amount to credit of incidental fund	60,276	64,279	68,252	72,724	77,125
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,530,569	1,608,510	1,700,283	1,804,720	1,888,750
Amount invested—incidental fund	48,754	50,678	55,112	59,535	66,348
Amount invested—other funds	54,647	56,500	56,783	57,307	62,714
Total invested ...	1,633,970	1,715,688	1,812,181	1,921,562	2,017,812
„ funds ...	1,708,346	1,793,186	1,887,891	2,012,417	2,122,602

Sickness
and death
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1910 by males was about the same as in recent years. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed were equal to an average of 11.0 in each of the five years 1906-1910, which was little different from the average for the 23 years ended 1905, viz., 11.1. The death rate in 1910 was slightly below the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 9.07 in 1910, 9.56 in 1909, 9.76 in 1908, 9.18 in 1907, 9.61 in 1906, and 10.26 for the 33 years ended 1910. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which aliment was allowed averaging only 7.5 yearly during the five years ended 1910. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3.77 per 1,000 members in 1910, and not exceeding 4.29 per 1,000 members in any of the years of the quinquennium. The more favorable experience among females is due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Factory
legislation.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act 1905*, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act No. 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1905* (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act 1907* (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made by Act No. 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixed the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

The Metropolitan Saturday Half-holiday Act, No. 2177, which came into force on 1st May, 1909, provides for the closing of all shops other than Fourth Schedule Shops or shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 (viz. :—Flower shops, Bicycle shops, Hairdressers, Butchers and Bakers) from 1 p.m. on Saturday in each week; also that shops which are closed from 1 p.m. on Saturday may be kept open until 10 p.m. on the preceding Friday. Regulations for closing the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to the

above Act from 1 p.m. on Saturday and permitting same to be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday may be made on receipt of petitions signed by a majority of the shopkeepers in the Metropolitan District to be affected.

Until such a Regulation is made the shops mentioned in the First Schedule to Act No. 2177 are required to be closed at 1 p.m. on either Wednesday or Saturday.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing bakers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. Flower shops and hair-dressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday.

Bicycle shops are required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, are:—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act No. 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employés.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles,

or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories; and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employes, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, unless they were employed in a factory or work-room prior to 2nd March, 1909, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employe in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

Wages
Boards.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts, is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint a special Board, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, the Board to consist of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employes), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, also the lowest wages rates, and may determine the number of improvers who may be employed. There are 91 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 71 have made determinations affecting over 75,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board | 14. Brushmakers Board |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board | 15. Butchers Board |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board | 16. Candlemakers Board |
| 4. Bedstead Makers Board | 17. Cardboard Box Trade Board |
| 5. Boiler Makers Board | 18. Carpenters Board |
| 6. Boot Board | 19. Carriage Board |
| 7. Boot Dealers Board | 20. Carters Board |
| 8. Brassworkers Board | 21. Cigar Trade Board |
| 9. Bread Carters Board | 22. Clothing Board |
| 10. Bread Board | 23. Coal Miners Board |
| 11. Brewers Board | 24. Confectioners Board |
| 12. Bricklayers Board | 25. Coopers Board |
| 13. Brick Trade Board | 26. Cycle Trade Board |
| | 27. Drapers Board |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28. Dressmakers Board | 58. Organ Board |
| 29. Electrical Installation Board | 59. Ovenmakers Board |
| 30. Electroplaters Board | 60. Painters Board |
| 31. Engineering Board | 61. Paper Bag Trade Board |
| 32. Engravers Board | 62. Pastrycooks Board |
| 33. Factory Engine - drivers Board | 63. Picture Frame Board |
| 34. Farriers Board | 64. Plasterers Board |
| 35. Fellmongers Board | 65. Plate Glass Board |
| 36. Flour Board | 66. Plumbers Board |
| 37. Furniture Trade Board | 67. Polish Board |
| 38. Glass Workers Board | 68. Pottery Trade Board |
| 39. Gold Miners Board | 69. Printers Board |
| 40. Grocers Board | 70. Quarry Board |
| 41. Ham and Bacon Curers Board | 71. Rubber Trade Board |
| 42. Hairdressers Board | 72. Saddlery Board |
| 43. Hardware Board | 73. Shirt Board |
| 44. Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal Board | 74. Slaughtering for Export Board |
| 45. Hotel Employés Board | 75. Soap and Soda Board |
| 46. Ice Board | 76. Starch Board |
| 47. Ironmoulders Board | 77. Stationery Board |
| 48. Jam Trade Board | 78. Stone Cutters Board |
| 49. Jewellers Board | 79. Tanners Board |
| 50. Leather Goods Board | 80. Tea Packing Board |
| 51. Lift Board | 81. Tilers Board |
| 52. Malt Board | 82. Tinsmiths Board |
| 53. Marine Store Board | 83. Tuckpointers Board |
| 54. Men's Clothing Board | 84. Underclothing Board |
| 55. Millet Broom Board | 85. Undertakers Board |
| 56. Milliners Board | 86. Watchmakers Board |
| 57. Mining Engine - drivers Board | 87. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| | 88. Wicker Board |
| | 89. Wire Workers Board |
| | 90. Woodworkers Board |
| | 91. Woollen Trade Board |

The most important provision of the *Factories and Shops Act* 1907 amended by the Act of 1909 is that which provides for the extension of the Special Board system to—

1. Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop.
2. Any business of carting or driving, or assisting in carting or driving, either generally, with such exceptions as are specified by the Governor in Council, or in connexion with any one or more specified trades, businesses, or occupations.

3. Any specified process, trade, or business connected with painting, renovating, repairing, or erection of buildings, or any paperhanging or plumbing work (including electrical or gas fittings) therefor, or quarrying.
4. Any business connected with the preparation or sale of firewood.

This is a very great extension of the Special Board system, but it must be remembered that not one new Special Board can be appointed under the provisions of the Act unless such appointment is sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament.

An Act passed in 1910 contained a number of clauses extending protection to various classes of workers, and administrative amendments to secure the better working of the existing law.

The following are the more important of the amendments:—
Provided a resolution is carried by both Houses of Parliament, power is given to appoint Special Boards for persons wheresoever employed—

- (1) in any business or occupation connected with the installation of electrical fittings, appliances, motors, and heaters, including the laying of wires; or
- (2) in the business or occupation of an undertaker; or
- (3) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with the use of steam-boilers or steam-engines other than steam-boilers or steam-engines connected with mines; or
- (4) in the process, trade, business, or occupation of a watch or clock maker, including repairers; or
- (5) in the occupation of a lift attendant; or
- (6) in the occupation of a fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-driver in connexion with a steam-engine or steam-boiler in or about mines of every kind; or
- (7) in the business or occupation (other than fireman, boiler attendant, or engine-drivers) of mining for—
 - (a) gold;.
 - (b) coal; or
 - (c) metals or minerals other than gold or coal; or
- (8) in any shop of a kind included in the Fourth Schedule of the Principal Act.

Two special provisions were made with regard to the Boards for miners—

1. That District Boards might be appointed instead of one Special Board for the whole State.
2. That the determination of such a Board should apply to any part of such district, including the whole or any part of a shire in such district.

Under the provisions of Act 2291, the power to limit the number of apprentices was restored to Special Boards.

A number of important provisions were contained in Act No. 2305, passed at the close of 1910. It was formerly the rule to make legal provision for the appointment of a Special Board, and subsequently a resolution was submitted to both Houses of Parliament. Under the provisions of the above Act, a Board can be appointed for any process, trade, business or occupation specified in a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Determinations can be made to apply to the whole or any part of Victoria, to a branch of a trade or to any group or groups of trades. If necessary, Special Boards whose determinations would be applicable to country districts only can be appointed. Penalties are provided if an employer dismisses an employé because he is a member of a Special Board or gives information regarding his employment to an Inspector of Factories. The powers of Special Boards in dealing with matters relating to the trades for which they have been appointed are greatly extended. The Saturday half-holiday is made permanent, and it is further provided that shops shall be closed on Saturday for a half-holiday throughout the whole year. Bread-carters are to get two whole holidays a month instead of one. No person may in future cart or deliver any goods, wares, merchandise or materials whatsoever (other than perishable articles of human food, parcels of laundry work, aerated waters, cordials or ice in the summer months), except between 7.30 in the morning and 7.30 in the evening, on Fridays till 9 in the evening, and on Saturdays till 1.30. In certain cases the Chief Inspector may allow carting within the prohibited hours, but then only subject to the condition that the carter receives 2s. an hour overtime. Cab-drivers are exempt from this provision, and so far as butchers, milkmen and bakers are concerned, their hours are regulated by certain sections of the Act

previously in force. In country cities and towns, delivery may be continued until 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, but in such cases there shall be no carting or delivery on the usual weekly half-holiday. Carters in the metropolitan district are to receive a weekly half-holiday on Saturday, and on the usual half-holiday in country cities and towns. All watchmen must have a weekly holiday. All outworkers doing piece-work in the clothing trade must be registered with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and it is forbidden that any work be given out to any person not so registered.

Effect—
Rise in
earnings.

The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1910 stated that determinations, made by 71 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employes (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 6s. 5d. in 1910, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the boot trade increased from £1 3s. 2d. in 1896 to £1 12s. 7d. in 1910, and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 16s. in the same period. In 1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was £1 16s. 11d., and in 1910, when the determination was in force, it was £2 6s. 8d., there being an increase of 9s. 9d. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1910, when the determination was in operation, it had risen to £1 15s. 11d., thus showing an average increase of 7s. 10d. for each employé engaged in the trade. In the brewing trade the average wage in 1901 was £1 14s. 4d., while in 1910, under the Wages Board determination, the average was £2 5s. 4d., being equivalent to an increase of 11s. for each employé.

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There have been eight appeals against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Government
Labour
Bureau.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is

available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1910 in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment:—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.				Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the end of each Month in the Metropolis.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1910—January	1,286	6,447
February	..	..	..	1,312
March	..	..	..	1,101
April	..	..	..	1,167
May	..	..	..	1,271
June	..	..	..	1,675
July	..	..	..	1,329
August	..	..	..	1,100
September	..	..	..	780
October	..	..	..	475
November	..	..	..	457
December	..	..	..	407

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years:—

Year.			Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
			In the City.	In the Country.	
1901	...	...	13,865	...	2,705
1902	...	...	10,071	...	806
1903	...	...	7,629	...	1,203
1904	...	...	11,559	...	1,329
1905	...	...	12,937	571	1,531
1906	...	...	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907	...	...	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908	...	...	14,444	3,294	4,973
1909	...	...	12,134	3,900	4,050
1910	...	...	15,279	3,968	6,447

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this, it is considered, would be equal to about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1910, the number of railway tickets advanced was 1,575, valued at £1,226, of which £901 has been refunded. During the past ten years 9,346 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £7,478, of which £4,906 has been refunded.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable
and reform-
atory
institu-
tions, &c.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1910 was 248. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 200. The total receipts of all the institutions was £1,203,872, of which the Government contributed £908,131, and £295,741 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,185,041. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,657, and there were no less than 135,131 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; but in these latter cases, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of

persons under care in institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,
AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	48	2,262	61,425	£ 54,011	£ 119,329	£ 173,340	£ 169,493
Women's Hospital	1	103	1,486	2,400	13,716	16,116	15,890
Children's Hospital	1	135	13,255	2,000	9,502	11,502	11,443
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	20	3,241	1,000	1,477	2,477	2,995
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	70	..	4,114	133	4,247	4,247
Convalescent Homes	2	38	..	370	1,455	1,825	1,809
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	255	7,289	3,450	14,758	18,208	13,598
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	11	5,213	..	184,783	24,206	208,989	208,989
Foundling Hospitals	2	199	..	1,000	2,432	3,432	4,216
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	118	..	2,463	4,263	6,726	6,625
Total	71	8,413	86,686	255,591	191,271	446,862	439,305
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,328	1,076	20,043	18,971	39,014	36,862
Old Colonists' Association	1	69	4	..	7,426	7,426	3,606
Freemasons' Home	1	16	..	..	1,029	1,029	1,379
Benevolent Societies	98	..	17,139	11,150	20,359	31,509	29,350
Orphan Asylums	10	1,559	..	4,440	20,493	24,933	23,671
Total	118	4,002	18,219	35,633	68,278	103,911	94,868
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	449	6,091	89,397	3,529	92,926	92,926
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	34	..	1,851	928	2,779	2,779
Female Refugees	10	679	..	2,900	21,810	23,810	21,434
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	154	..	400	5,012	5,412	5,748
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	312	195	557	752	802
Gaols and Penal Establishments	18	876	..	52,008	..	52,008	52,008
Total	54	2,192	6,403	145,851	31,836	177,687	175,697
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age Pensioners .. ..	..	..	20,218	470,656	..	470,656	470,656
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	50	..	300	1,831	2,161	1,919
Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's)	1	..	..	..	13	13	25
Charity Organization Society	1	..	..	..	1,963	1,963	1,956
Free Dispensaries	2	..	3,595	100	519	619	615
Total	5	50	23,813	471,056	4,356	475,412	475,171
Grand Total	248	14,657	135,131	908,131	205,741	1,203,872	1,185,041

Charitable
institutions
—accom-
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are given below. The information relates to the year ended 30th June, 1910, except in the case of the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, where it relates to the calendar year 1910, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1910. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, and the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1909-10.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ...	48	441	4,385,458	3,249	1,350
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	107	1,350
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	151,855	121	1,255
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	14	76,777	82	936
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,892	23	1,039
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	12	123,872	120	1,032
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	10	48,163	84	573
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	59	260
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	58,582	90	651
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,783	33	812
Hospitals for the Insane ...	9	1,332	3,353,822	4,558	736
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	307	372
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	219	2,627,829	2,727	964
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	85,640	92	931
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	85	808,021	1,580	511
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	90	311,222	681	457
Female Refugees ...	10	157	545,683	786	694
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	22	119,250	204	585
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	11	46,796	50	936
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	60,816	56	1,086
Total ...	125	2,546	13,285,139	15,160	876

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

Charitable
Institutions
—inmates
and deaths.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1909-10.

Description of Institution	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General Hospitals	27,085	2,262	2,538	9·4
Women's Hospital	2,462	103	42	1·7
Children's Hospital	2,145	135	270	12·6
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,150	70	5	·4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	315	20	8	2·5
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,458	118	47	3·2
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	221	76	8	3·6
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	211	123	31	14·7
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	399	70	1	·3
Receiving House for the Insane	539	40	2	·4
Hospitals for the Insane	5,880	4,849	357	6·1
Idiot Asylum	359	324	12	3·3
Benevolent Asylums	4,032	2,328	433	10·9
Convalescent Homes	1,081	38	...	...
Blind Asylum	157	93	3	1·9
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	107	92	...	...
Orphan Asylums	2,004	1,589	8	·4
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	7,719	6,540	70	·9
Female Refuges	1,062	679	6	·6
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	884	154	...	...
Old Colonists' Association	80	69	9	11·2
Lara Inebriates' Institution	171	34	2	1·2
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	87	50	...	...
Freemasons' Home	18	16	2	11·1
Total	59,626	19,872	3,859	6·5

In addition to the inmates shown in the preceding table, there were 89 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 121 infants in the Female Refuges, and 142 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable
institutions
—receipts
and ex-
penditure.

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1909-10 amounted to £681,208, of which £385,467, or 57 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £662,377. Of the Government contribution, £280,145 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	54,011	119,329	173,340	169,493
Women's Hospital	2,400	13,716	16,116	15,890
Children's Hospital	2,000	9,502	11,502	11,443
Eye and Ear Hospital	850	5,269	6,119	5,117
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1,000	1,477	2,477	2,995
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	2,463	4,263	6,726	6,625
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	...	1,037	1,037	1,202
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,000	1,395	2,395	3,014
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,114	133	4,247	4,247
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	184,783	24,206	208,989	208,989
Idiot Asylum				
Benevolent Asylums	20,043	18,971	39,014	36,862
Convalescent Homes	370	1,455	1,825	1,809
Blind Asylum	1,700	4,908	6,608	4,421
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	900	4,581	5,481	4,060
Orphan Asylums	4,440	20,493	24,933	23,671
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	89,397	3,529	92,926	92,926
Female Refuges	2,000	21,810	23,810	21,434
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	400	5,012	5,412	5,748
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	7,426	7,426	3,606
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	1,029	1,029	1,379
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	557	752	802
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	1,963	1,963	1,956
Benevolent Societies	11,150	20,359	31,509	29,350
Free Dispensaries	100	519	619	615
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter ... ..	...	13	13	25
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1,851	928	2,779	2,779
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	300	1,861	2,161	1,919
Total	385,467	295,741	681,208	662,377

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

Charitable institutions
—average
cost per
inmate.

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1909-10.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	2,262	136,737	60 9 0
Women's Hospital	103	9,491	92 2 11
Children's Hospital	135	10,871	80 10 6
Eye and Ear Hospital	70	4,642	66 6 3
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	20	1,772	88 12 0
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	118	6,385	54 2 2
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	76	852	11 4 3
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	123	2,863	23 5 6
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	70	3,703	52 18 0
Receiving House for the Insane	5,213	165,456	31 14 9
Hospitals for the Insane			
Idiot Asylum	2,328	35,642	15 6 2
Benevolent Asylums			
Convalescent Homes	38	1,615	42 10 0
Blind Asylum	93	4,309	46 6 8
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	92	3,774	41 0 5
Orphan Asylums	1,589	19,836	12 9 8
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	6,540	90,347	13 16 3
Female Refuges	679	19,774	29 2 5
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	154	5,748	37 6 6
Old Colonists' Association	69	2,679	38 16 6
Lara Inebriates' Institution	34	2,619	77 0 7
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	50	1,605	32 2 0
Freemasons' Home	16	569	35 11 3
Total	19,872	531,289	26 14 9

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £17 3s. 1d. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling

Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution; and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

HOSPITALS.

Melbourne
Hospital.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at a public meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for

occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which over 6,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 17,482 persons were treated last year, including 7,052 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 87,224.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction and the requirements of modern science. A fine operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up to date. In these two theatres during 1910 no fewer than 2,266 operations were performed. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at the hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated; the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X-rays room. Generous donations from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson have provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 212,114; the out-patients, 912,980.

In 1909-10 the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £770; private contributions amounted to £3,730; proceeds of entertainments to £106; bequests to £7,750; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,239; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £1,854; and out-patients' fees to £1,160; interest yielded a revenue of £2,423; and £1,966 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £31,998, which included £4,570 bequests, &c., to the endowment fund. The expenditure was £27,641.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It was decided to re-build on the present site, and the architect for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. A commencement of the building operations has been made with the medical and surgical blocks facing Lonsdale-street, and the out-patient department at the corner of Swanston and Little Lonsdale streets. It is expected that these blocks will be completed in 1912.

Alfred
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888 a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2 further additions were made. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades; the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1910, the daily average number of in-patients was 167. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1900, was 6,922, while during the year 1909-10 12,614 were treated. The total revenue from all sources was £13,794—£4,000 from the Government; £459 municipal grants; £1,917 private contributions; £1,989 proceeds of entertainments; £1,034 legacies, bequests, &c.; £995 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,651 contributions by in-door patients; £969 by out-door patients; £390 from interest; and £390 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £14,226. The management has provided sleeping quarters for the night nurses away from the main buildings, at a cost of about £3,000. The mortuary has been remodelled and a roomy laboratory has been erected and equipped. The enlargement of the laundry and the adoption of modern methods for heating, hot water supply, &c., are pressing necessities which hitherto have had to be deferred solely through lack of funds.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1910, 170,443 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 10,146 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 26,820. The average stay of in-patients was 22 days for males and 21 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average; 898 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 2,005 casualty cases were attended to. The general death-rate for the past year was 6.06 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £13,135, made up of £2,083 Government grant; £401 municipal grants; £1,324 private contributions; £7,507 legacies, bequests, &c.; £437 Hospital Sunday collections; £468 contributions by in-door, and £607 by out-door patients; interest, £252; and £56 from all other sources. The expenditure was £17,543—£13,026 for buildings; £4,330 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items, £187.

The institution has accommodation for 103 patients. On 30th June, 1910, there were remaining under care 21 men and 31 women. An operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, also a children's wing, which provides accommodation for 28 children. A building for nurses' accommodation, a laundry, mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms have been recently constructed. Towards these works one donor has given £5,000, and the Government has allotted £2,500. Additional funds are required to assist in defraying the total cost of the foregoing works.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Mrs. Austin died on 3rd September, 1910, aged 87 years, and a colonist of 71 years' standing. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This

building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has recently been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. The sanitary arrangements of the institution have been entirely remodelled, the whole of the waste material (sewage, &c.) being treated by the septic tank system. Up to 30th June, 1910, 3,263 patients were admitted; of this number 2,264 died in the institution, 782 were discharged, and 217 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1909-10 numbered 483, of whom 271 were new admissions, and the daily average was 219. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1909-10—£13,105—£3,035 was spent on buildings, and £10,070 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £12,908; made up of £3,350 Government grant; £260 municipal grants; £3,201 private contributions; £83 proceeds of entertainments; £3,609 legacies and bequests; £791 Hospital Sunday collections; £628 contributions from in-door patients; £967 interest; and £19 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 127 males and 90 females under care on 30th June, 1910.

St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy. The present building forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 125 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that during the previous year the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation, subject to the enlargement of the existing department of pathology. The necessary addition to the hospital buildings was carried out, and fully equipped, and for the past twelve months the work of the clinical school has been carried out with highly satisfactory results. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 2,185 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 312 upon the previous year; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 15,188, making a total of 17,373. The number of casualties treated was

2,406, as against 1,646 during the preceding 12 months. 2,333 surgical operations were performed on patients, of whom 36 died, the death rate after operations thus being only 1.5 per cent. The receipts totalled £12,830, made up of £3,105 Government grant; £184 from municipalities; £4,977 private contributions; £1,105 proceeds of entertainments; £644 bequests; £672 Hospital Sunday fund; £1,993 patients' contributions; and £150 from other sources. The expenditure was £12,152, of which £2,253 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £9,899 on maintenance, &c.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters is now completed. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The next block to be erected is to consist of infirmary wards, the estimated cost being £12,000. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1910, the number of patients admitted was 54,423, of which 39,318 were confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 197,450. During the year ended on that date, 1,761 midwifery and 621 gynæcological patients were admitted, which, together with 81 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 2,463 treated. There were also in the same period 3,243 attendances of 1,295 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 107 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts amounted to £16,116, made up of £2,400 Government grant; £327 municipal grants; £1,341 private contributions; £6,596 entertainments; £3,203 bequests and donations; £685 Hospital Sunday collections; £823 from patients; £587 medical students and pupil nurses; £115 interest; and £39 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance &c., was £9,573, and on buildings, £6,317, a total of £15,890. Every patient who passes through the

Women's
Hospital.

wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

In this establishment 21 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1909. During the year 1909-10 294 were admitted, making a total of 315 treated; 272 were cured or relieved, 6 were discharged as incurable, 7 left at their own request, and 8 died, leaving 22 in the hospital on 30th June, 1910. The total number of distinct cases treated as out-patients was 3,241, the attendances numbering 11,332. The income for 1909-10 was £2,477, made up as follows:—Government grant, £1,000; municipal grant, £103; private contributions, £321; legacies, bequests, &c., £230; Hospital Sunday collections, £153; out-patients' contributions, £359; in-patients' fees, £150; interest, £80; and miscellaneous receipts, £81. The expenditure was £2,995.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, founded in 1870, has completed its 40th year of useful progress. It was first established in a very small cottage in Stephen-street, Melbourne, as an out-patient department only, but the necessity of treating in-patients was very soon felt, and in consequence, six beds were opened for the reception of in-patients. This small effort has grown with marvellous rapidity, and the hospital now occupies a site in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, covering an area of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres, provides accommodation for 121 in-patients, and receives daily at the big out-patients' department nearly 270 attendances. The Convalescent Cottage, at Brighton, which was burnt down, has been replaced by a commodious building on an infinitely better site in the same suburb, the new cottage providing accommodation for 30 children. Every form of infantile ailment is treated in children up to 14 years of age, and the tabulated list of causes of admission of in-patients is a wonderful record of the good work done. For the year ended 30th June, 1910, there were 2,011 cases admitted, which, with 134 in the hospital on 1st July, 1909, makes a total of 2,145 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,738 were discharged relieved, 270 died, and 137 were in the institution on 30th June, 1910. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 30,679. In the out-patients' department during the year 1909-10 13,255 children attended 79,628 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,496,036 attendances of 293,648 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £10,939, which, with £504 expended on the building, &c., gave a total expenditure of £11,443. The revenue was £11,502, made up of £2,000 Government grant; £425 municipal grants; £3,286 private contributions; £617 proceeds of entertainments; £1,246 bequests; £1,129 Hospital Sunday collections; £317 schools and church collections; £1,112 contributions by patients; £577 interest; and £793 miscellaneous revenue.

Queen
Victoria
Memorial
Hospital
for Women
and
Children.

Children's
Hospital,
Melbourne.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1910 numbered 1,096, making, with 54 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 1,150 treated. The patients discharged numbered 1,082, of whom 1,058 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 10 to be incurable; 9 were discharged at their own request, and 5 died. Besides these, there were 7,289 out-patients treated, 115 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand; 112 were from various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 63 were wards of the State, of whom 21 were treated as in-patients. The total number of attendances was 41,289, and of operations, 1,373. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and a considerable addition to them has recently been made. The increased accommodation thus obtained whilst affording ample room for the out-patients department, which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 82, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The total of the receipts for the year 1909-10 was £6,119, made up of £850 Government grant; £290 from municipalities; £592 private contributions; £1,930 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,295 out-patients' fees; £428 in-patients' fees; £463 from Hospital Sunday and church collections; £206 interest; and £65 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £4,796, and on building £321; this, together with the interest on bank overdraft and the balance due on building account, still leaves the institution in debt to the extent of £720 on maintenance account and £2,470 on the building.

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in

Institute for
Blind.

any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, matting and millet broom making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." The funds of this society are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 5 dormitories, with 92 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1909, 96 persons; 12 were admitted during the year, 11 were discharged, and 3 died, leaving 94 under care at the end of the financial year. The total sales of manufactured goods realized £7,364. There is now no debt on the institution. The receipts in 1909-10 reached a total of £6,608—comprising £1,700 Government grant; £201 municipal grants; £1,677 private contributions; £1,940 legacies and bequests; £850 interest; and £240 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £4,421. This amount is exclusive of the trading department expenditure, which department showed a loss for the year of £150.

VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on St. Kilda-road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 93 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 14 new pupils were admitted, and 17 discharged, leaving 90 on the roll. Since the institution was established 521 deaf children have enjoyed its benefits.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with most satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening; while the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties.

The receipts for the year amounted to £5,481, made up of £900 Government grant, £241 municipal grants, £1,394 private contributions, £1,651 legacies, bequests, &c., £622 interest, and £673 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,060, viz., £270 for buildings and extraordinary repairs, and £3,790 for maintenance, &c.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1909, was 2,473; the number admitted during the year was 1,559; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,760; leaving under care on 30th June, 1910, in all the institutions, 2,272. The Government grant in aid for the year 1909-10 was £20,043; from municipalities a sum of £912 was received; private contributions amounted to £4,003; proceeds of entertainments to £528; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £4,417; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,318; and payments by patients to £4,025; interest was £2,445; and from all other sources £1,323 was received, making a total income of £39,014. The expenditure was £36,862, of which £1,006 was spent on buildings.

Ninety-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1910. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 17,139; the receipts amounted to £31,509, of which £11,150 was from Government, £1,630 from municipalities, and £18,729 from private sources; the expenditure was £29,350.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1909, was 1,595, the number admitted during the 12 months was 409; and the total discharged and died, 446, leaving under care on 30th June, 1910, 1,558. This shows overcrowding to a slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,589 and the number of beds only 1,580. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the receipts totalled £24,933—made up of £4,440 Government grant; £398 municipal grants; £5,214 private contributions; £484 proceeds of entertainments; £7,860 legacies and bequests; £176 Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,284 payments on account of orphans maintained; £3,649 interest; and £428 other receipts. The total expenditure was £23,671—£3,630 for buildings, and £20,041 for maintenance and other expenses.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIUM.

Greenvale
Consumption
Sanatorium.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of Dr. B. Burnett Ham, as Permanent Head of the Public Health Department and Administrator of State Sanatoria. During the year ended 31st December, 1910, 380 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 64 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 163 did very well, 55 were classed as incurable, and 115 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). One death occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 54 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 1,505 patients. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the Sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 90 patients.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Convalescent
homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1909-10 was 54; 1,027 were admitted during the year, 1,044 were discharged, and 37 remained under care on 30th June, 1910. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; and municipal grants to £87; the revenue from private contributions was £397; from legacies, bequests, &c., £346; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £312; from relatives, £88; and from interest and other sources, £225—a total of £1,825. The expenditure was £178 on buildings, &c.; and £1,631 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,809.

Free
dispensaries.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1910—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1910, numbered 3,595. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,836. The receipts amounted to £619, of which £100 was from Government and £519 from other sources. The total expenditure was £615.

Broad-
meadows
Foundling
Hospital.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £2,000 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1909, was 77; 144 were admitted during the year, 8 died, 137 were discharged or adopted, and 76 were under care on 30th June, 1910. The institution contains

10 dormitories and 84 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution, the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do all the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them either with or without the child. In the latter case, the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase. Probationers are trained as domestic nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency. Owing to lack of the funds required to build the much-needed observation ward, the committee, at the urgent request of the medical staff, has had a tent erected in the grounds, in which the sick children have been nursed. In the absence of better accommodation it has proved of great use, although its necessary distance from the main building is inconvenient, and has caused much extra work to the staff. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 211 children were in the care of the institution. Of these, 46 were discharged to friends or relations, 8 were adopted, 81 were boarded-out, 31 died, and 45 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1910. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £2,395, of which £1,000 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £3,014, of which £972 was for boarding-out.

The
Foundling
Hospital
and Infants
Home.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £2,000; £17,973 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £3,837 from other sources, making the total receipts £23,810.

Refuges for
women.

The expenditure amounted to £21,434—made up of £1,175 spent on buildings, and £20,259 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1909-10:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1909-10.

Female Refuges.	Number Admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number Discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1910.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Home ...	19	3	16	24	17	19	32
Bendigo Rescue Home	9	7	...	7	6	7	4
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	45	2	...	50	1	20	1
Geelong ...	8	...	5	5	4	10	5
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	146	...	...	162	...	367	...
Carlton Refuge ...	39	38	...	43	37	44	28
South Yarra Home ..	29	...	...	29	...	18	...
Temporary Home, Collingwood ...	17	5	...	17	4	8	3
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	22	...	...	18	...	26	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	38	...	...	39	...	149	...
Total ...	372	55	21	394	69	668	73

Salvation
Army
rescue
homes.

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 204 beds on 1st July, 1909, when there were under care 162 adults and 24 children. During the year 722 adults and 118 children were admitted; 282 were placed at service or restored to friends; 419 were discharged at their own request; 37 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; 11 infants died; and there were 97 children who went out with their mothers and 4 who were put out to nurse or provided with homes. The Army received £400 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £164, private contributions; and £4,848, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,412. The total expenditure was £5,748.

Night
shelter.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 3,474 cases were accommodated during the year 1909-10, viz., 3,442 women, and 32 children. The expenses were £25, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessities, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who

desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1909-10 was 312. The receipts amounted to £752, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources, while the expenditure was £802.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who had been trained to 30th April, 1911, was 20,920; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 934; 3,711 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 12,256 certificates and medallions have been issued. One motor and two horse-drawn ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, one at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra (Tel. Windsor 2246), and one at 36 Ormond-road, Ascot Vale (Tel. Ascot 201). The waggons attended to 5,022 calls during the year, of which 1,514 were charity cases, the distance travelled being 39,630 miles. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

St. John
Ambulance
Associa-
tion.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. All of these objects, with the exception of the latter part of (7), have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a

Charity Or-
ganization
Society.

nominee of each of 58 metropolitan charities, and of 20 members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income and outgo of the year ended 30th June, 1910, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £879; expenditure, £917; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £957; expenditure, £940; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £195; expenditure, £215; Woodyard—Receipts, £889; expenditure, £824. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,331, of which 800 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 800 cases showed that in 654 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 87 to misconduct; while 59 cases come under other headings. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to an extent to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to child. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice, and with its assistance eighteen years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated, under the *Settlement on Lands Act 1893*, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904.

The present trustees are E. J. Nevell, Esq. (chairman), P. J. Carroll, Esq., (superintendent trustee), J. H. Mullaly, Esq., and J. R. Pescott, Esq. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is 453 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 7,745 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 220 men were admitted, a weekly average of 52 was maintained during the whole year for an average term of 9 weeks, 86 left looking for work, 89 left with engagements, 37 left without notice, 21 were discharged for various reasons, 4 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 10 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 37 were at work on 30th June, 1911. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 2d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1911, it was found that there was a credit balance of £114 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,355, as follows:—

Dairy produce	...	...	...	£676
Farm produce and garden	...	...	...	145
Horses	...	...	...	14
Pigs	...	...	...	759
Hides, Bones, &c.	...	...	...	94
Sheep	...	...	...	46
Colonists' Board and Lodging	...	...	...	135
Wages of men working off the place	...	...	...	190
Tobacco	...	...	...	66
Stores	...	...	...	22
Boots and Clothes	...	...	...	98
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	110

The following are the amounts of Government grants which have been spent annually since the establishment of the Colony:—

					£	s.	d.
1893-4	...	...	...	...	4,213	15	2
1894-5	...	...	...	...	3,203	8	0
1895-6	...	...	...	...	2,473	13	1
1896-7	...	...	...	...	2,219	14	4
1897-8	...	...	...	...	2,729	13	2
1898-9	...	...	...	...	4,091	8	1
1899-1900	...	...	...	...	3,884	5	11
1900-1	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1901-2	...	...	...	...	2,374	3	6
1902-3	...	...	...	...	3,627	7	10
1903-4	...	...	...	...	1,998	18	11
1904-5	...	...	...	...	999	19	7
1905-6	...	...	...	...	499	19	9
1906-7	...	...	...	...	496	9	10
1907-8	...	...	...	...	449	18	7
1908-9	...	...	...	...	549	19	9
1909-10	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
1910-11	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
Total					37,912	15	6

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past six years has averaged a little over £500 per annum, also that it was during those years lower than at any previous period and nearly £500 below the amount for the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Health
Society.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 300 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and fourteen members of council, eight of whom are ladies. Its objects are:—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these

objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organize series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually in those subjects, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 282 candidates presented themselves, of whom 80 passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid overlapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The work of educating the community in methods of preventing consumption and its spread goes on unceasingly. In this connexion the next step to be taken is the institution of a travelling van, with accompanying lecturer and exhibits. The society is supported by donations and subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its Humane Society. objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1911, 103 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 29 certificates, 21 bronze medals, and 3 silver medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £442, and the expenditure to £391. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1910-11, 30 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 13 in Western Australia, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Queensland, 2 in South Australia, and 2 in New Zealand. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New

Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years :—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 to 1900 ...	1,597	298	1,895
1901 to 1910 ...	1,188	264	1,452

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 12 in the later decennium as against 16 in the earlier.

Taking the ten years ended 1910, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows :—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,
1901 TO 1910.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	226	80	306
10 to 20 years	240	42	282
20 to 40 years	305	66	371
40 to 60 years	258	54	312
60 years and over	159	22	181
Total	1,188	264	1,452

Society for
the Pro-
tection of
Animals.

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the en-

forcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1910, 864 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 567 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 119 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £478 and the expenditure to £424.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employes, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1910.

	£		£
1873 to 1898 ...	190,104	1906 ...	8,011
1899 ...	5,853	1907 ...	8,813
1900 ...	5,901	1908 ...	9,146
1901 ...	6,034	1909 ...	9,398
1902 ...	6,669	1910 ...	10,555
1903 ...	7,058		
1904 ...	7,795		
1905 ...	8,235	Total ...	£233,572

Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday.

Distribution
of moneys
collected
on Hospital
Saturday
and
Sunday.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund to 1909, and for the year 1910, are given below :—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1910.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1909.	1910.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	76,903	2,654	79,557
Alfred Hospital	33,647	1,169	34,816
Benevolent Asylum	23,089	625	23,714
Women's Hospital	23,158	915	24,073
Children's Hospital	31,188	1,166	32,354
Eye and Ear Hospital	13,039	493	13,532
Homœopathic Hospital	12,777	401	13,178
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	8,085	182	8,267
Richmond Dispensary	1,671	50	1,721
Collingwood Dispensary	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables	15,634	895	16,529
Convalescent Home for Women	2,960	155	3,115
" " Men	2,445	155	2,600
Melbourne District Nursing Society	1,532	150	1,682
St. Vincent's Hospital	5,785	695	6,480
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1,603	183	1,786
Melbourne Dental Hospital	354	75	429
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	86	...	86
St. John Ambulance Association	325	100	425
Total distributed	259,332	10,063	269,395
Total collected	273,017	10,555	283,572

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Federal
Invalid
and Old-
age
Pensions
Act.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension not to exceed 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under :—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

Persons.—Every man and woman who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. In regard to women, however, by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, the age was reduced from 65 years to 60 years as from that date.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its jurisdiction, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age, or if a wife that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, and such home does not produce income, when £100 is exempted. In the case of husband and wife who are not living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order, or deed of separation, the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both. Income is similarly calculated. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, are not to be considered income.

Any applicant who has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application, provided that a person who became a naturalized subject before 30th June, 1910, shall not be disqualified.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910, and pensions may now be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That the applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

Old-age
pensioners
in
Australia

The numbers of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1910 and in June, 1911, were as follows :—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1910 AND 1911.

State.	Number of Pensioners, 1910.		Pensions Granted, &c., since Inauguration of System.				In Course, 30th June, 1911.	Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1911.
	30th June.	30th December.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancellations.		
Victoria ...	20,218	21,406	27,902	1,277	3,625	292	466	23,985
New South Wales	25,215	26,643	32,837	1,998	3,656	496	588	28,685
Queensland ...	8,561	9,132	11,363	959	1,197	357	166	9,809
South Australia ...	5,892	6,266	7,769	655	824	98	111	6,847
Western Australia	2,361	2,692	3,501	342	287	44	38	2,970
Tasmania ...	3,245	3,400	4,355	180	511	51	152	3,793
Australia ...	65,492	69,539	87,527	5,411	10,100	1,338	1,521	76,089

Invalid pensions were made available in Australia from 18th November, 1910, and the numbers granted on and after that date, which were in existence on 30th June, 1911, are as under:—

Invalid pensioners in Australia.

INVALID PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

State.	From 18th November, 1910, to 30th June, 1911.				In Course. 30th June, 1911.	Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1911.
	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancellations.		
Victoria ...	2,283	549	11	...	177	2,272
New South Wales	3,837	408	135	69	334	3,633
Queensland ...	515	198	20	3	64	492
South Australia ...	359	90	11	2	70	346
Western Australia	184	78	4	1	42	179
Tasmania ...	414	70	14	3	88	397
Australia ...	7,592	1,393	195	78	775	7,319

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1911, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £1,844,848, but the approximate liability on account of the 76,089 old-age and 7,319 invalid pensioners on the registers on 30th June, 1911, is £2,085,000, or an average per individual of about £25 per annum. The expenditure during the financial year 1911-12 will, it is anticipated, show a considerable increase on this amount.

Cost of pensions, 1910-11.

The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1911, it had reached a total of 23,985 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amounts expended each year are as under:—

Old-age pensioners, 1901 to 1910-11.

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1911.

Financial Year	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.	Actual Amount Paid in Old-age Pensions.
18th January, 1901, to 30th June, 1901	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	270,827
1909-10	20,218	470,656
1910-11	23,985	573,699

Persons
eligible to
receive
old-age
pensions.

The following table shows the estimated number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, viz., women aged 60 years and over and men aged 65 years and upwards, in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1911, and the proportion of the latter to the former:—

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS
IN AUSTRALIA, 1911.

State.	Estimated Number of Persons Eligible to Receive Old-age Pensions.			Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
	Women aged 60 Years and over.	Men aged 65 Years and over.	Total.		
Victoria ...	47,000	37,660	84,660	23,985	28
New South Wales ..	40,000	34,800	74,800	28,685	38
Queensland ...	11,000	9,300	20,300	9,809	48
South Australia ...	13,500	8,208	21,708	6,847	32
Western Australia ..	3,150	3,400	6,550	2,970	45
Tasmania ...	5,500	4,025	9,525	3,793	40
Australia ...	120,150	97,393	217,543	76,089	35

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Queensland (48 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (28 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 35 per cent.

Cost of
State old-
age pension
schemes.

Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The total amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

Old-age
pensions
in New
Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth, an Act which was passed on 1st November, 1898, having provided for the payment of a pension of £18 per annum, or 6s. 11d. per week, without contribution by the beneficiaries. This amount was increased to £26 per annum, or 10s. per week, from 1st September, 1905. A deduction is made of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and of £1 for each £10 of property above £340, where such property constitutes a home, or above £50 in all other classes of property. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90. Every person aged 65 years and over is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the Dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in

value. The following statement shows the number of pensions in force, and the annual amount payable at the end of 1910:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Exclusive of Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	...	...	...	15,096
Annual amount payable	...	...	...	£369,000
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged	...	...	...
65 years and upwards	...	...	...	47,000
Proportion of those eligible on an age basis who are	...	...	...
receiving pensions	...	...	...	32.11

Maoris—

Number of old-age pensioners	...	...	...	694
Annual amount payable	...	...	...	£17,000

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to 31st March, 1911, a sum of over three million pounds sterling was expended on account of old-age pensions.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

At the beginning of the year 1910 there were on the books of the Lunacy Department 5,241 patients' names. The distribution was as follows:—In the Hospitals for the Insane, 4,636 patients; in the Receiving House and Wards, 41; in the private licensed houses, 77; whilst on trial leave and boarded out from these various institutions there were 487 patients.

Hospitals
for the
Insane.

The admission rate has been rather a heavy one, and, in fact, the highest in the history of the State. The Hospitals for the Insane admitted 802 cases during the year, but many of these of course were sent on from the Receiving House and Wards, 339 being received in this way. The private licensed houses admitted 81 cases, and the Receiving House and Wards admitted 585. Of the latter number, 202 recovered completely, and 35 more to such an extent as to be capable of discharge to the care of their friends. The total number of cases admitted to the institutions controlled by the Lunacy Department was 1,129. It must be remembered, however, that a certain number of those who were admitted to the Receiving House were never certified as insane, and recovered their mental balance without having to go on to the Hospitals for the Insane or being so certified.

At the end of the year the numbers of insane persons known to the Department were as follows:—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT,
31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State Hospitals for the Insane...	2,435	2,331	4,766
Boarded-out and on trial leave from the State Hospitals for the Insane	220	255	475
In the private Licensed Houses	17	58	75
Out on trial from the private Licensed Houses	13	20	33
Receiving Houses and Receiving Wards	22	25	47
Total	2,707	2,689	5,396

This means that, in comparison with the previous year, there has, in the Hospitals for the Insane, been an addition of 130, and in the cases known to the Department, a total increase of 155. During the year the numbers on trial leave slightly decreased, but there has been more than a corresponding increase of the numbers of those boarded out. Whether this accumulation of insanity means a definite increase in the production of mental disorders in the State of Victoria it is somewhat difficult to say. The proportion of insane to the total population is now 1 in 246.5, which is the highest proportion yet recorded. There are also these facts to be considered—that the Receiving House and the Mental Hospital at Royal Park have received an unusually large number of cases of adolescent insanity, and that a very decided increase has been noted of recent years in the number of patients admitted suffering from general paralysis. The recovery rate, when the discharges from the Receiving House and Wards are taken into consideration, has remained practically the same as of late years, and the death rate has also shown little alteration.

It would therefore seem that, along with the increase in the number of insane which is naturally due to an increase in the population, some other condition is superadded—it may be that the use of the Receiving House and Mental Hospital and the private licensed houses has had the effect of bringing to the notice of the Lunacy Department a very much larger number of cases of mental disorder, many of whom would previously not have been under inspection. It is possible, however, that there is a definite increase in the number of persons suffering from mental disorders and insanity, and this, indeed, would seem to be the case, having regard to the large number of youthful cases admitted to Royal Park.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1909, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1909.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	5,138	398
Queensland	2,237	387
New South Wales	5,902	369
New Zealand	3,505	357
Western Australia	782	294
Tasmania	506	271
South Australia	1,051	262

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

The recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1909 were below the average of the nineteen years ended with 1909, the proportion in that year being 3,111 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 3,591 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1909 are as follows:—

Recoveries
of insane
persons in
Australia,
1909.

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ...	5,372	Victoria ...	3,111
New South Wales ...	3,757	Tasmania ...	2,817
Queensland ...	3,154	Western Australia ...	2,711

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the hospitals. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1909 than in any of the other States. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Deaths of
insane
persons in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	924	New South Wales ..	625
Western Australia ...	900	Queensland ...	601
Victoria ...	797	New Zealand ...	594
Tasmania ...	640		

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

There were at the end of 1910 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1910, numbered 6,860—comprising 6,656 neglected and 204 reformatory children—and there were 39 others free from legal

Neglected
and
reforma-
tory
children.

control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.		NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.
		Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1906	...	3,315	724	751	120	10	4,920
1907	...	3,358	740	777	127	6	5,008
1908	...	3,711	710	748	306	2	5,477
1909	...	4,247	694	728	332	6	6,007
1910	...	4,875	710	715	343	13	6,656

Year.		NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
		In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1906	...	144	20	42	...	...	206
1907	...	146	18	39	...	1	204
1908	...	161	18	42	...	5	226
1909	...	133	37	36	1	7	214
1910	...	122	27	47	2	6	204

Children boarded out, &c.

The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 5s. per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children committed to the care of the State, 1910.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1910 were as follows:—The total number of children placed under control during the year was 1,427, and in 631 cases, or 44 per cent. of the whole, the parents were held to be blamable—the father in 570, the mother in 35, and both parents in 26 cases. There were 796 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless—in 495 the father was dead and the mother poor but of good character; in 1 the father was dead and the mother an invalid; in 1 the father was dead and the mother in a hospital; in 3 the father was dead and the mother an imbecile; in 4 the father was dead and the mother in a lunatic asylum; in 25 both parents were dead; in 66 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support their children; in 68 the father

was an invalid and the mother poor; in 1 the father was an invalid and the mother in a hospital; in 29 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 1 the father was poor and the mother was in a lunatic asylum; in 3 the father was unknown and the mother dead; in 31 the father was unknown and the mother unable through ill-health or poverty to maintain her offspring; in 21 the father was in a hospital and the mother poor; in 2 the father was in a benevolent asylum and the mother poor; in 7 the father was a cripple and the mother poor; in 34 the father was in a lunatic asylum and the mother was poor; and in 4 the father was blind and the mother poor. The number of children placed under care in 1910, viz., 1,427, was 153 higher than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last three years is largely due to the fact that many children were during these years taken as wards and returned to their mothers, the number of such in 1910 being 750, as compared with 668 in the previous year, 620 in 1908, and 398 in 1907. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 298 children in 1910 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1910 to £78,736, and that for reformatory school children to £4,047; the expenses of administration amounted to £6,906, making a total gross expenditure of £89,689. A sum of £3,492 was received from parents for maintenance, and £37 from other sources, making the net expenditure £86,160. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 6,314; of this total 4,722 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 6s. 9d., 100 were in Government receiving depôts at £38 8s. 2d. per head, and 67 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £14 4s. 2d. per head; 715 were at service earning their own living, and 710 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 207. Of this number 133 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £30 8s. 7d., 47 were in service earning their own living, and 27 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 3s. 1d.

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1910 :—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.09.	Admissions during 1910.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.10.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	300	6	17	3	292
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	419	1	2	43	404
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	102	..	..	..	96
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	226	5	10	26	134
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn (Mr. W. M. Forster)	24	1	..	68	64
Burwood Boys' Home ..	87	..	27	27	57
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	111	..	..	48	87
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	151	..	..	45	153
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	42	2	2	8	42
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	96	2	..	15	104
Methodist Homes for Children ..	426	13	17	25	472
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	80	..	..	26	88
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	11	2	5	..	17
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	157	..	..	79	174
Total	2,232	32	80	413	2,184

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The total number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1910 reached the large number of 10,641, viz., 6,899 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 2,184 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,558 in Orphan Asylums.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

Infant Life Protection Act.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act,

No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, or cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, and the Secretary is satisfied that the home is suitable, he may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department, and the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant and specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

No child dying under 5 years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such a person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

It is unlawful for a registrar of births and deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of a child under the age of 5 years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained by or received into any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1910, there were 331 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act, 162 being under 1 year of age and 169 between 1 and 5 years of age. The deaths during the year numbered 57. In addition, 296 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 and 2 by the operation of Section 11 of the Act. One hundred and eighteen cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Six female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1910 the illegitimate births numbered 1,759, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year were 374, being equal to a rate of 21.26 deaths per 100 births,

as compared with 6.89 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

TRAINING SHIP "JOHN MURRAY."

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not less than 12 nor more than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment. A parent or guardian of a boy must transfer the guardianship to the Captain-Superintendent.

Training
ship *John
Murray*.

The ship is managed by a committee of seven, which was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and of which the Hon. J. A. Boyd is the chairman. The first meeting of the committee was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with.

The alterations included the laying of two new decks and the renewing of the upper deck; cutting 50 port holes in the 'tween decks; removing the deck house; stripping all the old fittings and fitting new quarters for the officers and crew; constructing a galley, store-rooms, lavatories, bath-rooms, and lockers; duplicating the water supply; installing electric light, ventilating apparatus, and hot and cold water circulation; providing mess accommodation for 200 boys as well as beds and blankets, table and galley utensils; also the purchase of new and the renovation of old boats. The ship was docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. Since the vessel has been in commission it has been stripped of all running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. The ship has made two cruises in the bay, and performed the feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship, although a vessel did sail through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. On 30th June, 1911, there were 122 boys on board, who were doing well.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief
Fund.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on the disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1910, there remained seven widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At the same date the amount at credit was £15,402, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street; £2,800 was in Government debentures, £467 in bank deposit receipts, and £135 cash in hand.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Coal
Miners'
Accidents
Relief
Fund.

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240) related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employes' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at nine collieries, their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. For the year ended 31st December, 1910, the total revenue was £1,960—miners' payments amounting to £977, and fines to £6, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners and the Government. The expenditure included £419 paid in allowances, £233 cost of administration, and £703 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, the remainder of the funds being represented by cash in hand and in the bank. Three fatal accidents occurred during the year, in consequence of which there are three widows and two children receiving aid from the fund. Relief was given in 177 non-fatal cases, the allowances being for periods ranging from a couple of days to three or four months.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

The
Watson
Sustenta-
tion Fund.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per annum for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report,

and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week, Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

**PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND.**

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	874	874
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905 ...	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906 ...	76	40	36	...	1,235	1,235
1907 ...	68	35	33	...	1,131	1,131
1908 ...	56	40	16	...	735	735
1909 ...	50	35	15	...	1,065	1,065
1910 ...	59	42	17	...	911	911
Total ...	...	...	232	1,500	17,349	18,849

* Particulars not available.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Expenditure.					
Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1,617
1891 ...	104	87	6	197	1,626
1892 ...	330	150	3	488	1,791
1893 ...	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894 ...	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895 ...	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896 ...	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897 ...	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898 ...	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899 ...	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900 ...	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901 ...	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902 ...	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903 ...	827	39	152	1,018	1,038
1904 ...	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905 ...	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906 ...	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907 ...	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908 ...	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909 ...	768	129	27	924	1,665
1910 ...	811	80	92	983	1,593*
Total ...	14,801	1,906	549	17,256	—

* Of this amount £100 was lent to the general fund.

QUEEN'S FUND.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1910-11 was 86, to whom £546 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £69. The accumulated fund on 20th June, 1911, was £14,181.

STATE ADVERTISING AND INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

The State Advertising and Intelligence Bureau is attached to the Department of Lands and Survey. It deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising, prepares pamphlets, booklets, posters, guides, and lectures; supplies lantern slides, photographs, &c.; arranges displays at exhibitions; and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria to nominate friends and relations in Great Britain for reduced passages, costing £8 for each adult, and

for children half that amount. In special cases the fares may be only £3 per adult and proportionately less for children (see statement below). It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers and it assists in finding employment for the latter, as well as for British lads, on approved farms. Farm labourers from Great Britain are charged £6 for third-class passages. Domestic servants are also being sought, and these are placed in situations by the Bureau on arrival. Third-class passages are granted to domestic servants for £4. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau (including a matron) meet every boat, and advise new arrivals, in some cases arranging for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement.

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages are obtainable from the United Kingdom to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below :—

Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.
 Houlder Line, *viâ* the Cape, from Liverpool.
 Lund's Blue Anchor Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.
 Orient Royal Mail Line, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from London.

Open berths (Orient Company), £12 per adult.
 More than four berths in cabin (Aberdeen, Houlder, and Lund lines), £12 per adult.
 Berth in four-berth cabin, £14 per adult.
 Berth in two-berth cabin, £15 per adult.

Should a berth of more than £12 in value be required, the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

In the case of nominated passages from the United Kingdom, the adult passage money is £12, and, except where the nominated passengers are the wife and children of the nominator, a deposit of at least one-third (£4) has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve months. After the immigrant has satisfied the Minister that he or she is a permanent resident of the State, a rebate of £4 per adult passage may be made, and a *pro ratâ* rebate on other than adult fares. Where the nominees are the wife and child of the nominator a rebate of £9 per adult passage may be made, with *pro ratâ* rebates on half and quarter fares.

American agents have been appointed in San Francisco, and Denver, U.S.A., and in Vancouver, British Columbia, and arrangements have also been made for assisted passages between these countries and Victoria *per* the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand. American and Canadian immigrants may be granted an allowance of £6 per adult passage, with proportionate contribution for children, on settling as farmers on the Crown lands or on taking up farming employment in Victoria. Nominated passages may also be obtained from America and Canada under similar residence conditions to those which obtain for these passages from the United

Kingdom. The deposit necessary is a sum equal to the full fare less the amount of the Government contribution, in these cases £5 per adult fare and proportionately for children.

The rates of passage money from the United States and Canada are as follows :—

From San Francisco, U.S.A. (Transshipping at Wellington, New Zealand).		From Vancouver, B.C. (Transshipping at Sydney, New South Wales).	
Class.	Full Fare.	Class.	Full Fare.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
First (<i>via</i> Sydney) Single ...	41 16 0	First Single ...	43 9 4
Second Single ...	26 16 0	Second Single ...	25 15 2
Third Single ...	17 0 0	Third Single ...	17 13 4

Children between 3 and 12 years of age travelling with their parents are charged half-fare; one child under 3 years of age, for which no berth is provided, is free of charge; if there is more than one child under 3 years of age, a quarter-fare each is charged in respect of each child beyond the one taken free.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases have to be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, Lands Department, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the Bureau for the passages. The address of the officer in charge is "H. O. Allan, Lands Department, Melbourne."

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution Act (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest other courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; also that the Parliament shall fix the remuneration, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The High Court is invested by the Constitution with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Section 73 provides that the High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any Justice exercising the original jurisdiction of the court, or of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme or any other court of a State, from which there was on 1st January, 1901, an appeal to the Privy Council, or of the Inter-State Commission, but in the last mentioned case as to questions of law only. The Parliament may regulate the mode in which the jurisdiction may be exercised, and may limit the jurisdiction by excluding specified cases, or classes of cases from it; but no such regulation or exception shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which, at the establishment of the Constitution—1st January, 1901—an appeal lay to the Privy Council. Section 74 provides that there shall be no appeal to the Privy Council “from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High

Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by His Majesty in Council." It is, however, provided that except as above-mentioned the "Constitution shall not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to His Majesty in Council"; but the Parliament may limit the matters in respect of which leave may be asked, and a Bill containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for the Royal pleasure. Section 73 provides that the judgment of the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, shall be final and conclusive; but this (except as regards the particular class of constitutional questions mentioned above) is qualified by the above provision, preserving the prerogative right of the King in Council to grant special leave of appeal from such a judgment. By section 75, the High Court is invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party; between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State; or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. By sections 76, 77, and 78, the Parliament is empowered to confer additional original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation, or under any laws made by the Parliament, also in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and in those relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; the Parliament is also empowered to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court, and the extent to which such jurisdiction shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906, 1907, and 1910. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four other

Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation; and by section 33 is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal of causes arising under the Constitution, and pending in any State Court, to the High Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any

State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; and Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, applications of laws, venue, and rules of court.

By the *Judiciary Act* 1910, a new Part, viz., Part XII., was added to the Principal Act. This part enables the Governor-General to refer to the High Court any question of law as to the validity of any Act or enactment of the Federal Parliament, and confers on the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. The matter has to be heard before all the Justices, except in the case of illness or absence from the Commonwealth of any Justice. The States are entitled to be represented, also any persons interested. The decision of the High Court is final, and not subject to any appeal.

By section 49 of the Act it is provided that any person entitled to practise as a barrister or solicitor or both in any State shall have the like right to practise in any Federal Court, upon entry of his name in a Register of Practitioners at the Principal Registry; and by section 86 (9a) the Justices of the High Court are empowered to make Rules of Court for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court. Rules of Court have been made accordingly (Statutory Rules, 1908, No. 35), which establish a Board, called the Commonwealth Practitioners' Board, and consisting of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, the Principal Registrar of the High Court, and such practising barristers or solicitors as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint. The Rules further provide for the admission of persons as students-at-law and for their examination and admission as practitioners.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and in case of any doubt as to

their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply; or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes; and if the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure has been entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1910, five judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Supreme
Court civil
business.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years:—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1890 TO 1910.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1895 ..	2,115	140,292	254	187	101	33	41,487
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1906 ..	533	56,867	128	64	22	19	7,358
1907 ..	564	56,182	106	61	26	10	2,408
1908 ..	673	97,221	114	62	26	12	7,621
1909 ..	774	104,831	114	68	23	15	8,538
1910 ..	743	69,182	129	85	37	16	7,984

Decline in
litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1910, the writs issued were about one-ninth; the amount sued for was about one-tenth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-fourth of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

Criminal
cases in
superior
courts.

The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State in the last year of the three quinquennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CRIMINAL CASES—SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS,
1890 TO 1910.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1890 ...	964	662	5·92
1895 ...	735	462	3·90
1900 ...	652	451	3·78
1906 ..	623	397	3·21
1907 ...	636	392	3·13
1908 ...	647	466	3·68
1909 ...	680	430	3·36
1910 ...	669	435	3·35

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1910 as compared with 1890 of 31 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 34 per cent. in the number of convictions.

County
Courts
business.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1910, there were 105 sessions lasting 329 days and held in 46

places. Particulars of litigation in 1890, 1895, 1900, and the last five years are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1890 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1890	12,635	349,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1895	1,361	219,285	73,091	7,256	5,514
1900	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1906	556	135,580	42,836	5,473	2,856
1907	633	133,962	43,662	4,579	2,485
1908	721	203,169	69,460	9,136	2,808
1909	665	141,443	51,247	5,649	2,593
1910	626	144,550	45,196	5,199	1,992

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1910 was lower than in any of the preceding three years, and only one-twentieth of that in 1890; the amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, have not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 235 places in Victoria in 1910 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates; but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1890 TO 1910.

Year.			Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
				£	£
1890	..	..	30,466	196,917	132,663
1895	..	..	30,609	168,143	138,722
1900	..	..	17,577	95,890	80,960
1906	..	..	25,320	145,847	123,625
1907	..	..	26,255	147,044	123,732
1908	..	..	32,005	181,028	157,334
1909	..	..	36,894	200,836	162,393
1910	..	..	29,902	186,538	146,284

Petty Sessions civil business.

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereinafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1910, 417 appeals against municipal ratings, 788 maintenance cases, 666 fraud summonses against debtors, 45,535 electoral revision cases, 5,746 cases relating to licences and certificates, and 1,607 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 416 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

INSOLVENCIES.

Insolven-
cies, &c.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last five years were :—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1906 ..	517	231,828	81,144	175	126,499	102,323
1907 ..	448	196,879	53,849	133	115,057	94,913
1908 ..	514	179,050	62,998	170	204,011	154,692
1909 ..	370	129,627	98,041	185	207,235	167,639
1910 ..	359	132,841	54,381	131	113,597	91,271

The number of insolvencies in 1910 was the lowest recorded since 1901. The average number during the last five years was 442, and the average declared liabilities £174,045, whereas during the ten years, 1879 to 1888, the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720. During the eleven years, 1889 to 1899, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 790, with declared liabilities of £2,037,292.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table contains the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years :—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1906 ...	... 485	32	517
1907 ...	... 431	17	448
1908 ...	... 484	30	514
1909 ...	... 345	25	370
1910 ...	... 323	31	359

of insol-
vents.

In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1901, and the proportion of the former

to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 127 whose occupations were not returned:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1906 TO 1910.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1901.	Number of Insolvents, 1906 to 1910.	Proportion of Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners.
Professional	35,224	110	3.12
Domestic	66,815	114	1.71
Commercial	79,048	746	9.44
Transport and Communication	31,516	192	6.09
Industrial	146,233	1,113	7.61
Primary Producers ..	165,147	600	3.63
Total ..	523,983*	2,875	5.49

* Exclusive of 10,066 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1906 to 1910:—

Occupations of insolvents in detail.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Professional Class.</i>					
Barrister, solicitor	4	1	..	..	..
Chemist .. ..	..	1	1	..	..
Civil servant	15	8	4	9	2
Dentist	3	..	1	..	..
Police	10	4	1	5	2
Others	8	5	11	10	5
<i>Domestic Class.</i>					
Boardinghouse keeper	3	2	4	8	2
Hotelkeeper	8	24	11	12	10
Others	10	6	4	5	5

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Commercial Class.</i>					
Agent	13	10	10	7	15
Butcher	9	9	20	2	5
Clerk, accountant	13	10	7	8	7
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser	10	10	8	9	4
Draper and assistants	10	13	15	9	6
Grocer and assistants	30	21	19	27	26
Hawker	1	3	3	2	2
Merchant, importer	7	2	20	11	7
Storekeeper	35	15	38	26	26
Others	60	43	37	22	24
<i>Transport and Communication Class.</i>					
Carrier, carter, driver	12	6	16	11	10
Railway service	63	29	6	4	4
Tramway employé	1	..	..	1	1
Others	5	10	4	5	4
<i>Industrial Class.</i>					
Blacksmith, farrier	7	9	15	4	6
Bootmaker	4	3	7	2	7
Builder, contractor	19	23	25	18	23
Carpenter	9	15	15	7	5
Coachbuilder, painter	5	5	..	6	8
Engineer, engine-driver	10	8	7	4	9
Labourer	95	84	92	88	88
Miller, baker	11	5	11	14	4
Saddler	4	1	3	2	1
Tailor, dressmaker	6	8	7	6	10
Watchmaker	1	..	..	1	2
Others	59	60	66	58	41
<i>Primary Producers.</i>					
Farmer	22	17	24	31	26
Grazier	1	2	5	6	6
Miner	73	69	114	69	53
Others	9	15	26	18	14
<i>Indefinite Class</i>					
Indefinite Class	27	25	27	28	20
Total	692	581	684	555	490

DIVORCE.

Divorce, &c.

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, a petition might be presented to the Supreme Court (a) by a husband praying that his marriage might be dissolved, on the ground that his wife had, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; (b) by a wife praying that her marriage might be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof, her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, or of

sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause, for a period of two years.

The Divorce Act 1889 extended the grounds upon which divorces might be granted, those added being as follows:—

- (a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.
- (b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.
- (c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.
- (d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.
- (e) That the respondent, being a husband, has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

The Act further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure, for the hearing and trying of suits in private at the discretion of the court, for prohibiting the publication of evidence, for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restoration of conjugal rights. The Act can only be taken advantage of by persons domiciled in the State for at least two years.

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 2,541 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 92 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 2,193 and 21 respectively have been issued since 1890; so that, during the 30 years ended 1890 only 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage were issued, and 71 for judicial separation, or

an average per annum of about twelve of the former and two of the latter; whereas, since the Divorce Act of 1889 received the Royal Assent in 1890 no less than 110 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

Grounds of Divorce.

The grounds on which divorces were granted during the last four years were:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Adultery	37	41	32	42
Assaults (violent)	—	1	—	—
Bigamy	—	—	—	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of	—	—	—	1
Desertion	84	100	90	76
Desertion and adultery	7	4	6	9
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty	5	5	8	11
Sentences for crime	1	—	2	—
Total	134	151	138	140

Divorces in Australian States and New Zealand.

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand during the years 1890, 1895, 1900, and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1890	14	4	40	..	24
	1895	136	2	85	..	48
	1900	159	2	93	..	52
	1906	172	4	123	2	67
	1907	182	4	134	..	71
	1908	187	4	151	1	79
	1909	188	3	138	1	71
	1910	191	1	140	..	71
New South Wales	1890	72	9	42	9	32
	1895	348	22	299	11	169
	1900	301	34	216	14	112
	1906	264	25	174	10	80
	1907	359	36	221	14	99
	1908	365	22	196	15	87
	1909	415	28	306	12	128
	1910	413	21	251	6	103
Queensland	1890	8	1	8	2	18
	1895	6	2	4	..	6
	1900	24	1	12	1	18
	1906	20	3	12	3	20
	1907	11	3	12	1	17
	1908	14	6	11	2	16
	1909	24	2	16	..	19
	1910	33	6	20	..	23

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1910—continued.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
South Australia	1890	5	3	2	..	4
	1895	12	1	5	..	9
	1900	11	1	7	1	15
	1906	14	1	3	1	7
	1907	16	..	11	..	18
	1908	20	..	8	..	13
	1909	16	..	12	..	19
	1910	27	1	3	1	6
Western Australia	1890	3	1	2	..	30
	1895	3	..	2	..	17
	1900	15	1	16	..	54
	1906	28	1	18	..	43
	1907	19	2	11	..	26
	1908	21	2	10	..	23
	1909	21	1	15	1	36
	1910	39	8	27	1	62
Tasmania	1890	4	1	2	..	9
	1895	4	..	3	1	17
	1900	11	1	4	..	16
	1906	11	..	5	..	19
	1907	5	..	8	..	30
	1908	13	..	7	..	25
	1909	12	1	12	1	47
	1910	5	..	6	..	21
Total, Australian States	1890	106	19	96	11	23
	1895	509	27	398	12	79
	1900	521	40	348	16	64
	1906	509	34	335	16	57
	1907	592	45	397	15	65
	1908	620	34	383	18	62
	1909	676	35	499	15	78
	1910	708	37	447	8	68
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	24	8	21	3	27
	1895	30	6	18	5	23
	1900	110	5	85	3	74
	1906	171	7	125	1	88
	1907	192	6	147	1	101
	1908	207	..	171	3	115
	1909	242	2	163	..	105
	1910	207	7	160	2	104

The grounds of divorce are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales, and these were extended in New Zealand in 1898. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

Divorces in
various
countries.

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. The United States and Switzerland are the countries where the marriage knot is untied most frequently, and in the former country the enormous increase in the number of divorces in recent years has attracted the attention of sociologists. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was only one divorce during the five-year period, 1899-1903. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the accompanying table:—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Population.	Divorces (Annual Average).	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Popu- lation.
Australia	1906-10	4,210,900	427*	10
Austria	1898-1902	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium	"	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria	1896-1900	3,744,283	396	11
Denmark	1899-1903	2,449,540	411	17
England and Wales ..	"	32,527,843	568	2
France	"	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire	1898-1902	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia	"	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony	"	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria	"	6,176,057	491	8
Hungary	1898-1902	19,254,559	2,130	11
Ireland	1899-1903	4,458,775	†	†
Italy	"	32,475,253	819	3
Netherlands	1897-1901	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand	1906-10	944,500	155	16
Norway	1898-1902	2,221,477	129	6
Scotland	1899-1903	4,472,103	175	4
Servia	1896-1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden	1898-1902	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland	"	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States	"	75,994,575	55,502	73

* Fourteen Judicial Separations included.

† Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.

CRIME.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken, the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information, or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General has also the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

Indeter-
minate
sentences.

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.

3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and to submit recommendations accordingly to the Governor in Council; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders, not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison are now in operation.

On 30th June, 1911, 29 males and 7 females had reached the indeterminate stage of their sentences, and were confined in portions of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Female Penitentiary respectively, set apart as reformatory prisons for habitual criminals. On the same date there were 13 youths under indeterminate detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison. The reformatory prisons mentioned are but temporary expedients. Up to the 30th June, 1911, seven inmates had been released on probation from the Castlemaine prison on the recommendation of the Board, and they were reported to be doing well. Probation officers, to supervise first offenders released by the Courts on recognisance under the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentences Act, are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. One hundred and forty-one such officers have been appointed to date.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences was incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons. The following are particulars of the different classes of offences in

Arrests and
summonses
for various
offences.

1910, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1910.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences.	How disposed of—		
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.		Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c.	Discharged.	Committed for trial.
Against the Person—						
Murder and attempts, manslaughter, shooting at, &c. ...	54	...	54	5	15	34
Assaults ...	542	807	1,349	793	556	...
Others ...	149	178	327	87	134	106
Against Property—						
Robbery, burglary, &c.	349	...	349	57	109	183
Larceny and similar offences ...	1,388	729	2,117	1,346	567	204
Wilful damage ...	193	371	564	382	182	...
Others ...	240	230	470	269	138	63
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	28	...	28	...	4	24
Against Good Order—						
Drunkenness ...	12,653	66	12,719	7,272	5,447	...
Others ...	4,251	5,943	10,194	8,145	2,046	3
Perjury ..	32	...	32	...	3	29
Breaches of Licensing Act	49	1,319	1,368	1,039	329	...
„ Pure Food „	...	409	409	300	109	...
„ Education „	138	12,317	12,455	10,945	1,510	...
Other offences...	452	10,621	11,073	8,958	2,095	20
Total... ..	20,518	32,990	53,508	39,598	13,244	666

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 20,518 offences for which arrests were made, 1,448 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 19,070. In 11,655 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 6,912 they were discharged, and in 503 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 32,990 summons cases, 26,900 were summarily convicted, 6,042 were discharged, and 48 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (52,060), the number summarily convicted was 38,555, 12,954 were discharged, and 551 were committed for trial.

Children's
Courts.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1910:—

CHILDREN'S COURTS : ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1910.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—			Total Offences.
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.	Others (Application to board out, &c).	
Against the Person—				
Assaults	16	35	..	51
Others	18	16	..	34
Against Property—			..	
Larceny, &c... ..	301	525	..	826
Wilful damage ..	7	221	..	228
Others	18	85	..	103
Against Good Order—			..	
Drunkenness ..	4	2	..	6
Others	80	769	..	849
Breaches of Licensing Act	..	1	..	1
Other Offences.. ..	557	296	656	1,509
Total.. ..	1,001	1,950	656	3,607

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1910 numbered 1,030, viz., 545 males and 485 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Offences
reported
and unde-
tected
crimes.

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences in the year 1906, 47 per cent. were summoned, 45 per cent. were arrested, and 8 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported; but during the past four years, owing to the great increase in the number of summons cases, the rates were 57, 35, and 8 per cent. respectively. This increase in summons cases has arisen principally through prosecutions under the new Licensing and Pure Foods Acts, and also on account of more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school—the compulsory clauses of the Amending

Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The particulars for the last five years are shown in the subjoined table:—

SUMMONSES, ARRESTS, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1906 TO 1910.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Brought before magistrates on summons ...	25,430	38,008	38,596	33,349	32,990
Arrested by the police ...	24,583	24,332	22,008	20,964	20,518
Not arrested ...	4,540	4,416	5,050	4,835	6,129
Total ...	54,553	66,756	65,654	59,148	59,637

In this table each separate charge against a person is considered as a separate offence; for instance, a charge of drunk and disorderly, of resisting the police, of riotous conduct, and of tearing uniform would appear as four separate offences, although all the events happened on the same occasion. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 95 per cent. were against property, 2 per cent. were against the person, and the balance, 3 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 817 in 1906, 1,121 in 1907, 744 in 1908, 1,049 in 1909, and 1,030 in 1910. Neglected children arrested.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 75 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted, and 24 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:— Offences dealt with by magistrates.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES,
1906 TO 1910.

Number of Persons.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Arrested or summoned ...	48,244	60,687	58,778	52,858	52,060
Discharged by magistrates ...	10,594	13,395	14,747	13,277	12,954
Summarily convicted or dealt with ...	37,066	46,731	43,454	38,801	38,555
Committed for trial ...	584	561	577	580	551
Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population ...	30·4	37·7	34·8	30·7	30·1

In regard to persons arrested included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

Offences and drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand.

A proper comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances are made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that for previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and the Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to enable one to allow for these differences; but, in regard to the first two points above mentioned, the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909.

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total
Victoria	1890	4,091	5,036	18,501	36,456	64,084
	1895	2,500	4,068	11,143	21,844	39,555
	1900	2,238	3,540	15,878	29,189	50,845
	1905	1,932	4,032	14,458	27,338	47,760
	1906	1,811	3,797	14,029	30,376	50,013
	1907	1,757	3,646	14,783	42,154	62,340
	1908	1,793	3,894	13,102	41,815	60,604
	1909	1,766	3,686	12,436	36,425	54,313
New South Wales	1890	8,729	7,616	18,654	31,088	66,087
	1895	4,459	6,153	18,379	35,987	64,978
	1900	4,435	6,675	21,003	30,747	62,860
	1905	3,684	6,553	24,135	32,994	67,366
	1906	3,685	5,998	25,399	34,689	69,771
	1907	3,981	6,411	28,255	35,657	74,304
	1908	3,629	6,765	27,976	34,794	73,164
	1909	3,471	7,365	27,495	33,987	72,318

**CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909—continued.**

State.	Year.	Number of Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned for—				
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.	Total.
Queensland	1890	2,713	2,487	6,332	7,464	18,996
	1895	2,073	2,085	4,993	8,522	17,673
	1900	1,937	2,552	9,254	10,621	24,364
	1905	1,737	2,101	6,638	7,467	17,943
	1906	1,682	1,811	7,493	7,863	18,849
	1907	991	1,534	9,066	7,030	18,621
	1908	770	1,638	9,203	8,076	19,687
	1909	859	1,745	9,109	8,111	19,824
South Australia	1890	520	501	2,382	3,572	6,975
	1895	411	677	1,763	2,128	4,979
	1900	304	575	2,249	2,847	5,975
	1905	248	463	2,362	2,683	5,756
	1906	254	472	2,483	2,882	6,091
	1907	296	560	2,838	2,653	6,347
	1908	328	516	3,063	2,682	6,589
	1909	333	499	3,481	3,019	7,332
Western Australia	1890	371	536	1,181	2,602	4,690
	1895	654	1,080	2,154	4,489	8,377
	1900	1,037	1,746	3,070	8,920	14,773
	1905	644	1,460	3,509	8,949	14,562
	1906	579	1,384	3,588	8,833	14,384
	1907	529	1,558	3,591	8,290	13,968
	1908	586	1,321	3,506	7,272	12,685
	1909	564	1,161	4,007	7,229	12,961
Tasmania	1890	483	619	1,151	4,143	6,396
	1895	353	710	463	3,237	4,763
	1900	368	676	832	3,475	5,351
	1905	229	754	539	5,552	7,074
	1906	194	627	459	5,111	6,391
	1907	192	490	535	5,041	6,258
	1908	249	570	543	5,686	7,048
	1909	207	543	709	5,372	6,831
Total Australian States	1890	16,907	16,795	48,201	85,325	167,228
	1895	10,450	14,773	38,895	76,207	140,325
	1900	10,319	15,764	52,286	85,799	164,168
	1905	8,474	15,363	51,641	84,983	160,461
	1906	8,205	14,089	53,451	89,754	165,499
	1907	7,746	14,199	59,068	100,825	181,838
	1908	7,355	14,704	57,393	100,325	179,777
	1909	7,200	14,999	57,237	94,143	173,579
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	1,516	2,297	5,830	8,604	18,247
	1895	1,281	2,557	5,104	8,639	17,581
	1900	1,526	2,680	7,319	13,165	24,690
	1905	1,509	2,943	8,790	17,310	30,552
	1906	1,508	3,150	9,486	18,494	32,638
	1907	1,654	3,203	10,288	21,465	36,610
	1908	1,513	3,600	10,689	20,484	36,286
	1909	1,412	3,536	10,762	21,010	36,720

The following table shows the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909.

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.	Other Offences.
Victoria	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59
	1895	2·12	3·45	9·44	18·45
	1900	1·88	2·97	13·31	24·46
	1905	1·58	3·29	11·80	22·31
	1906	1·46	3·07	11·33	24·53
	1907	1·40	2·91	11·79	33·63
	1908	1·42	3·07	10·35	33·02
	1909	1·38	2·88	9·71	28·43
New South Wales	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1900	3·28	4·93	15·51	22·70
	1905	2·53	4·49	16·54	22·61
	1906	2·48	4·03	17·07	23·31
	1907	2·62	4·22	18·61	23·48
	1908	2·34	4·36	18·01	22·40
	1909	2·19	4·64	17·33	21·42
Queensland	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1900	3·95	5·21	18·90	21·68
	1905	3·30	4·00	12·63	14·20
	1906	3·16	3·40	14·06	14·76
	1907	1·83	2·83	16·75	12·99
	1908	1·39	2·95	16·58	14·54
	1909	1·50	3·06	15·95	14·20
South Australia	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1900	·85	1·60	6·26	7·93
	1905	·66	1·24	6·32	7·17
	1906	·67	1·25	6·58	7·64
	1907	·78	1·47	7·45	6·97
	1908	·85	1·34	7·94	6·95
	1909	·84	1·26	8·81	7·64
Western Australia	1890	8·28	11·97	26·37	58·09
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
	1900	5·86	9·86	17·34	51·45
	1905	2·63	5·96	14·33	36·55
	1906	2·31	5·53	14·33	35·28
	1907	2·08	6·13	14·13	32·62
	1908	2·27	5·12	13·59	28·20
	1909	2·14	4·41	15·22	27·45

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1905 TO 1909—*continued*.

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.	Other Offences.
Tasmania	1890	3.36	4.31	8.01	28.93
	1895	2.22	4.46	2.91	20.36
	1900	2.13	3.91	4.82	20.29
	1905	1.28	4.20	3.01	30.97
	1906	1.07	3.47	2.54	28.29
	1907	1.08	2.75	3.00	28.27
	1908	1.35	3.08	2.93	30.75
	1909	1.12	2.95	3.85	29.17
Australian States	1890	5.43	5.39	15.48	27.64
	1895	2.98	4.22	11.11	21.99
	1900	2.75	4.21	13.96	20.18
	1905	2.11	3.83	12.87	21.17
	1906	2.02	3.46	13.15	22.07
	1907	1.88	3.44	14.30	24.41
	1908	1.75	3.50	13.66	23.89
	1909	1.68	3.50	13.37	21.99
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	2.44	3.70	9.39	13.86
	1895	1.85	3.71	7.37	12.48
	1900	2.00	3.51	9.58	17.24
	1905	1.73	3.38	10.10	19.90
	1906	1.68	3.52	10.59	20.65
	1907	1.80	3.49	11.19	23.35
	1908	1.60	3.81	11.31	21.67
	1909	1.45	3.64	11.07	21.62

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1909 only 71 of such crimes, out of a total of 36,425 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct

or intent on the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. A comparison of the relative proportions in the various States of charges under the heading "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and of the large proportion of the offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences
against the
person.

Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table, consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes Tasmania, closely followed by Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, then Western Australia and New South Wales in that order.

Offences
against
property.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, has also occurred in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States, and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences in Australia is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Victoria coming next, followed by Tasmania, Queensland, New Zealand, Western Australia, and New South Wales, in that order. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Drunken-
ness.

In four Australian States, viz., Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1909, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, South Australia coming next, and Victoria, New Zealand, Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales, following in that order. In Victoria, summons cases for drunkenness were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

Appended is a summary showing the number of charges against persons arrested under each class of offence in the four census years ended with 1901, and in 1910:—

Charges
against
persons
arrested.

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT FOUR DECENNIAL PERIODS,
AND IN 1910.

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.
<i>Against the Person—</i>					
Murder and attempts at ...	28	16	44	12	20
Manslaughter ...	14	16	9	11	10
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c.	63	82	84	83	24
Assaults ...	1,023	1,155	1,317	832	542
Rape, and other offences against females ...	88	71	66	116	78
Unnatural offence and at- tempts at ...	18	5	14	13	10
Others ...	90	109	117	75	61
<i>Against Property—</i>					
Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ...	421	367	609	460	349
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	121	89	96	56	43
Larceny ...	2,052	2,024	2,384	1,807	1,174
Embezzlement ...	43	32	70	28	19
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	195	206	243	137	191
Wilful damage ...	581	547	503	314	193
Others ...	413	468	253	157	201
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	82	58	109	47	28
<i>Against Good Order—</i>					
Drunkenness ...	9,968	11,065	18,057	17,360	12,653
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	1,099	3,997	5,010	4,269	2,867
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified)	886	1,419	2,020	1,035	652
Others ...	2,910	1,461	2,117	2,312	732
<i>Other Offences—</i>					
Perjury ...	32	21	56	33	32
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	174	150	211	188	178
Others ...	1,190	837	772	426	461
Total ...	21,491	24,195	34,161	29,771	20,518

Proportion
of arrests for
various
offences.

Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population aged 15 years and upwards of those arrested for different offences at four census periods, and in 1910:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,
AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AT FOUR DECENNIAL PERIODS, AND
IN 1910.

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.
<i>Against the Person—</i>					
Murder and attempts at ...	·66	·30	·59	·15	·23
Manslaughter ...	·33	·30	·12	·14	·11
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. ...	1·49	1·54	1·12	1·05	·27
Assaults ...	24·20	21·70	17·62	10·49	6·14
Rape and other offences against females ...	2·08	1·34	·88	1·46	·88
Unnatural offence and attempts at ...	·43	·09	·19	·16	·11
Others ...	2·13	2·05	1·56	·95	·69
<i>Against Property—</i>					
Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ...	9·95	6·90	8·15	5·80	3·96
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	2·86	1·67	1·29	·71	·49
Larceny ...	48·54	38·04	31·90	22·79	13·30
Embezzlement ...	1·02	·60	·94	·35	·22
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	4·61	3·87	3·25	1·73	2·16
Wilful damage ...	13·74	10·28	6·73	3·96	2·19
Others ...	9·77	8·80	3·39	1·98	2·28
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	1·94	1·09	1·46	·59	·32
<i>Against Good Order—</i>					
Drunkenness ...	235·79	207·95	241·61	218·98	143·38
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	26·00	75·12	67·04	53·85	32·49
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ...	20·96	26·67	27·03	13·06	7·39
Others ...	68·83	27·45	28·32	29·16	8·29
<i>Other Offences—</i>					
Perjury ...	·76	·39	·75	·42	·36
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	4·11	2·82	2·82	2·37	2·02
Others ...	28·15	15·73	10·33	5·38	5·22
Total ...	508·35	454·70	457·09	375·53	232·50

The spread of education has doubtless had much to do with the decrease of crime in recent years. Religious teaching was struck out of the curriculum of the State schools in 1873, and many attempts have been made to ascertain the effect on the community as revealed by statistics of crime. No definite conclusion can, however, be arrived at by merely examining these statistics for a series of years.

In comparing the criminal records of two different periods many factors must be taken into account, some of which have a tendency to increase and others to decrease the numbers of arrests and summonses issued. For example, new laws are constantly being passed the contravention of which will lead to proceedings being taken against the person concerned. During a period of prosperity the earnings of the people are increased, a larger sum than usual is spent on alcoholic liquors, and there may be an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the other hand, when work is plentiful, the temptation to commit offences against property is less than during periods of depression. The work carried out by reformatory agencies also will tend to reduce the number of arrests of persons who have previously been convicted.

It is not possible from the records of a single community to ascertain the effect of a change in one element of the social economy unless the effect of all other changes is known. An approximate idea of the consequences of a change in one particular may, however, be obtained if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of two communities during a term of years when the conditions were very similar except in regard to the special element under consideration.

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded; but it usually happens that about 20 per cent. of the persons arrested are females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1910, were as follows:—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1910.

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted	9,548	2,107	11,655
Discharged by Magistrates	5,561	1,351	6,912
Committed for Trial	448	55	503
Total	15,557	3,513	19,070

Decrease in crime.

Males and females arrested.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences
by Magis-
trates.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1910 were as follows:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1910.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	4,253	425	4,678
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,248	1,297	4,545
1 and under 6 months	726	188	914
6 and under 12 months	215	53	268
1 to 2 years	77	17	94
2 years	8	...	8
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	190	20	210
Admonished	728	87	815
Sent to Industrial Schools or Reformatory	41	5	46
Otherwise dealt with	62	15	77
Total sentenced	9,548	2,107	11,655
Discharged	5,561	1,351	6,912
Total summarily disposed of ...	15,109	3,458	18,567
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	147·5	32·3	89·7

In addition to the sentences of imprisonment, one prisoner was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement, and one prisoner was ordered one whipping of 15 strokes.

The following were the sentences of the arrested prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during 1910:—

Sentences in superior courts.

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1910.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	7	4	11
1 and under 6 months	47	4	51
6 „ 12 „	89	9	98
1 „ 4 years	117	3	120
4 „ 7 „	15	1	16
7 „ 10 „	1	...	1
10 years and over	4	...	4
Death recorded	1	3	4
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	31	4	35
Sent to Reformatory	11	...	11
Sent to Lunatic Asylum	2	1	3
Total convicted	325	29	354
Acquitted	129	23	152
Not prosecuted	9	2	11
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	5·02	·4	2·7

In addition to being sent to gaol, four persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and four prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

It has been already stated that in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This was done for 1884, so far as sex and birth-place were concerned, and has been

Arrests of distinct individuals.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1910—continued.

Religion.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which distinct Individuals were Arrested.																							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	24				
Church of England	6,334	4,707	3,847	538	164	70	28	20	9	11	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..				
Presbyterian	2,429	1,729	1,365	233	65	25	13	7	6	5	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Methodist	864	661	546	80	22	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Independent	31	29	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baptist	133	111	94	14	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	333	276	244	24	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Protestants	45	43	41	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Protestants	10,169	7,556	6,164	893	255	102	45	29	17	16	15	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	1	1				
Roman Catholics	8,336	5,897	4,594	809	246	102	62	32	20	11	3	6	2	4	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..		
Jews	52	33	30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c. ..	146	127	116	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No religion	367	294	251	29	6	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1910—continued.

Occupation.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	24
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CLASS.																						
Cabman, driver	57	50	45	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrier, carter, driver	284	249	223	20	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groom	155	122	103	12	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipmaster, officer, seaman	513	437	386	38	8	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steward, stewardess, ship servant	39	34	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wharf labourer, stevedore	46	31	22	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	108	97	90	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																						
Baker	88	76	69	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith, farrier	137	109	92	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot, shoe maker	249	199	160	30	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayer	123	90	68	15	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	324	232	183	30	12	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Compositor, printer	107	80	66	9	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaker, milliner	21	17	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, engine-driver, stoker	200	162	136	17	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	232	190	167	13	7	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer, road	59	42	31	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (undefined)	7,174	5,370	4,259	754	201	76	33	21	11	8	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	211	136	101	23	3	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plasterer	43	33	32	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber	56	47	41	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonemason	44	35	27	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor, tailoress	79	64	56	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmith	62	44	36	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1,000	772	631	88	33	13	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY PRODUCERS.																						
Drover, shearer, station employé, wool classer	149	119	98	14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmer	178	161	149	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardener	162	123	103	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Labourer, farm	507	403	326	58	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miner	417	331	268	49	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	138	107	86	15	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDEFINITE CLASS.																						
Prostitute	1,068	413	206	83	40	18	20	12	8	7	4	5	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
No occupation, over 15 years	1,609	1,048	814	123	50	15	13	11	9	6	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " under 15 years	78	76	74	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	22	20	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Individuals
arrested
more than
once.

Of the total number of arrests, 19,070, only 13,907, or 73 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these 11,155, or 80 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,740, or 13 per cent., twice; 508, or 4 per cent., three times; 209, or 1 per cent., four times; and 295, or 2 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested twenty times, and one as many as twenty-four times. The following table gives a comparison of 1910 with 1884, from which it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the proportionate number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1910.

Year.	Distinct Persons Arrested.						Percentage Arrested.				
	Number.			Per 100,000 of the Population.			Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times.	More than Four Times.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1884 ...	16,229	3,628	19,857	3,309	820	2,129	78	14	4	2	2
1910 ...	11,955	1,952	13,907	1,847	299	1,070	80	13	4	1	2

Sexes of
those
arrested
more than
once.

The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 19 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 29 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

Distinct
persons
arrested
more than
once for
drunken-
ness.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1910 numbered 9,052 and, of these, 1,921, or 21 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz.:—1,208 twice, 359 thrice, 151 four times, 70 five times, and 133 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-four times.

Drunkards
charged
with other
offences.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 9,052, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 12,653; these persons were also charged with 1,604 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 14,257, as compared with 20,518 charges of all descriptions. Thus 69 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1910 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

The table below contains a classification of distinct persons arrested during 1910 according to birth-place, and shows the proportion per 10,000 which the persons in each class bear to those of the same nationality living in the State at the census of 1901:—

Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested and committed for trial.

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL, 1910.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.				
	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Dis-charged.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria	7,899	5,026	2,540	333	229
Other Australian States ..	1,226	727	446	53	34
New Zealand	216	118	85	13	10
England and Wales	1,644	918	683	43	37
Scotland	610	344	257	9	6
Ireland	1,400	835	548	17	14
China	72	54	15	3	1
Other Countries.. ..	840	460	354	26	18
Total	13,907	8,482	4,923	497	349
Proportion per 10,000 of mean Population of same nationality.					
Victoria	90·17	57·37	29·00	3·80	2·61
Other Australian States ..	188·34	111·68	68·52	8·14	5·22
New Zealand	239·47	170·82	94·24	14·41	11·09
England and Wales	140·38	78·39	58·32	3·67	3·16
Scotland	170·62	96·22	71·88	2·52	1·68
Ireland	227·60	135·75	89·09	2·76	2·28
China	115·57	86·68	24·08	4·81	1·61
Other Countries.. ..	274·30	150·21	115·60	8·49	5·88
Total	115·76	70·60	41·02	4·14	2·91

The proportion of arrests of distinct persons of Victorian birth does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for natives of other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large number of children of whom, as has been shown, few are arrested, whereas the number of children in the State born in places outside Victoria is very small. It is

obvious, therefore, that the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population will be much less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and countries. If the proportion arrested of Victorian adult males were taken it would, in all probability, approximate to the corresponding proportions for natives of other Australian States.

Religions of
distinct
persons
arrested
and
convicted.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested in Victoria during 1910, and the proportions of persons from each denomination so arrested or dealt with per 10,000 of their numbers in the population are shown hereunder :—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1910.

Religion.	Total number.	Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c.	Discharged.	Committed for trial.	Convicted after commitment.
Church of England ...	4,707	2,833	1,650	224	159
Presbyterian ...	1,729	1,057	626	46	36
Methodist ...	661	394	228	39	33
Other Protestants ...	459	247	196	16	12
Total Protestants	7,556	4,531	2,700	325	243
Roman Catholics ...	5,897	3,675	2,075	147	88
Jews ...	33	21	8	4	3
Other Denominations	112	90	18	4	1
No Religion...	399	165	127	17	14
Total ...	13,907	8,482	4,928	497	319
Proportion per 10,000 of persons connected with each denomination.					
Church of England ...	100·58	60·54	35·26	4·78	3·40
Presbyterian ...	83·48	51·04	30·22	2·22	1·74
Methodist ...	33·90	20·21	11·69	2·00	1·85
Other Protestants ...	42·25	22·74	18·04	1·47	1·10
Total Protestants	77·20	46·29	27·59	3·32	2·48
Roman Catholics ...	206·75	128·85	72·75	5·15	3·09
Jews ...	51·73	32·92	12·54	6·27	4·70
Other Denominations	99·56	80·00	16·00	3·56	·89
No religion...	174·38	93·12	71·67	9·59	7·90
Total ...	107·04	65·28	37·93	3·83	2·69

The ages of those arrested in 1910, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Age and degree of instruction.

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS
ARRESTED, 1910.

Ages.	Education Superior.	Education Good.	Read Only, or Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	11	2	13
10 to 15 „ ..	..	..	99	2	101
15 to 20 „ ..	..	1	790	20	811
20 to 25 „ ..	..	6	1,504	44	1,554
25 to 30 „ ..	1	6	1,789	36	1,832
30 to 40 „ ..	6	16	3,229	91	3,342
40 to 50 „ ..	3	9	3,198	88	3,298
50 to 60 „ ..	5	15	1,747	82	1,849
60 to 70 „ ..	3	3	693	69	768
70 to 80 „ ..	2	2	250	38	292
80 years and over ..	..	..	38	9	47
Total ..	20	53	13,348	481	13,907

About 3 per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1910 were entirely illiterate, 96 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Education of persons arrested.

The statistics to hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts. The following table shows the number of commitments for trial and convictions, and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom during the last year of each of the

Crime in United Kingdom.

three decennial periods ended 1900, and during each of the five years ended 1909 :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND
1905 TO 1909.

Country.	Year.	Commitments for trial.	Convictions.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population of—	
				Commitments.	Convictions.
England and Wales...	1880	14,770	11,214	5·74	4·36
	1890	11,974	9,242	4·16	3·21
	1900	10,331	8,157	3·20	2·53
	1905	12,690	10,483	3·72	3·07
	1906	13,190	10,823	3·82	3·13
	1907	13,054	10,834	3·74	3·10
	1908	14,554	12,060	4·12	3·41
	1909	14,285	11,862	3·77	3·13
Scotland ...	1880	2,583	2,046	6·97	5·52
	1890	2,312	1,825	5·77	4·56
	1900	2,167	1,835	4·88	4·14
	1905	2,832	2,314	6·06	4·95
	1906	2,631	2,157	5·57	4·56
	1907	2,456	2,012	5·13	4·22
	1908	2,559	2,115	5·30	4·38
	1909	1,977	1,618	4·05	3·32
Ireland ...	1880	4,716	2,383	9·06	4·58
	1890	2,061	1,193	4·39	2·54
	1900	1,682	1,087	3·76	2·43
	1905	2,060	1,367	4·69	3·11
	1906	2,072	1,303	4·72	2·97
	1907	2,193	1,333	5·01	3·06
	1908	2,242	1,375	5·13	3·15
	1909	2,219	1,507	5·07	3·45
Total United Kingdom	1880	22,069	15,643	6·37	4·52
	1890	16,347	12,260	4·36	3·27
	1900	14,180	11,079	3·45	2·69
	1905	17,582	14,164	4·07	3·28
	1906	17,893	14,283	4·10	3·27
	1907	17,698	14,179	4·01	3·22
	1908	19,355	15,550	4·34	3·49
	1909	18,481	14,987	4·09	3·32

Proportion
of commit-
ments for
trial and
convictions
in Austr-
lian States,
New Zea-
land, and
Britain.

From the next table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in the United Kingdom were above those in South Australia and Tasmania, also that the convictions in Scotland were higher than in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, and the convictions in England and Ireland exceeded those in the two latter States; in all other cases the commitments

and convictions in the three portions of the United Kingdom were below those in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1905 TO 1909.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.				Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.			
New Zealand	...	...	10.26	Western Australia	...	...	5.27
Queensland	...	...	8.29	New Zealand	...	...	5.00
New South Wales	...	...	7.78	Queensland	...	...	4.5
Western Australia	...	...	7.58	New South Wales	...	...	4.38
Victoria	...	...	5.66	Scotland	...	...	4.29
Scotland	...	...	5.22	Victoria	...	...	3.41
Ireland	...	...	4.92	England and Wales	...	...	3.17
England and Wales	...	...	3.83	Ireland	...	...	3.15
South Australia	...	...	3.19	South Australia	...	...	2.06
Tasmania	...	...	2.92	Tasmania	...	...	1.54

From the following figures, it appears that in the five years 1905 to 1909, convictions followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but Western Australia and South Australia, in this respect, stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States and New Zealand occupy positions below these, New Zealand being at the bottom of the list with about 49 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1905 TO 1909.

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
England and Wales	...	...	82.72	Victoria	...	...	60.29
Scotland	...	...	82.02	New South Wales	...	...	56.28
Western Australia	...	...	69.46	Queensland	...	...	54.87
South Australia	...	...	64.80	Tasmania	...	...	52.81
Ireland	...	...	63.88	New Zealand	...	...	48.74

Proportion of convictions to commitments in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

Drunken-
ness, 1906
to 1910.

The number and proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Persons —			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1906 ...	13,943	86	14,029	11·33
1907 ...	14,703	80	14,783	11·79
1908 ...	13,029	73	13,102	10·35
1909 ...	12,386	50	12,436	9·71
1910 ...	12,653	66	12,719	9·79

Drunken-
ness—Com-
parison
with pre-
vious years.

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.	Index Number.			
1874-8	Average 5 years	...	...	100
1879-85	" 7 "	...	...	88
1886-92	" 7 "	...	...	106
1893-97	" 5 "	...	...	65
1898-1902	" 5 "	...	...	83
1903-7	" 5 "	...	...	77
1908	...	...	...	71
1909	...	...	...	66
1910	...	...	...	67

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined, and during the last two years they almost reached the lowest point of previous years.

Young
persons
charged
with
drunken-
ness.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1910.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population.
1895	185	15·62
1900	222	18·60
1906	148	11·95
1907	153	12·21
1908	133	10·50
1909	104	8·12
1910	128	9·85

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past four years are given in the following table:—

Religions
persons
arrested
for
drunken-
ness.

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS,
1907 TO 1910.

Religion.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Church of England	3,482	3,209	2,949	2,872
Presbyterian	1,374	1,268	1,227	1,237
Methodist	402	342	323	344
Other Protestants	410	309	264	290
Total Protestants	5,668	5,128	4,763	4,743
Roman Catholics	4,735	4,231	3,871	4,680
Jews	5	9	12	6
Other Denominations	29	27	20	21
No Religion	223	189	184	192
Total	10,660	9,584	8,850	9,052
Proportion per 1,000 persons connected with each denomination.				
Church of England	7.71	7.04	6.39	6.14
Presbyterian	6.88	6.28	6.01	5.97
Methodist	2.14	1.80	1.68	1.76
Other Protestants	3.91	2.92	2.46	2.67
Total Protestants	6.00	5.38	4.94	4.85
Roman Catholics	17.21	15.22	13.76	14.34
Jews ... ..	.81	1.44	1.91	.94
Other Denominations	2.67	2.46	1.80	1.87
No Religion	13.05	10.95	10.53	10.84
Total	8.50	7.57	6.91	6.97

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of persons connected with the various religious bodies in the following proportions:—Church of England, 61 per cent. of total arrests; Presbyterian, 72 per cent.; Methodist, 52 per cent.; other Protestants, 63 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 69 per cent.; Jews, 18 per cent.; and other denominations, 19 per cent. In the case of those persons who were classified as “no religion,” the arrests for drunkenness comprised 62 per cent. of the total arrests.

Apparent
leniency of
magis-
trates in
drunken-
ness cases
in Victoria.

The following tabulation shows the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1909, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1909.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria	12,436	7,025	56·49
New South Wales	27,495	27,363	99·52
Queensland	9,109	9,102	99·92
South Australia	3,481	3,455	99·25
Western Australia	4,007	3,955	98·70
Tasmania	709	690	97·32
Australia	57,237	51,590	90·13
Dominion of New Zealand ..	10,762	10,697	99·40
Australasia	67,999	62,287	91·60

It will be seen from the last column in the above table that the percentage of convictions in Victoria was much less than in the other States and the Dominion of New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter places, and about one out of every two cases in the former. These figures seem to denote a comparative leniency on the part of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria, but investigations show that in that State an offender on his first appearance is generally discharged, and that those who have been arrested on a Saturday and detained in custody until Monday, are similarly dealt with. In some cases also, when an offender has been admitted to bail after arrest, he is discharged on putting a donation in the poor-box. In all these cases no conviction is recorded in Victoria, but in the other States a conviction is entered on the records in nearly every case, whether any punishment is inflicted or not.

The following table shows for a period of five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1910:—

AVVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1906 to 1910.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
Commonwealth of Australia ..	3,132,400	47,115,000	2,096,400	·74	11·19	·50
Dominion of New Zealand ..	734,900	9,325,100	143,100	·78	9·87	·15
	1905 to 1909.					
Canada ..	5,762,400	36,521,200	631,000	·87	5·48	·10
Cape of Good Hope ..	1,391,400	3,812,200	4,589,000	·56	1·56	1·85
Natal ..	336,000	955,800	51,000	·28	·81	·01
Newfoundland ..	90,800	79,400	9,300	·39	·34	·04
United Kingdom	37,544,200	1,198,551,400	11,828,600	·86	27·42	·27
Foreign—						
Austria ..	39,050,000	422,721,000	127,362,000	1·41	15·18	4·52
Belgium ..	7,907,000	355,436,000	7,660,000	1·08	48·58	1·04
Bulgaria ..	449,000	2,622,000	26,721,600	·11	·63	6·42
Denmark ..	6,026,000	53,878,000	..	2·29	20·50	..
France ..	51,902,000	313,236,000	1,353,823,000	1·33	7·96	34·52
German Empire ..	92,634,000	1,485,004,000	73,986,000	1·48	23·74	1·19
Holland ..	7,955,000	..	1,939,000	1·39	..	·35
Hungary ..	37,030,000	44,559,000	98,534,000	1·85	2·20	4·74
Italy ..	14,493,000	10,850,000	875,464,000	·43	·32	25·84
Norway ..	1,338,000	9,376,000	..	·57	4·06	..
Portugal ..	..	..	108,574,000	..	..	20·60
Roumania ..	5,130,000	3,507,000	35,468,000	·76	·53	5·36
Russian Empire ..	173,600,000	173,731,000	..	1·15	1·15	..
Servia ..	..	2,020,000	12,241,000	..	·73	4·40
Spain ..	..	..	325,015,000	..	..	17·32
Sweden ..	7,137,000	68,231,000	..	1·33	12·80	..
Switzerland ..	2,838,000	53,095,000	53,174,000	·77	15·22	15·26
United States ..	105,814,000	1,439,525,000	42,181,000	1·23	16·78	·49

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany and Austria to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Holland, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Russian Empire, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in

Consumption of intoxicating liquor

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

the United Kingdom to nearly a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with $48\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; the United Kingdom, with $27\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; Germany, with $23\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; and Denmark, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of $50\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg and in Baden was also high, reaching 32 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 11 gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former averaging $34\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the latter 26 gallons per head. Portugal, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; Spain, with $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; and Switzerland, with $15\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with nearly 2 gallons per head; Australia consumes half-a-gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-quarter of a gallon; and Canada one-tenth of a gallon.

Expenditure
by the
people on
intoxicat-
ing liquor.

With the assistance of the figures in the preceding table, it is possible to estimate for Australia, with some degree of accuracy, the approximate expenditure of the people on intoxicating liquors in a year, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of five years:—

AUSTRALASIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1906 TO 1910.

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth of Australia	5,481,700	7,067,200	1,048,200	13,597,100	3 4 7	6 4 6
Dominion of New Zealand	1,286,000	1,398,700	71,500	2,756,200	2 18 4	5 3 10

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium 1906 to 1910, amounted to £13,597,100, and in New Zealand to £2,756,200. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 4s. 7d., and for New Zealand £2 18s. 4d.

The following table shows the average quantity and the proportion per head of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909. The period immediately preceding 1886 has been selected for comparison because in the year 1885 was passed an important measure—the Licensing Act 1885—relating to the obtaining and holding of licenses :—

Average consumption of alcoholic liquors, 1881 to 1885 and 1905 to 1909.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA,
1881 TO 1885 AND 1905 TO 1909.

Average of five years ended—	Quantity Consumed.			Proportion per head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
1885	gallons 1,130,000*	gallons 14,110,800	gallons 713,500	gallons 1·21*	gallons 15·45	gallons ·78
1909	832,100	14,933,900	600,100	·67	11·95	·48

* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1909 of 679,560 gallons of spirits, 4,367,900 gallons of beer, and 374,300 gallons of wine.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. A Compensation Fund was also instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The total amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907, £48,542 in 1908, £49,300 in 1909, £48,875 in 1910, and £53,077 in 1911. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and to re-assess the licence-fees thus lost and distribute them among the remaining houses which the Board thinks will benefit by the closing; also to fix the amount of the compensation that can ever be paid to the owner and occupier of each hotel in the State, no matter when such hotel may be closed. The maximum compensation is to be based on the results of three years preceding the Act of 1906, the period being 1904-6 in the case of owners and 1903-5 in the case

Licences Reduction Board.

of licensees, the object of taking a past period being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and to prevent any inflation of returns. Up to 30th June, 1911, 502 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 417 cases, and the total sum paid has been £196,034, or an average of £470 each. One hundred and twenty-one of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £104,625, or an average of £865 each; there were 296 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £91,409, or an average of £309 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding these hotels and the licensing districts in which they were situated:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD
TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
GREATER MELBOURNE.						
Barkly (Collingwood)	27	12	15	7	£ 4,570	£ 655
Bourke	82	24	58	17	13,340	2,750
Broadmeadows	23	10	13	5	1,456	175
Cardigan	58	19	39	15	10,226	1,597
Collingwood East	22	18	4	2	1,189	212
Darling (Collingwood)	30	16	14	7	3,640†	48:†
Emerald Hill	58	26	32	13	7,663	1,335
Fitzroy Central	22	13	9	4	2,820	350
Fitzroy South	36	15	21	6	5,211	720
Gipps	84	12	72	16	14,281	3,218
Jolimont	12	11	1	2	1,673	325
Latrobe	53	17	36	9	1,240*	170*
Lonsdale	51	29	22	9	8,875	1,421
Port Melbourne	46	23	23	8	4,954	865
Prahran	27	21	6	2	1,675	300
Princes Hill	34	19	15	8	6,371	863
Richmond North	24	21	3	2	...	...
Williamstown South	26	14	12	6	...	...
Total Greater Melbourne ...	715	320	395	138	89,184	15,441

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for one hotel only.—† Compensation for six hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1911—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1908.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY.					£	£
Alexandra ...	17	9	8	5	...	...
Allansford ...	12	11	1	1	375	60
Ararat ...	17	6	11	1	170	35
Bacchus Marsh ...	11	6	5	4	...	...
Bairnsdale ...	13	10	3	1	...	...
Ballan ...	21	12	9	2	310	25
Ballarat East ...	41	39	2	2	...	...
Ballarat West ...	83	36	47	16	3,420	656
Barkly (Bendigo) ...	34	19	15	4	1,500	290
Beaconsfield ...	26	20	6	3	2,352	280
Beaufort ...	26	11	15	1	172	10
Beechworth ...	33	12	21	11	2,289	105
Benalla ...	14	11	3	3	...	...
Branxholme ...	12	10	2	1	350	Nil
Bridgewater ...	23	8	15	8	1,914	315
Bright ...	26	10	16	7	1,773	150
Bullarook ...	8	5	3	2	302*	100*
Bungaree ...	21	11	10	3	712	155
Buninyong ...	25	11	14	8	1,508§	339§
Carisbrook ...	11	3	8	3	501†	52†
Castlemaine ...	49	12	37	14	2,448	497
Charlton ...	20	10	10	1	85	Nil
Chiltern ...	15	6	9	8	2,270	270
Clunes ...	36	12	24	12	2,431	363
Creswick ...	22	10	12	3	544	128
Dargo ...	6	6	...	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo) ...	71	13	58	8	4,354	635
Daylesford ...	20	6	14	5	1,655	465
Dowling Forest ...	19	9	10	4	680†	156†
Dunmunkle ...	19	8	11	4	300*	60*
Dunolly ...	24	10	14	3	390	36
Eaglehawk ...	42	16	26	4	1,109	175
Echuca ...	22	8	14	5	3,354	540
Eltham ...	13	10	3	3	635	Nil
Franklin ...	31	11	20	8	1,201	211
Fryers ...	18	6	12	8	907	129
Geelong East ...	26	21	5	3	1,860	220
Geelong West ...	31	22	9	3	1,932	300
Gisborne ...	15	8	7	3	540†	72†
Glenorchy ...	10	8	2	1	160	48
Golden Square ...	57	26	31	6	3,286	445
Goulburn ...	26	12	14	10	120*	1*
Heathcote ...	24	9	15	4	392†	109†
Horsham ...	16	10	6	1	115	50
Huntly ...	21	7	14	7	2,236	450
Inglewood ...	20	8	12	4	531	63

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for one hotel only.—† Compensation for two hotels only.—‡ Compensation for three hotels only.—§ Compensation for seven hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1911—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
					£	£
<i>COUNTRY—continued.</i>						
Kangaroo Flat ...	31	14	17	12	2,853	328
Kilmore ...	13	8	5	1	175	Nil
Koroit ...	15	11	4	2	710	90
Kyneton ...	31	14	17	6	1,119	142
Lancefield ...	19	7	12	1	200	55
Landsborough ...	8	6	2	2	311	1
Lara ...	7	7	...	1	200	90
Leigh ...	6	5	1	1	...	...
Maldon ...	23	10	13	10	2,212	455
Mansfield ...	13	8	5	3	340†	82†
Melton ...	26	8	18	11	200*	25*
Meredith ...	5	4	1	1	...	...
Moyston ...	12	8	4	1	205	Nil
Newstead ...	10	7	3	2	367	53
Numurkah ...	27	13	14	1	255	75
Penshurst ...	8	6	2	1	370	30
Pitfield ...	15	12	3	1	...	...
Port Fairy ...	14	11	3	2	700	90
Portland ...	10	7	3	1	374	Nil
Rochester ...	13	9	4	2	855	270
Rochester East ...	7	7	...	1	200	Nil
Rosedale ...	7	6	1	1	57	3
Runnymede ...	8	5	3	3	660	115
Rushworth ...	19	9	10	4	465	56
Rutherglen ...	19	13	6	2	221*	40*
Sale ...	17	7	10	6	...	...
Sebastopol ...	22	11	11	4	1,285	161
Serpentine ...	6	4	2	1	75	30
Seymour ...	10	8	2	1	...	...
Stawell ...	28	9	19	13	3,278	640
Strathfieldsaye ...	17	6	11	6	1,179	149
Talbot ...	24	12	14	11	2,163	285
Taradale ...	17	7	10	6	1,138	5
Timor ...	25	12	13	10	1,564†	141†
Towong ...	21	14	7	2	250	33
Walballa ...	22	10	12	1	115	Nil
Warrenheip ...	12	6	6	2	500	32
Warrnambool ...	19	12	7	3	2,060	390
Whittlesea ...	11	8	3	3	1,050	185
Wodonga ...	9	6	3	1	...	...
Woods Point ...	10	7	3	1	120	Nil
Yarrawonga ...	23	12	11	1	270	...
Total Country ...	1,808	910	898	364	79,354	12,055
Grand Total ...	2,523	1,230	1,293	502	168,533	27,496

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the compensation has not yet been awarded.

* Compensation for one hotel only. —† Compensation for two hotels only. —‡ Compensation for eight hotels.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1911, and the persons to each hotel in both years. The year 1885 has been selected because in that year an important alteration was made in the liquor licensing laws :—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 AND 1911.

Year.				Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	...	...	...	969,200	4,265	227
1911 (30th June)	...	...	...	1,320,000	2,928	451
Increase	...	...	...	350,800	...	224
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,337	...

While the population has increased by 36 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 31 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 99 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1911, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 502 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 618 closed voluntarily.

The Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906 provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. In addition to this fee it is stipulated that there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent., and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past five years were as follows :—

Race-course licences and percentage fees.

				£
1906-7	...	...	...	4,962
1907-8	...	...	...	5,297
1908-9	...	...	...	5,800
1909-10	...	...	...	6,029
1910-11	...	...	...	7,885

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are eight gaols, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and three reformatory prisons in Victoria, and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for more than twice

Gaols and Prisoners.

the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1910 the accommodation, the daily average in confinement, the number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1910.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.10.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	684	..	435	..	425	..	435	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	116	..	11	..	14	..	19	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	25	3	347	47	22	1
Beechworth ..	66	15	27	..	140	5	26	1
Bendigo ..	116	28	18	1	332	23	21	1
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison	99	..	7	..	13	..	7	..
Coburg Female Prison	..	9	..	4	..	6	..	7
Jika Reformatory Female Prison	..	324	..	77	..	210	..	74
Geelong ..	187	29	85	..	330	22	83	..
Melbourne ..	249	60	145	26	2,915	1,030	122	24
Sale ..	30	5	4	..	73	2	3	..
Total ..	1,609	488	757	111	4,589	1,345	738	108

There are also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, but the daily average number of prisoners detained therein during 1910 was only eight.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1910—decrease.

Hereunder is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1910, 61 per cent. less than in 1891, 63 per cent. less than in 1881, and 74 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1910.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Per 10,000 of population, 15 years and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	26·65
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	25·47
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	14·53
1906 ...	902	115	1,017	11·91
1907 ...	832	88	920	10·60
1908 ...	799	98	897	10·22
1909 ...	769	115	884	10·06
1910 ...	765	111	876	9·93

The religions of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below, also the proportions borne by the prisoners connected with the various religious bodies to the total numbers of persons in the community professing these religions :—

Religions of prisoners.

RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1910.

Religion.	Estimated Mean Population, 1910.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of Mean Population.
Church of England ...	467,980	351	7·50
Presbyterian ...	207,110	90	4·35
Methodist ...	194,970	58	2·97
Other Protestants ...	108,640	12	1·10
Total Protestants ...	978,700	511	5·22
Roman Catholic ...	285,220	338	11·85
Jews ...	6,380	4	6·27
Other Denominations ...	11,250	10	8·89
No religion ...	17,720	13	7·34
Total ...	1,299,270	876	6·74

It will be observed that the Roman Catholic and Church of England bodies contributed more largely to the prison population than might have been expected from their relative strength in the

community. On the other hand, the Presbyterian, Methodist, and other Protestant bodies contributed much less than their quota according to that standard.

Education
of prisoners.

It will be seen from the following figures that there has been a steady increase during the last 40 years in the proportion of prisoners who are able to read and write, and that there has been a corresponding diminution in the number of those who are entirely illiterate:—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1871 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Prisoners in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read Only.	Illiterate.
1871	63	23	14
1881	81	7	12
1891	88	3	9
1901	91	1	8
1910	95	1	4

Prisoners
in confinement
in Australian
States
and New
Zealand.

The accompanying table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on the 31st December in each of the years, 1906 to 1910:—

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1906 TO 1910.

State	Number of Prisoners in confinement on the 31st December.					Prisoners per 10,000 of Population.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Victoria	927	916	869	844	859	7.44	7.26	6.83	6.54	6.57
New South Wales	1,519	1,490	1,499	1,377	1,320	10.11	9.71	9.54	8.60	8.06
Queensland	507	501	493	516	527	9.47	9.17	8.83	8.92	8.88
South Australia	257	256	245	276	269	6.78	6.69	6.30	6.88	6.59
Western Australia	433	440	382	400	312	17.09	17.26	14.64	15.05	11.31
Tasmania	89	96	94	79	64	4.94	5.22	5.06	4.23	3.42
Australia	3,732	3,699	3,582	3,492	3,351	9.11	8.89	8.45	8.08	7.60
Dominion of New Zealand ..	891	847	879	950	882	9.80	9.11	9.15	9.67	8.80

Convicted
prisoners,
31st
December,
1910

The total number of prisoners in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1910 was 825, of whom 629, or 76 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the Victorian born amounting to 523, or 63 per cent. The entirely illiterate persons convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 10.

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN
GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

	Ages.							Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
	Under 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 years and over.	Not stated.			
Total Number ..	61	220	222	207	77	37	1	724	101	825
<i>Birthplaces.</i>										
Victoria ..	56	153	154	124	33	3	..	458	65	523
Other Australian States ..	1	34	30	11	7	7	..	76	14	90
New Zealand ..	3	8	4	6	..	..	..	13	3	16
England and Wales ..	1	13	16	26	18	13	..	80	7	87
Scotland ..	..	3	4	..	3	3	..	11	2	13
Ireland ..	..	2	3	18	12	6	..	34	7	41
China ..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	6	..	6
Other Countries ..	..	12	11	20	3	3	..	46	3	49
<i>Religions.</i>										
Church of England ..	27	110	102	80	32	19	..	329	41	370
Presbyterian ..	10	24	19	15	6	4	..	69	9	78
Methodist ..	2	17	32	25	12	4	..	86	6	92
Other Protestants ..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	7	1	8
Roman Catholic ..	20	62	60	72	23	8	..	202	43	245
Other Christian Religions ..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	7	..	7
Hebrew ..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	6	1	7
Other Non-Christian Religions ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2
No Religion ..	..	1	5	6	2	..	..	14	..	14
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
<i>Education.</i>										
English Language—										
Read and Write ..	59	212	213	192	75	33	..	636	93	734
Read only ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
Foreign Language										
only—										
Read and Write ..	..	7	7	12	1	1	1	20	..	29
Cannot Read ..	2	1	1	3	1	2	..	9	1	10

POLICE PROTECTION.

The figures given hereunder show the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1910:—

Strength of
police force
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1910.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria ..	910	695	1,605	12.28
New South Wales ..	1,105	1,405	2,510	15.33
Queensland ..	276	671	947	15.96
South Australia ..	257	247	504	12.35
Western Australia ..	153	375	528	19.14
Tasmania ..	79	155	234	12.50
Total Australia ..	2,780	3,548	6,328	14.35
Dominion of New Zealand	95	699	794	7.92

It will be seen that Western Australia has the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Queensland and New South Wales having the next greatest, and New Zealand by far the lowest. Of course, where the population is scattered, it is natural that more police in proportion to population will be required than in a densely populated centre where the area requiring protection is comparatively small.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

In the 45½ years ended 30th June, 1910, the total amount expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £13,198,633, viz., £10,618,501 on the former, and £2,580,132 on the latter. The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1909-10:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
1905-6	270,661	49,175	319,836	5 2
1906-7	276,957	49,741	326,698	5 3
1907-8	281,751	49,645	331,396	5 3
1908-9	282,044	49,025	331,069	5 2
1909-10	293,846	49,869	343,715	5 4

Expenditure
on police
and gaols
in Austral-
asia.

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1909-10:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1909-10.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	293,846	49,869	343,715	5 4
New South Wales	449,718	63,039	512,757	6 5
Queensland	184,795	24,174	208,969	7 3
South Australia	97,439	18,225	115,664	5 9
Western Australia	13,760	28,230	141,990	10 8
Tasmania	39,046	4,029	43,075	4 7
Australia	1,178,604	187,566	1,366,170	6 4
Dominion of New Zealand	170,140	45,850	215,990	4 5

During the past six years there has been only one execution in Victoria, viz., in 1908. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 169 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females. The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR
BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS, 1842 TO 1910.

Offence—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 12 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence on a child	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery with violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Burglary and wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	169

Birthplace—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Other Australian States and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Religion—

Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Mahomedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No religion (Aborigines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Inquests.

In 1910 the number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals was 1,191, which was below the average number of the preceding five years. In 604 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 398 cases to accident, in 119 to suicide, in 55 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 2 to intemperance, in 6 to homicide, and in 4 to unspecified or doubtful causes; in 3 a verdict of "still born" was returned. Of those due to violence, 69 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, and 21 per cent. to suicide, while in 9 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful. The number of inquests during the last five years was 6,445, in 3,497 of which death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 2,902 to violence, and in 46 to other causes.

INTERCHANGE.

COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) ^{Customs and Excise.} the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on the 1st January, 1901. The Customs Tariff of 1908, which is still in force, came into operation as from the 8th August, 1907, and certain amendments thereof as from the 17th November, 1910. The Tariff is given on page 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9. The amendments are as follows:—

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<p>4. By omitting the whole of the item, and inserting in its stead the following item:—</p> <p>“4. Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil:—</p> <p>(A) Denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws</p> <p>(B) Not denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws per gallon</p>	<p>Free</p> <p>14s.”</p>	
<p>71. By inserting in the item, after the word “Linseed”, the letters “n.e.i.”</p>		
<p>72. By inserting in the item, after the word “Cake”, the words “and Linseed for cultivation”.</p>		
<p>106. (A) By omitting from the item the words “including articles cut into shape”, and inserting in their stead the words “including materials cut into shape therefor”.</p>		
<p>115. By inserting in the item, after the word “pads” but before the parenthesis mark following that word, the words “but not including Carpet Felt Paper”.</p>		

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
121. By inserting in sub-item (D), after the words "Pull-over Hoods", the words "weighing not more than 1½ ounces each".		
123. By omitting from sub-item (D), the words "Ribbons, Galoons not being bindings", and the words "Boxed Robes when not shaped or sewn".		
126. By inserting in the item, before the word "Kersey", the word "Saddlers".		
134. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the word "Ruchings", the words "; Galoons; Ribbons; Tinselled Belting n.e.i.; Belting for apparel not elsewhere specified and not being cut to length for belts".		
By inserting in sub-item (B), after the words "Tinsel Belting", the words "having warp or weft composed wholly of tinsel or of continuous threads of tinsel and an alternate thread of textile".		
137. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the word "Fringes", the words "including Scalps or Patches".		
139. By inserting in sub-item (E), after the word "Loading", the words "and cleaning".		
141. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :—		
"141. (A) Lamps and Lanterns n.e.i. and parts n.e.i. thereof except wicks; Coach and Carriage Lamp Irons; Metal Reflectors and Shades; Lampware n.e.i. but not the columns of street lamps ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
" (B) Glass parts of Lamps and Lanterns when imported separately, and Glass parts in excess of one to each Lamp or Lantern when imported with the Lamps or Lanterns with which they are designed to be used ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
" (C) Lamp and Gas Stoves for heating and cooking ad val.	20 per cent.	
" (D) Incandescent Mantles ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent."
156. By inserting in sub-item (B), after the words "Picture Nails;" the word "Spikes;"		
By inserting in sub-item (B), after the words "Nails n.e.i.", the words "; Spouting Screws".		
By omitting from sub-item (C) the words "; and Spikes".		
162. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the word "use", the words "; Roller Bearings and Ball Bearings".		

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<p>165. By omitting from sub-item (A) the words "manufacture and treatment", and inserting in their stead the words "manufacture or treatment".</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (B), after the word "Shearing", the words "Cropping and Notching".</p> <p>By omitting from sub-item (B) the words "sizes up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.", the words "sizes above $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and up to 2 in.", and the words "in sizes to bend up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. plate".</p>		
<p>169. By omitting the whole of the item, and inserting in its stead the following item :—</p> <p>"169. Mixed Metalware and Platedware for household use not elsewhere specified .. ad val.</p>	25 per cent.	20 per cent."
<p>170. By inserting in sub-item (B), after the word "containing", the words "not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of".</p> <p>By inserting in the item a new sub-item as follows :—</p> <p>"(E) Malleable iron castings not elsewhere specified per lb.</p>	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d."	
175. By inserting in sub-item (B), after the word "wood" the words "not elsewhere specified".		
178. By inserting in sub-item (D), after the letters "N.E.I.", the words "not included under item 172".		
187. By omitting from the item the words "for advertising purposes".		
190. By omitting from the item the comma after the words "Linotype Metal" and inserting in its stead a semicolon.		
191. By omitting from the item the words "Magnolia Metal".		
195. By inserting in the item, after the word "Scrap," the words "Angle, Tee,".		
198. By inserting in the item, after the word "Scrap," the words "Angle, Tee,".		
<p>200. By inserting in the item a new sub-item as follows :—</p> <p>"(B) Rolled Iron and Steel as prescribed by Departmental By-laws for use in the manufacture of Droppers</p>	Free "	
<p>206. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :—</p> <p>"206. Pins (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver or gold or silver plated), viz. :—</p> <p>Gimp, solid-headed short toilet, plain safety, hair; also Hooks and Eyes and Crochet Hooks—</p> <p>(A) When in fancy boxes .. ad val.</p> <p>(B) When not in fancy boxes .. ad val.</p>	<p>30 per cent.</p> <p>5 per cent.</p>	<p>25 per cent.</p> <p>Free "</p>

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<p>217. By omitting from the item the words "5 per cent.", and inserting in their stead the words "17½ per cent."</p> <p>By omitting from the item the word "Free", and inserting in its stead the words "12½ per cent."</p> <p>By inserting in the item a new sub-item as follows:—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(B) Rolled iron and steel as prescribed by Departmental By-laws for use in the manufacture of standards and pillars. ..</p>	Free "	
<p>222. By omitting from the item, wherever they occur, the words "for trucks and waggons", and inserting in their stead the words "for use on railways and tramways".</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (A), after the words "all steel parts for such wheels" the words "including axles".</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (B), after the words "all steel parts for such wheels" the words "including axles".</p>		
<p>229. By inserting in sub-item (C), after the word "Hoop", the words "; Iron bars of fancy pattern in the state in which they leave the rollers".</p>		
<p>230. By inserting in the item, after the word "Dressings", the words "Inks, Stains,".</p>		
<p>236. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the word "liquid", the words "in packages containing over 14 lb."</p> <p>By inserting in sub-item (B), after the word "use", the words "ground in liquid in packages containing 14 lb. and under".</p> <p>By omitting from sub-item (B) the word "including" and inserting in its stead a comma.</p>		
<p>253. By omitting from sub-item (A) the words "Fruit-jar Caps" and inserting in their stead the words "Glass Caps for Fruit-jars".</p>		
<p>261. By omitting from the item the whole of sub-item (A) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item:—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"(A) Glue per lb.</p>	2d.	1½d."
<p>279. By omitting from the item the words "Saponaceous Mixture of Creosote;"</p>		
<p>286. By omitting from the item the words "Hyposulphites containing zinc", and inserting in their stead the words "Hydrosulphites containing zinc".</p>		
<p>295. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the words "Petroleum Jelly", the words "in packages containing less than 3 cwt."</p>		

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<p>333. By omitting from the item the words “, and Doublets”. By omitting the comma after the word “ Pearls ” and inserting in its stead the word “ and ”.</p>		
<p>344. By omitting the whole item and inserting in its stead the following item :— “ 344. Spectacles, Spectacle Frames (not being gold), Spectacle Glasses and Lenses, and Magnifying and Reading Glasses mounted except when the mountings are partly or wholly of gold or silver</p>	Free ”	
<p>347. By omitting from the item the words “ Royal Cord in the piece ; Prunella, Lasting and Felt Stuff for ” and inserting in their stead the words “ Piece goods suitable for ”.</p>		
<p>353. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the word “ Rubber ”, the word “ Canvas ”.</p>		
<p>356. By inserting an asterisk in the item after the word “ Paper ” at the commencement of the item, and by inserting at the end of the item a foot note as follows :— “ * ‘ Board ’ when applied to Paper means a Paper which at the size of 20 by 25 inches or its equivalent weighs 70 lb. or over per ream of 480 sheets.”</p>		
<p>By omitting the whole of sub-items (E) and (F), and inserting in their stead the following sub-item :—</p>		
<p>“ (E) Printing (glazed, unglazed, mill-glazed, or coated) in rolls or sheets not less than 20 by 25 inches or its equivalent and not ruled or printed in any way</p>	Free ”	
<p>By omitting the whole of sub-items (G) and (H).</p>		
<p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (I), and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—</p>		
<p>“ (I) Wrapping of all colours (glazed, unglazed, or mill-glazed), browns, caps not elsewhere specified, casings, sealings, nature or ochre browns, sulphites, sugars, and all other bag papers, candle carton paper per cwt.</p>	5s.	4s. 6d.”
<p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (J), and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—</p>		
<p>“ (J) Cartridge paper of all colours (glazed, mill-glazed, rough or smooth) and Blotting Paper ; irrespective of weight per cwt.</p>	5s.	4s. 6d.”
<p>By omitting the whole of sub-item (L) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—</p>		
<p>“ (L) Bags n.e.i. per cwt.</p>	9s.	8s. 6d.”

AMENDMENTS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
By omitting the whole of sub-item (M) and the foot-note to that sub-item, and inserting in the stead of the sub-item the following sub-item :—		
“ (M) N.E.I., Boards n.e.i. lined or unlined, Cover Paper, Pressings, Carpet Felt Paper, Paper-hangings or Wall Paper ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.”
By omitting from sub-item (Q) the word “Pulphboard”, and inserting in its stead the word “Boards”.		
By omitting the whole of sub-item (AA) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—		
“ (AA) True Vegetable Parchment— (1) In sheets not less than 8 x 38 inches or its equivalent	Free	
(2) In smaller sizes of any shape ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.”
By inserting in sub-item (EE), after the word “Paper”, the words “and Boards”.		
357. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the words “Letter Clips;”, the words “Papers ruled or bordered by water-line or otherwise; Writing Paper in sizes less than 16 x 13 inches;”.		
By inserting in sub-item (B), after the letters “n.e.i.”, the words “and Paper (other than true vegetable parchment) and Board in the form of discs ovals small squares and other small shapes for all purposes”.		
364. By omitting the whole of sub-item (A) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—		
“ (A) Pens n.e.i., without holders or not including holders :—		
(1) When in fancy boxes ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(2) When not in fancy boxes ad val.	5 per cent.	Free ”
By omitting the whole of sub-item (B) and inserting in its stead the following sub-item :—		
“ (B) Ink stands, Fountain Pens, Pencils n.e.i., and Rulers :—		
(1) When in fancy boxes ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(2) When not in fancy boxes ad val.	5 per cent.	Free ”
370. By omitting the whole of sub-item (A).		
373. By inserting in the item, after the word “Tricycles”, the words “and Quadricycles”.		
395. By inserting in sub-item (A), after the word “halls”, the words “; Bristles partly or wholly dressed (except those known as China, Indian, and White French) and all mixtures for use in the manufacture of brush heads or knots”.		
By omitting from sub-item (B) the word “White” before the word “Metal”.		
398. By inserting in the item, after the word “including”, the word “sliver;”.		
425. By omitting the whole of the item.		
443. By omitting the whole of the item and inserting in its stead the following item :—		
“ 443. Theatrical Costumes and Properties as prescribed by Departmental By-laws ..	Free ”	

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is given on page 509 of the *Year-Book* 1908-9. The only amendment which has since been made is the omission of the sliding scale in the case of sugar, the Excise duty on manufactured sugar being 4s. per cwt.

The following statement of Inter-State adjustments of Customs and Excise duties on account of goods imported into or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption illustrates the important position of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for Australia. Since 1st July, 1910, no record of these transactions has been kept, as the provision therefor has been repealed by the *Customs (Inter-State Accounts) Act* 1910. The credits represent the net amounts received for duties collected in other States, and the debits represent the net refunds.

NET INTER-STATE ADJUSTMENTS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES,
EIGHT YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1910.

State.	Debits.	Credits.
	£	£
Victoria	3,175,784	—
New South Wales ...	1,235,253	—
Queensland	—	1,886,497
South Australia ...	—	421,131
Western Australia ...	—	1,117,015
Tasmania	—	986,394
Total	4,411,037	4,411,037

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars available for 1910 relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia.

Oversea imports and exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of Victorian imports from and exports to overseas countries for the eleven years 1900-1910 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUES OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1910.

Year.	Imports Oversea.		Exports Oversea.	
	Total.	Per head of population.	Total.	Per head of population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	11,937,644	10 0 1	12,165,364	10 3 11
1901 ...	12,686,880	10 10 6	13,075,259	10 16 11
1902 ...	12,857,725	10 11 5	10,369,335	8 10 6
1903 ...	12,339,615	10 2 7	11,185,012	9 3 8
1904 ...	12,743,375	10 9 1	16,172,694	13 5 4
1905 ...	12,957,855	10 11 5	14,028,641	11 8 11
1906 ...	14,855,163	12 0 0	18,110,020	14 12 6
1907 ...	17,101,022	13 12 10	17,112,298	13 13 0
1908 ...	16,433,382	12 19 6	15,165,031	11 19 6
1909 ...	16,531,981	12 18 1	17,842,876	13 18 6
1910 ...	20,002,606	15 7 11	18,188,236	14 0 0

Total imports and exports, 1900-9.

During the period covered by the above table imports from overseas countries have increased by £8,064,962, and exports to those countries by £6,022,872, these figures representing increases of £5 7s. 10d. and £3 16s. 1d. per head of population respectively.

The values of total imports and exports, which are only available up to 1909, and their values per head of the population, are shown in the following table for the ten years 1900-9:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.			
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Gold.	Merchandise.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	4,132,061	13,290,491	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	4,298,528	14,347,569	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	4,305,697	13,904,826	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	5,420,974	14,286,094	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	4,444,011	19,960,906	24,404,917	20 4 2
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 5	1,999,297	20,759,531	22,758,828	18 15 5
1906 ...	25,234,402	20 11 4	4,910,177	24,007,815	28,917,992	23 11 4
1907 ...	28,198,257	22 12 4	2,660,544	26,074,460	28,735,004	23 0 11
1908 ...	27,197,696	21 10 2	4,363,078	22,833,123	27,196,201	21 10 2
1909 ...	28,150,198	21 18 6	2,846,981	27,049,294	29,896,275	23 5 8

The countries with which Victorian trade was chiefly carried on during the last five years are as specified hereunder:—

Imports
from and
exports to
principal
countries.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,
1906 TO 1910.

Countries.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	10,379,239	11,097,235	10,764,314	11,618,217	*
New Zealand ...	942,339	852,470	802,847	861,313	925,819
United Kingdom ...	8,617,057	10,294,691	9,345,736	9,946,089	11,645,160
India and Ceylon ...	903,893	972,123	862,126	980,719	1,358,721
South Africa ...	6,163	11,609	121,284	16,663	26,114
Other British Possessions	378,151	352,408	482,761	452,736	625,927
Belgium ...	274,845	342,572	370,293	338,908	418,719
France ...	110,659	174,106	178,631	152,441	184,207
Germany ...	1,143,920	1,310,917	1,305,602	1,205,359	1,338,612
United States of America	1,604,916	1,954,102	2,081,594	1,556,997	2,211,517
Other Foreign Countries	873,220	836,024	882,508	1,020,756	1,264,810
Total ...	25,234,402	28,198,257	27,197,696	28,150,198	20,002,606†
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	10,807,972	11,622,706	12,031,170	12,053,399	*
New Zealand ...	1,006,466	962,932	773,557	1,117,807	945,019
United Kingdom ...	8,926,300	8,514,274	7,528,932	8,871,161	10,259,719
India and Ceylon ...	1,546,890	1,038,339	559,027	548,070	334,936
South Africa ...	807,458	608,755	444,644	643,870	569,055
Other British Possessions	291,142	329,301	215,471	243,136	297,418
Belgium ...	793,649	871,997	500,007	747,510	809,609
France ...	1,640,182	2,318,227	1,589,428	1,954,548	2,441,502
Germany ...	739,052	626,572	2,015,536	872,461	1,071,391
United States of America	1,056,642	936,982	575,863	1,169,762	473,467
Other Foreign Countries	1,302,239	904,919	962,566	1,674,551	986,120
Total ...	28,917,992	28,735,004	27,196,201	29,896,275	18,188,236†

* No record.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

The proportion of imports coming from Australian States formed 42 per cent. of the total in 1905, 41 per cent. in 1906, 39 per cent. in 1907, 39½ per cent. in 1908, and 41 per cent. in 1909, or an average of 41 per cent. over the five years 1905-1909. Of the total exports the proportion sent to Australian States was 38 per cent. in 1905, 37 per cent. in 1906, 40 per cent. in 1907, 44 per cent. in 1908, and 40 per cent. in 1909, or an average of 40 per cent. for the five years 1905-1909. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa, Belgium, and France; but with the United States, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with the United Kingdom in 1906, with New Zealand in 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1910, with India and Ceylon in 1906, and 1907, and with Germany in 1908; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. In interchange with the other Australian States there was an excess of exports in each of the four years for which figures are available.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.

Since 1906 Victorian trade with the United Kingdom has increased from £17,543,357 to £21,907,879. In 1906 the value of exports exceeded that of imports by £309,243; but in 1910 there was an excess of £1,388,441 in favour of imports. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last four years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.				
	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods—Cotton and Linen	1,133,056	1,064,356	1,248,104	1,424,097
" " Woollen	804,829	665,632	643,832	724,447
" " Velvets, &c.	300,342	358,984	448,431	459,633
" " Silk	362,008	295,572	293,066	323,947
Iron and Steel	639,285	524,988	606,430	770,696
Machines, Tools, and Implements	487,366	451,195	550,399	641,408
Apparel and Attire	571,376	464,917	494,324	581,195
Vessels (Ships)	260,000	460,000	264,000	310,500
Paper	220,133	240,761	258,270	299,905
Books	186,661	174,746	205,041	208,635
All other articles	5,329,635	4,644,585	4,934,192	5,903,697
Total	10,294,691	9,345,736	9,946,089	11,648,160

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907 TO 1910—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.	£	£	£	£
Wool	3,472,248	3,269,901	2,905,230	3,365,410
Wheat and Flour	1,205,062	533,332	2,547,669	2,424,848
Butter	1,323,673	868,068	936,675	1,595,268
Meat, Frozen—				
Beef, Mutton, and Lamb	467,131	407,078	414,443	796,255
Rabbits and Hares'	153,421	82,335	80,729	67,921
Hides and Skins	481,598	407,405	553,529	568,619
Tallow	176,271	104,555	174,096	286,850
Copper	7,297	189,991	250,882	285,320
Tin Ingots	370,524	294,358	238,184	219,162
Leather	135,457	147,111	130,566	92,704
Gold	177,412	811,160	213,020	34,098
All other articles	544,180	413,638	426,138	523,264
Total	8,514,274	7,528,932	8,871,161	10,259,719

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed in the figures for 1910 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent more than 30 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for nearly 33 per cent., and if to its value be added that of wheat and flour 56 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

Trade with
New
Zealand.

In 1910 the value of imports from New Zealand was about 2 per cent. less, and that of exports thereto about 6 per cent. less than in 1906. The principal articles imported and exported during the last four years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
NEW ZEALAND, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.				
	£	£	£	£
Gold-Bullion	397,873	342,659	407,215	411,052
Timber	122,250	160,142	134,093	151,631
Skins and Hides	122,651	105,080	110,146	99,847
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	24,979	14,527	30,522	91,482
Flax and Hemp	53,305	53,992	59,750	57,717
Seeds	9,287	16,425	13,952	18,667
Fish	23,288	13,646	16,705	17,150
Machines, Tools, and Implements	14,008	7,224	7,083	6,226
Hops	2,624	1,667	706	3,745
Wool	23,900	7,195	13,995	4,624
All other Articles	58,305	80,290	67,146	63,678
Total	852,470	802,847	861,313	925,819
Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.				
Gold-Specie	352,000	50,000	600,000	306,108
Tobacco, manufactured	54,320	65,699	69,435	64,058
Rubber manufactures	36,999	40,833	38,396	60,626
Tea	17,953	22,194	18,745	38,912
Machinery	46,433	34,097	35,692	37,579
Leather	21,699	25,429	22,900	26,938
Books	19,632	22,802	24,396	26,846
Manures	10,609	22,687	14,915	19,542
Wine	16,689	15,347	15,610	16,985
Wheat and Flour	34,423	107,197	31,614	13,665
All other Articles	352,175	367,272	246,104	333,760
Total	962,932	773,557	1,117,807	945,019

In 1910 the exports to New Zealand were only 2 per cent. in excess of the imports therefrom. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the articles imported are not very numerous, as the nine leading items account for 87 per cent. of the total, whilst the varied character of the exports is evidenced by the fact that the nine leading items make up only 48 per cent. of the total.

Trade with India and Ceylon, which was about 4 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1910, has declined by £757,126 since 1906, the value of the exports being less by £1,211,954 (principally gold), but that of the imports greater by £454,828. The principal articles interchanged during the last four years were as follows:—

Trade with
India and
Ceylon.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.				
Bags, Sacks, &c. ...	£ 300,540	£ 336,739	£ 414,848	£ 600,472
Tea ...	416,697	313,122	363,165	422,943
Skins ...	19,025	39,996	25,619	64,126
Hessian ...	65,101	53,370	46,159	56,332
Cotton (raw) ...	20,375	8,458	8,425	21,476
Coffee ...	9,101	10,677	16,886	17,606
Pig Iron ...	9,719	7,288	6,675	13,927
Oils in Bulk... ..	12,203	8,639	8,397	12,641
Nuts ...	9,257	3,428	6,801	10,589
Rice ...	16,527	8,501	5,423	7,495
All other Articles ...	93,578	71,905	78,321	131,114
Total ...	972,123	862,126	980,719	1,358,721
Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.				
Gold ...	822,265	372,889	399,602	162,601
Horses ...	129,121	62,796	59,116	80,027
Wool ...	13,773	21,600	15,915	21,693
Hay and Chaff ...	9,185	4,614	4,522	8,517
Soap ...	8,855	7,562	6,890	7,800
Wheat and Flour ...	11,582	52,480	16,215	7,319
Butter ...	5,105	4,503	4,473	5,975
Oats ...	3,960	2,595	4,227	5,516
Biscuits ...	3,467	2,754	3,862	4,493
Tallow ...	7,919	3,384	2,897	3,367
All other Articles ...	23,107	23,850	30,351	27,628
Total ...	1,038,339	559,027	548,070	334,936

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of tea and jute goods, whose value in 1910 formed 80 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of which the export trade in horses and wool was the only business of importance, all other exports in 1910 being responsible for only 21 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Belgium.

Imports from Belgium have increased by 52 per cent. in the last five years, but exports thereto have increased by only 2 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in each of the years 1906 and 1910. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last four years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
BELGIUM, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from Belgium.				
	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel	68,719	78,287	73,758	121,098
Glass and Glassware	41,857	31,845	40,531	39,671
Cameos and Precious Stones	28,712	43,105	35,567	34,858
Paper	12,429	21,545	14,499	19,802
Wire	6,364	15,958	18,106	19,752
Vehicles, and parts of	9,536	8,660	14,452	16,771
Piece Goods	11,195	9,296	9,815	16,506
Manures	13,544	2,411	2,737	10,786
Copper	6,237	15,699	11,714	9,748
Wine	12,528	15,472	14,819	7,554
All other articles	131,451	128,015	102,910	122,173
Total	342,572	370,293	338,908	418,719
Exported from Victoria to Belgium.				
Wool	612,551	335,589	458,475	381,183
Hides and Skins	153,338	96,999	204,490	241,635
Wheat	6,415	...	9,896	105,239
Leather	31,283	23,755	22,700	23,337
Ores—Silver Lead, &c.	32,278	35,689	34,936	23,342
Tallow	6,702	1,502	9,040	18,993
Cameos and Precious Stones	6,753	3,087	1,626	1,791
All other articles	22,677	3,386	6,347	14,029
Total	871,997	500,007	747,510	809,609

The trade with Belgium is largely in the form of exports, of which the principal articles in 1910 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 77 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 2 per cent. is unaccounted for.

With France, the principal trade is in exports, which in 1910 ^{Trade with France.} amounted to £2,441,502, as against imports of £184,207; the increase in the total trade in the last five years was £874,868, viz., exports £801,320, and imports £73,548. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1907 to 1910 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
FRANCE, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from France.				
	£	£	£	£
Cream of Tartar	43,104	48,668	41,778	33,314
Vehicles and parts of	539	2,860	2,116	22,524
Piece Goods	7,730	10,218	11,443	15,504
Wine	6,002	6,660	2,957	12,817
Corks, Cork Mats, &c.	8,973	7,639	6,090	5,201
Tiles	5,432	3,500	5,361	5,057
Acids	11,435	14,437	6,162	4,951
Pipes (Smoking)	3,178	4,763	3,427	4,721
Cameos and Precious Stones	28,610	3,953	17,707	3,183
All other articles	59,103	75,933	55,400	76,935
Total	174,106	178,631	152,441	184,207
Exported from Victoria to France.				
Wool	1,973,829	1,330,715	1,683,732	1,967,053
Hides and Skins	334,653	246,698	243,352	397,204
Wheat ... ..	...	4,103	5,040	49,075
Tallow ... ..	...	4,366	10,325	24,074
Ore-Tin ... ..	...	...	5,848	...
Horns	448	827	1,093	255
All other articles	9,297	2,519	5,098	3,841
Total	2,318,227	1,589,428	1,954,548	2,441,502

Imports direct from France, of which more than one-sixth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1910 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 424 that goods of French origin to the extent of £756,870 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for only 3 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Germany.

The trade with Germany amounted to £1,882,972 in 1906, and to £2,410,003 in 1910, or about 6 per cent. of the total with oversea countries in each of these years. The exports for 1910 were worth £444,819, and the imports £27,695 more, than in 1907. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the last four years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
GERMANY, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from Germany.				
	£	£	£	£
Wire	112,742	119,388	88,843	118,587
Pianos	96,812	78,784	69,753	81,523
Machines, Tools, and Implements	96,931	89,810	70,191	84,557
Paper	107,104	108,233	53,306	76,101
Apparel and Attire	63,420	46,009	62,059	74,351
Piece Goods	55,753	68,819	53,956	65,851
Iron and Steel	38,653	24,213	31,662	61,167
Rubber Manufactures	32,459	57,777	95,373	60,279
Glass and Glassware	30,810	34,673	26,758	33,523
Leather	23,802	37,233	30,129	29,234
All other Articles	652,431	640,663	623,329	653,439
Total	1,310,917	1,305,602	1,205,359	1,338,612
Exported from Victoria to Germany.				
Gold-Specie ... ..	...	1,410,000	...	...
Wool	549,669	533,050	792,840	952,760
Wheat ... ..	...	...	9,003	39,089
Apples—Fresh	10,971	9,630	17,405	14,080
Sausage Casings	27,206	11,698	10,596	12,431
Hides and Skins	365	31,961	17,733	9,908
Rubber Manufactures	324	1,504	5,686	5,410
Eucalyptus Oil	6,379	1,415	2,155	2,465
Cameos and Precious Stones	4,184	1,685	2,052	713
All other Articles	27,474	14,593	14,991	34,535
Total	626,572	2,015,536	872,461	1,071,391

The articles imported from Germany are very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value is accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, nearly four-fifths of their value was returned in merchandise in 1910. Of the exports for that year 89 per cent. consisted of wool, but Germany also supplied a good market for Victorian wheat, apples, and sausage casings.

Trade with the United States amounted in 1910 to £2,684,984, of which £2,211,517 represented imports. As compared with the year 1906, this trade had increased by £23,426, there having been a growth of £606,601 in imports and a reduction of £583,175 in exports. The exports in 1910 were worth 60 per cent. less than in 1909, and 49 per cent. less than in 1907, the reduction since 1909 having been entirely due to a shrinkage in exports of wool. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last four years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO
THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1910.

ARTICLES.	Value.			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Imported into Victoria from the United States.				
	£	£	£	£
Machines, Tools, and Implements ...	353,878	316,072	275,114	386,178
Timber ...	201,524	292,139	141,269	249,808
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ...	183,908	190,792	140,945	249,345
Kerosene ...	143,451	150,610	172,817	229,381
Rails, Fishplates, &c. ...	165	109,368	53,203	129,530
Iron and Steel ...	51,469	58,801	51,422	76,225
Paper ...	77,690	95,444	50,397	54,760
Wire ...	84,822	78,440	51,883	52,978
Oil (lubricating) ...	46,823	33,411	37,873	44,065
Leather ...	38,757	50,045	54,319	30,207
Fish ...	20,501	36,666	29,409	28,013
All other Articles ...	751,114	669,806	498,346	681,027
Total ...	1,954,102	2,081,594	1,556,997	2,211,517
Exported from Victoria to the United States.				
Wool ...	501,578	496,739	1,103,807	391,985
Hides and Skins ...	35,204	41,025	57,867	63,719
Leather ...	...	1,555	1,762	3,208
Eucalyptus Oil ...	1,311	1,102	1,747	1,986
Copper in matte ...	315,459	21,264	...	535
Silver in matte ...	39,134	3,895	...	61
Gold in matte ...	36,487	4,138	...	54
All other Articles ...	7,809	6,145	4,579	11,919
Total ...	936,982	575,863	1,169,762	473,467

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the four leading items, which account for 50 per cent., the next largest seven are responsible for only 19 per cent. of the total, and nearly one-third of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports thereto in 1910 were equivalent to little more than one-fifth of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 83 per cent. of the total.

Origin of
imports.

The value of the imports from different countries is not a true indication of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. The succeeding table contrasts the country of shipment with the country of origin of the oversea imports for 1910.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1910—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Country.	Value of Oversea Imports.		Percentage of Oversea Imports.	
	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.
	£	£		
Canada	150,043	249,750	·75	1·25
Ceylon	290,973	282,508	1·45	1·41
India	1,067,748	1,083,451	5·34	5·42
New Zealand	925,819	905,303	4·63	4·53
Ocean Island	197,296	197,294	·99	·99
Straits Settlements	108,451	70,653	·54	·35
United Kingdom	11,648,160	9,314,188	58·23	46·57
Other British Countries	196,251	156,531	·98	·78
Austria-Hungary	3,244	109,143	·02	·54
Belgium	418,719	329,032	2·09	1·64
China	25,146	146,440	·13	·73
France	134,207	756,870	·92	3·78
Germany	1,338,612	1,836,977	6·69	9·18
Holland (Netherlands)	85,333	124,499	·43	·62
Italy	82,251	159,842	·41	·80
Japan	260,874	260,012	1·30	1·30
Java	148,112	157,353	·74	·79
Norway	301,636	321,646	1·51	1·61
Russia	81,881	121,421	·41	·61
Sweden	95,943	157,912	·48	·79
Switzerland	4,203	427,913	·02	2·14
United States	2,211,517	2,381,990	11·06	11·91
Other Foreign Countries	176,187	451,878	·88	2·26
Total	20,002,606	20,002,606	100·00	100·00

The actual value of the production of each country imported in 1908 and 1909 was as follows:—

ORIGIN OF IMPORTS, 1908 AND 1909.

Countries which produced the Imports into Victoria.	Value of Imports the Produce of each Country.		Percentage of Total.	
	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
	£	£		
Australian States ...	9,937,236	10,653,317	36·54	37·85
New Zealand ...	794,399	847,008	2·92	3·01
United Kingdom ...	7,971,902	8,312,417	29·31	29·53
India and Ceylon ...	909,185	1,025,721	3·34	3·64
Canada ...	197,587	180,423	·73	·64
Other British Countries...	440,432	343,693	1·62	1·22
Belgium ...	251,047	280,207	·92	1·00
France ...	698,906	744,311	2·57	2·64
Germany ...	1,722,343	1,701,024	6·33	6·04
Japan ...	210,041	223,834	·77	·80
Norway ...	192,296	254,523	·71	·90
Switzerland ...	318,259	344,698	1·17	1·22
United States ...	2,377,037	2,040,057	8·74	7·25
Other Foreign Countries	1,177,026	1,198,965	4·33	4·26
Total ...	27,197,696	28,150,198	100·00	100·00

It has been shown that imports to the value of £10,764,314, or 39½ per cent. of the total in 1908, and of £11,618,217, or 41 per cent. of the total in 1909, came from the Australian States, and to the value of £9,345,736, or 34 per cent. of the total in 1908, and of £9,946,089, or 35 per cent. of the total in 1909, from the United Kingdom; but the figures in the above table show that much smaller proportions of the total are the produce of those places. On the other hand, while the imports from foreign countries in 1908 amounted to £4,818,628, or 18 per cent. of the total, and in 1909 to £4,274,461, or 15 per cent. of the total, the produce of foreign countries received was valued at £6,946,955, or 25½ per cent. of the total in the former year, and at £6,787,619, or 24 per cent. of the total in the latter year.

Victorian
produce
exported.

An examination of the various articles of Victorian produce exported to oversea countries reveals the fact that about 90 per cent. of the total is covered by the eight articles specified below:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1906 TO 1910.

Principal Articles.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	1,620,159	1,521,875	996,517	1,078,785	1,734,531
Flour	504,822	532,248	445,884	635,721	609,388
Wheat	2,248,791	1,746,286	586,796	2,771,407	3,091,074
Meats, Frozen—					
Mutton and Lamb ...	360,512	449,579	396,534	402,376	754,850
Other	248,628	180,240	114,412	100,638	127,039
Skins and Hides ...	617,286	786,590	722,701	953,484	1,105,467
Tallow	201,082	194,826	119,652	170,196	305,906
Wool	2,487,401	4,140,537	3,883,246	3,696,260	3,730,131
Other Merchandise ...	1,465,814	1,251,630	1,002,175	1,074,670	1,180,769
Total Merchandise	9,754,495	10,803,811	8,267,917	10,883,537	12,639,155
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	2,558,296	882,450	3,231,959	1,733,347	172,041
TOTAL	12,312,791	11,686,261	11,499,876	12,616,884	12,811,196
Percentage of Oversea Exports	67·989	68·292	75·832	70·711	70·437

Those articles of Victorian produce exported oversea which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "Other Merchandise," represent only 12 per cent. of the total in 1906, 11 per cent. in 1907, 9 per cent. in 1908, 8½ per cent. in 1909, and 9 per cent. in 1910.

The most conspicuous variations in 1910, as compared with 1909, are butter, which shows an increase of £655,746, and gold, which shows a decrease of £1,561,306.

Unlike the preceding table, the following table includes exports of Victorian produce to Australian States. It relates, however, to the years 1905-1909, as owing to the cessation of Inter-State records, it is not possible to give similar particulars for 1910.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,
1905 TO 1909.

Principal Articles.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals—Cattle ...	293,241	512,569	248,776	364,356	331,053
Horses ...	278,033	275,445	336,942	347,272	314,825
Sheep ...	326,526	429,775	480,343	585,737	405,345
Apparel and Attire	437,672	468,960	593,579	659,513	744,706
Boots and Shoes ...	294,913	337,056	415,031	430,839	512,586
Butter and Cheese	1,576,189	2,038,900	1,895,910	1,313,254	1,345,965
Fruit—Dried ...	56,808	56,776	141,935	108,347	108,329
Fresh ...	68,522	73,620	139,783	89,651	147,213
Jams and Jellies ...	73,233	75,254	76,536	87,891	97,208
Grain—Oats ...	165,585	111,859	112,058	31,971	140,063
Wheat ...	1,835,204	2,277,533	1,787,325	627,484	2,828,275
Other ...	68,553	35,239	41,935	76,616	62,304
Grain prepared—					
Flour ...	590,297	582,494	582,285	554,887	733,916
Hay and Chaff ...	97,471	127,722	129,296	149,483	235,215
Fodder ...	63,260	41,065	48,655	27,725	35,008
Meat—Bacon and					
Ham ...	89,943	125,338	140,317	104,387	96,046
Frozen Beef	22,697	16,882	15,333	19,878	19,319
„ Mutton	275,195	373,757	456,245	402,699	402,985
„ Rabbits					
& Hares	220,940	221,516	154,829	85,820	82,733
Potatoes ...	102,184	189,224	55,198	96,054	111,743
Skins and Hides ...	535,086	682,783	873,884	814,228	1,019,505
Leather ...	252,569	300,106	317,235	325,559	335,966
Tallow ...	135,489	203,471	196,120	119,652	171,409
Wool ...	2,501,990	2,602,088	4,261,526	3,928,558	3,748,193
Other Articles ...	2,836,801	3,730,521	4,163,409	4,913,981	5,447,967
Total Merchandise	13,198,401	15,889,953	17,661,485	16,265,842	19,477,877
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ...	1,078,560	3,991,280	1,820,959	3,443,003	1,300,011
Total ...	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444	19,708,845	20,777,888
Per head of Population ...	£ s. d. 11 15 6	£ s. d. 16 4 1	£ s. d. 15 12 7	£ s. d. 15 11 9	£ s. d. 16 3 8
Percentage of Total Exports ...	62.731	68.750	67.811	72.469	69.500

The exports of Victorian produce were greater in 1909 than in any previous year, exceeding in value those for 1906, the next highest year, by £896,655, although representing 5d. less *per capita*. Compared with 1908 these exports show an increase of £1,069,043, merchandise being £3,212,035 in excess of the amount for that year, but gold £2,142,992 less. The item chiefly responsible for the increase in merchandise is wheat, the value of which in 1909 exceeded that for the previous year by £2,200,791.

Distribution
of Victorian
produce.

The following table shows the destination of Victorian produce under general headings for the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1906 TO 1910.

Destination.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	7,568,442	7,799,183	8,208,969	8,161,004	*
United Kingdom ...	6,800,243	6,140,305	5,496,630	6,848,205	7,461,695
Other British Possessions	2,884,042	2,129,754	1,576,504	1,659,920	1,381,127
Foreign Countries ...	2,628,506	3,416,202	4,426,742	4,108,759	3,968,374
Total ...	19,881,233	19,485,444	19,708,845	20,777,888	12,811,196†

* No record.

† Exclusive of exports to Australian States.

Of the Victorian produce exported, 38 per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1906, 40 per cent. in 1907, 41½ per cent. in 1908, and 39 per cent. in 1909. Thirty-four per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1906, 31½ per cent. in 1907, 28 per cent. in 1908, and 33 per cent. in 1909. Fourteen and a-half per cent. was sent to "Other British Possessions," in 1906, 11 per cent. in 1907, and 8 per cent. in each of the years 1908 and 1909. Thirteen and a-half per cent. was sent to foreign countries in 1906, 17½ per cent. in 1907, 22½ per cent. in 1908, and 20 per cent. in 1909. Compared with 1908 the total value of domestic produce exported in 1909 shows an increase of £1,069,043, or 5½ per cent.

The value and proportion of Victorian produce sent to countries beyond Australia in 1900 and in each of the last four years are more fully detailed in the following return:—

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,
1900, AND 1907 TO 1910.

Countries.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported in—				
	1900.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	5,559,669	6,140,305	5,496,630	6,848,205	7,461,695
Ceylon ...	574,149	275,971	95,488	109,396	40,909
Hong Kong ...	76,255	174,575	96,393	102,994	59,610
India ...	664,298	441,442	427,588	349,531	235,496
New Zealand ...	257,781	602,178	445,987	428,092	354,554
South Africa*	1,817,302	538,469	418,894	547,660	536,375
Other British ...	40,401	97,119	92,154	122,247	154,183
Total British ...	8,989,855	8,270,059	7,073,134	8,508,125	8,842,822
Belgium ...	173,071	498,961	316,172	539,764	528,475
France ...	546,832	1,390,836	942,255	1,055,288	1,387,524
Germany ...	208,844	376,519	1,916,077	271,860	932,316
Japan ...	3,282	101,192	467,631	988,223	47,721
Peru ...	...	184,020	17,586	70,987	133,373
Philippines ...	27,348	115,143	106,053	127,086	63,791
Portuguese East Africa ...	...	145,306	87,594	98,973	162,430
United States of America ...	94,554	321,914	332,905	631,717	200,891
Other Foreign ...	441,423	232,311	240,469	324,861	511,853
Total Foreign ...	1,495,354	3,416,202	4,426,742	4,108,759	3,968,374
Total ...	10,485,209	11,686,261	11,499,876	12,616,884	12,811,196
Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported—					
United Kingdom ...	53·02	52·54	47·80	54·28	58·24
Ceylon ...	5·48	2·36	·83	·87	·32
Hong Kong ...	·73	1·50	·84	·82	·46
India ...	6·33	3·78	3·72	2·77	1·84
New Zealand ...	2·46	5·15	3·88	3·39	2·77
South Africa*	17·33	4·61	3·64	4·34	4·19
Other British ...	·39	·83	·80	·96	1·20
Total British ...	85·74	70·77	61·51	67·43	69·02

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,
1900, AND 1907 TO 1910—*continued*.

Countries.	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported.				
	1900.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Belgium	1·65	4·27	2·75	4·28	4·12
France	5·22	11·90	8·19	8·36	10·83
Germany	1·99	3·22	16·66	2·16	7·28
Japan	·03	·87	4·07	7·83	·37
Peru ... ..	...	1·58	·15	·56	1·04
Philippines	·26	·98	·92	1·01	·50
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	...	1·24	·76	·78	1·27
United States of America	·90	2·75	2·90	5·01	1·57
Other Foreign	4·21	2·42	2·09	2·58	4·00
Total Foreign	14·26	29·23	38·49	32·57	30·98
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Comprising Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River, Rhodesia, Transvaal.

A noticeable feature of the above table is the arrest of the decline, and revival of the trade in Victorian produce with British countries in 1909 and 1910, which trade, in the years 1907 and 1908, had steadily receded from the proportion existing in 1900.

Trade with
Australian
States.

Trade with each of the other States of the Commonwealth in each of the five years ending with 1909 was as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1905 TO 1909.

State.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	5,477,163	6,640,333	6,668,888	6,155,738	7,109,071
Queensland	1,172,771	904,678	1,271,163	1,422,682	1,326,140
South Australia	770,778	812,454	941,725	1,169,819	917,251
Western Australia	207,623	212,000	337,981	260,603	780,822
Tasmania	1,751,696	1,809,774	1,877,478	1,755,472	1,484,933
Total	9,380,031	10,379,239	11,097,235	10,764,314	11,618,217
Exports					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	3,932,531	5,265,169	5,561,294	5,631,562	5,486,994
Queensland	717,399	844,291	977,711	1,180,233	1,300,275
South Australia	1,392,222	1,380,820	1,701,781	1,788,959	1,863,692
Western Australia	1,331,877	1,569,340	1,530,445	1,524,138	1,575,136
Tasmania	1,356,158	1,748,352	1,851,475	1,906,278	1,827,302
Total	8,730,187	10,807,972	11,622,706	12,031,170	12,053,399

This statement includes for 1909, under the head of exports, £3,892,395 worth of goods other than those of Victorian origin, which serves to illustrate the importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States. This is more apparent on scrutinizing the classes of articles imported and exported. The imports chiefly comprise raw materials for manufacture, or for transfer to oversea markets, and in 1909 the nine articles of highest value accounted for 75 per cent. of the total as follows:—Wool, £3,391,225; live stock (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs), £1,723,021; gold and silver, £1,193,510; sugar, £686,967; coal, £535,760; hides and skins, £473,333; tin ingots, £297,244; copper in matte, £250,882; and butter, £147,024. On the other hand, the exports are mainly in a manufactured form, and are for consumption in the States. They are also more varied than in the case of imports; the nine leading items accounted for 44 per cent. of the total, and are as follows:—Live stock, £1,079,216; apparel and attire, £983,071; machines, tools, and implements, £732,344; piece goods, £596,253; boots and shoes, £571,640; gold, £449,000; tobacco, £376,671; butter, £264,690; and jewellery, £261,852. During the five years dealt with the exports showed an annual increase, and they exceeded the imports in each year excepting 1905. The average yearly figures for the five years show an excess of about £401,300 in exports, made up of an excess in exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounting to £1,851,500, less an excess of imports from New South Wales and Queensland, amounting to about £1,450,200. In 1909, as compared with 1905, imports from New South Wales increased by £1,631,908, from Queensland by £153,369, from South Australia by £146,473, and from Western Australia by £573,199; while those from Tasmania decreased by £266,763. Comparing the same years, viz.:—1909 with 1905, exports to New South Wales increased by £1,554,463, or 40 per cent.; to Queensland by £582,876, or 81 per cent.; to South Australia by £471,470, or 34 per cent.; to Western Australia by £243,259, or 18 per cent.; and to Tasmania by £471,144, or 35 per cent.

Since the abolition of Inter-State duties towards the end of 1901, trade with the other States has increased considerably. In 1901, this trade was valued at £11,811,298, of which the imports formed 53, and the exports 47 per cent. In 1909 it had increased to £23,671,616, or by 100 per cent., the imports representing 49, and

the exports 51 per cent. of the total. Particulars of the Inter-State imports and exports of articles of Australian and oversea production during these two years are shown hereunder:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ARTICLES THE PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA AND OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM AND TO THE OTHER STATES, 1901 AND 1909.

State from which Imported or to which Exported.	1901.			1909.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (—)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (—)
PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	4,076,009	2,210,815	-1,865,194	6,393,200	4,381,395	-2,011,807
Queensland ...	511,164	255,537	-255,627	1,302,234	1,045,074	-257,160
South Australia ...	403,497	320,998	-82,499	812,325	1,291,998	+479,673
Western Australia	265,642	781,277	+515,635	695,859	1,341,720	+645,861
Tasmania ...	335,499	317,241	-18,258	1,442,753	1,007,597	-435,156
Total ..	5,591,811	3,885,868	-1,705,943	10,646,371	9,067,782	-1,578,589
PRODUCE OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	521,852	781,527	+259,675	715,871	1,105,601	+389,730
Queensland ...	6,532	111,246	+104,714	23,906	255,201	+231,295
South Australia ...	89,157	202,980	+113,823	104,926	571,694	+466,768
Western Australia	11,190	207,204	+196,014	84,963	233,416	+148,453
Tasmania ...	19,918	382,013	+362,095	42,180	819,705	+777,525
Total ...	648,649	1,684,970	+1,036,321	971,846	2,985,617	+2,013,771

In the interchange of Australian produce great expansion took place in imports from and exports to the other States during the period covered by the above table, and of the two the exports showed the more substantial improvement, especially in the case of trade with South Australia and Western Australia. In the trade in oversea produce, Victoria showed a great advance in its position as a distributing centre for Australia between 1901 and 1909, there being an increase in the value of exports of 77 per cent., whilst the increase

in imports was only 50 per cent. The State whose share of these exports showed the greatest increase was Tasmania, followed by South Australia and New South Wales.

The following is a statement of the values of some of the principal articles imported from the States of Australia in 1909, compared with the values of similar imports in 1901:—

IMPORTS OF SOME PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1901 AND 1909.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Imports from—					
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia States.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool ..	1901	1,540,161	158,310	116,443	2,490	21,906	1,839,310
	1909	2,495,105	287,339	322,288	93,336	193,157	3,391,225
Animals(horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	1901	969,255	..	85,579	22	27,568	1,082,424
	1909	1,612,576	6,650	72,662	1,275	29,858	1,723,021
Gold and Silver ..	1901	305,717	263	125,039	254,434	148,388	833,841
	1909	452,852	..	27,442	542,468	170,748	1,193,510
Sugar ..	1901	11,344	229,044	8,502	..	..	243,890
	1909	45,664	638,364	2,932	..	7	686,967
Coal ..	1901	446,053	..	..	3	2	446,058
	1909	535,077	..	427	29	227	535,760
Hides and Skins ..	1901	143,652	52,703	2,388	3	30,113	228,859
	1909	212,537	98,385	18,841	20,499	123,071	473,333
Tin Ingots ..	1901	..	..	..	194	33,183	33,377
	1909	..	..	7,850	..	289,394	297,244
Copper in matte ..	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1909	..	..	..	..	250,882	250,882
Butter ..	1901	24,006	2,957	25	..	337	27,325
	1909	91,057	33,177	3,274	..	19,516	147,024
Fruits—Fresh ..	1901	60,060	18,581	2,203	278	6,368	87,490
	1909	44,107	64,678	9,082	55	6,970	124,892
Leather ..	1901	22,777	1,448	606	..	760	25,591
	1909	85,053	5,608	20,596	4,320	6,009	121,586
All other Articles ..	1901	1,074,836	54,390	151,869	19,408	86,792	1,387,295
	1909	1,535,043	191,939	431,957	118,840	395,094	2,672,773
Total ..	1901	4,597,861	517,696	492,654	276,832	355,417	6,240,460
	1909	7,169,071	1,326,140	917,251	780,822	1,484,933	11,618,217

Between 1901 and 1909 the increase in Inter-State imports, though substantial, was not so great as that in exports. It was due chiefly to larger importations from New South Wales and Tasmania, the principal articles contributing to the increase being wool and animals received from the former and minerals from the latter State. There was a growth in the imports from Queensland and South Australia, the increase in the former case being derived mainly from wool and sugar, and in the latter from wool. The importations from Western Australia are unimportant if gold be left out of account.

In the next table the values of the principal articles exported to the other States in 1909 are compared with the values of similar exports in 1901:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1901 AND 1909.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Exports to—					
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian States.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs) ..	1901	316,363	5,492	52,506	86,783	31,611	492,755
	1909	842,395	10,617	123,396	46,251	56,557	1,079,216
Apparel and Attire ..	1901	136,210	5,430	18,838	50,883	51,065	262,426
	1909	378,051	92,661	188,435	150,413	173,511	983,071
Machines, Tools, and Implements ..	1901	181,722	25,220	27,316	49,068	35,573	318,899
	1909	326,027	95,221	131,336	90,803	88,957	732,344
Piece Goods ..	1901	85,263	6,307	27,363	9,003	24,850	152,786
	1909	254,248	66,154	126,124	46,699	103,028	596,253
Boots and Shoes ..	1901	39,154	499	3,198	15,076	11,208	69,135
	1909	234,253	55,035	106,093	105,605	70,654	571,640
Gold ..	1901	893,686	..	50,000	..	17,000	960,686
	1909	443,720	..	..	..	5,280	449,000
Tobacco, &c. ..	1901	29,890	8,194	11,185	15,801	27,716	92,786
	1909	107,896	78,335	51,716	81,273	57,451	376,671
Butter ..	1901	7,886	194	31,763	176,408	10,054	226,305
	1909	14,771	2	58,607	133,236	58,074	264,690
Jewellery ..	1901	18,559	6,368	8,595	2,674	11,610	47,806
	1909	126,657	25,198	37,086	29,983	42,928	261,852
Hay and Chaff ..	1901	22,753	21,485	4	1,254	6	45,502
	1909	198,534	49,251	109	391	5,739	254,024
Leather ..	1901	35,317	7,256	8,343	10,316	6,911	68,143
	1909	96,269	26,168	58,108	17,058	26,952	224,555
Rubber Manufactures ..	1901	6,358	980	6,611	5,862	2,167	21,978
	1909	84,361	26,863	45,151	24,892	19,366	200,633
All other Articles ..	1901	1,219,181	279,358	278,256	565,353	469,483	2,811,631
	1909	2,379,812	774,770	937,531	848,532	1,118,805	6,059,450
Total ..	1901	2,992,342	366,783	523,978	988,481	699,254	5,570,838
	1909	5,486,994	1,300,275	1,863,692	1,575,136	1,827,302	12,053,399

Between 1901 and 1909 the exports to other States increased by 116 per cent. The greatest increase in amount was to New South Wales, but the highest rate of increase was to South Australia, followed by Queensland and Tasmania. The item which showed the greatest expansion of trade during that period was apparel and attire, followed by live stock and boots and shoes. The leading items exported to New South Wales were animals, gold, apparel and attire, machines, &c., and piece goods, which, in 1909, made up more than two-fifths of the total export, and accounted for 25 per cent. of the increase since 1901; to Queensland, machines, &c., apparel and attire, tobacco, piece goods, and boots and shoes, which represented 30 per cent. of the total, and 37 per cent. of the increase; to South Australia, apparel and attire, machines, &c., piece

goods, animals, and boots and shoes, which represented 36 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively of the total and increased export; to Western Australia, apparel and attire, butter, boots and shoes, machines, &c., and tobacco, which accounted for 36 per cent. of the whole and 43 per cent. of the increase; and to Tasmania, apparel and attire, piece goods, machines, &c., boots and shoes, and butter, which represented 27 per cent. of the exports and 32 per cent. of the increase.

The following statement illustrates the great development which has taken place in the Inter-State trade of Victoria, as compared with that of each of the other States, since the inauguration of Federation and the introduction of free-trade between the States :—

Trade
between
Australian
States.

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1900 AND 1909.

State.	Value of Trade with Other States.					
	1900.			1909.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)
Victoria	£ 6,304,167	£ 5,257,188	£ +1,106,979	£ 11,618,217	£ 12,053,399	£ -435,182
New South Wales ..	10,164,080	9,979,214	+184,866	17,146,943	15,792,608	+1,354,335
Queensland	3,067,278	5,412,981	-2,345,603	5,594,309	8,982,846	-3,388,537
South Australia ..	4,225,870	4,018,678	+207,192	6,239,257	4,177,986	+2,061,271
Western Australia ..	2,675,156	1,125,031	+1,550,125	3,084,578	2,060,537	+1,024,041
Tasmania	1,372,552	1,071,829	+300,723	2,387,854	3,003,782	-615,928

The Victorian export trade grew from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, there being thus an increase in the nine years of £6,796,211, or 129 per cent. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 58 per cent., 66 per cent., 4 per cent., 83 per cent., and 180 per cent. respectively. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 83 per cent., as compared with increases of 69 per cent. in New South Wales, 82 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 15 per cent. in Western Australia, and 74 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,542,161 in Victoria, by

£1,042,934 in Queensland, by £526,084 in Western Australia, and by £916,651 in Tasmania; whereas the growth of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,169,469 in New South Wales, and by £1,854,079 in South Australia.

Net revenue
of Customs
Depart-
ment.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Heads of Revenue.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Import Duty—	£	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ...	541,462	567,743	559,842	552,780	549,828
Narcotics ...	251,402	260,550	320,122	253,229	266,715
Sugar... ..	76,353	86,933	16,343	36,886	47,005
All other Articles ...	1,070,452	1,207,402	1,602,510	1,353,676	1,495,213
Total ...	1,939,669	2,122,628	2,498,817	2,196,571	2,358,761
Excise Duty—					
Spirits	94,186	94,624	114,362	68,486	84,139
Beer	170,919	173,928	187,468	181,303	189,868
Tobacco	160,091	169,862	163,938	169,842	175,156
Sugar... ..	149,119	138,982	226,638	229,409	229,981
Starch	9,447	9,943	9,237	5,748	895
Agricultural machinery ...	...	...	4	Dr. 41	...
Total ...	583,762	587,339	701,684	654,747	680,039
Miscellaneous ...	13,639	9,464	11,637	10,650	10,211
Grand Total ...	2,537,070	2,719,431	3,212,138	2,861,968	3,049,011

The net revenue collected by the Department of Trade and Customs in Victoria from all sources, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, and after making Inter-State adjustments, amounted to £3,049,011 in 1909-10, being £187,043 in excess of the amount for the previous year, and £511,941 in excess of the net revenue of 1905-6. The revenue from Customs duties in 1909-10 exceeded that of the previous year by £162,190, and the revenue from Excise duties yielded £25,292 more in 1909-10 than in 1908-9.

Drawback.

Imported goods on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks

are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last ten years:—

REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS (DRAWBACK), 1901 TO 1910.

Year.							Amount Paid as Drawback.
							£
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,283
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,022
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,096
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,840
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,275
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,962
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,103
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,920
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,873
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,295

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1910, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £3,026,062. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but light in later years.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping is dealt with in the succeeding tables, which refer to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Vessels trading exclusively on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 443 *post*, shipping entered and cleared coastwise is included. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in the last five years were as follows:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1906 TO 1910.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Vessels Entered—					
Number ...	2,163	2,219	2,293	2,174	2,308
Tons ...	4,037,349	4,203,614	4,488,768	4,506,973	4,952,273
Average tonnage ...	1,867	1,894	1,958	2,073	2,146
Crews ...	124,795	127,669	137,450	137,128	145,845
Vessels Cleared—					
Number ...	2,160	2,216	2,290	2,157	2,312
Tons ...	4,041,400	4,192,360	4,472,302	4,514,298	4,954,773
Average tonnage ...	1,871	1,892	1,953	2,093	2,143
Crews ...	123,753	127,067	137,398	136,833	145,567

Vessels
entered
and
cleared.

The vessels entered from Inter-State and oversea ports during 1910 were greater in number than in any other year except 1889. It is in the tonnage of the vessels, however, that the best guide will be found as to the increase or decrease in the volume of shipping. Thus, the net tonnage of 1910 exceeds that of 1909, the next in volume, by 445,300 tons, and that of 1906 by 914,924 tons. The departures to Inter-State and oversea ports in 1910 represent an increase over the previous year of 155 vessels, and of 440,475 in the aggregate net tonnage, whilst in comparison with 1906 there is an increase of 152 in the number of vessels, and of 913,373 in the net tonnage.

In 1910 steamers numbered 2,108 of the vessels entered, and 2,119 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,821,839 and 4,838,443 respectively.

Shipping in
ballast.

The inward shipping of 1910 included 50 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 80,788, whilst the outward shipping included 339 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 446,076.

Shipping
with
principal
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1910 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1910.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States	1,631	2,882,082	1,756	3,154,416
United Kingdom	217	923,384	242	988,761
New Zealand	110	202,170	97	219,037
Other British	96	236,118	78	183,715
Total British Countries	2,054	4,243,754	2,173	4,545,929
France	15	42,907	33	99,265
Germany	76	249,292	44	159,181
United States	58	170,607	3	8,058
Other Foreign	105	245,713	59	142,340
Total Foreign Countries	254	708,519	139	408,844
Total	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1906 to 1910 was as shown hereunder:—

Nationality
of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS			
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.								
1906...	1,323	640	200	2,163	1,655,349	1,839,013	542,987	4,037,349
1907...	1,351	648	220	2,219	1,646,404	1,946,055	611,155	4,203,614
1908...	1,304	693	206	2,293	1,825,906	2,056,934	605,928	4,488,768
1909...	1,249	682	243	2,174	1,679,938	2,156,974	670,061	4,506,973
1910...	1,327	746	235	2,308	1,765,041	2,504,249	682,983	4,952,273
Cleared.								
1906...	1,309	645	206	2,160	1,633,876	1,853,334	554,190	4,041,400
1907...	1,351	655	210	2,216	1,635,531	1,971,706	585,123	4,192,360
1908...	1,393	690	207	2,290	1,828,770	2,032,916	610,616	4,472,302
1909...	1,245	673	239	2,157	1,695,525	2,152,599	666,174	4,514,298
1910...	1,327	752	233	2,312	1,772,253	2,501,349	681,171	4,954,773

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1906 to 1910 are, Australian vessels, 61, 61, 61, 58, 58 per cent.; Australian tonnage, 41, 39, 41, 37, 36 per cent.; other British vessels, 30, 29, 30, 31, 32 per cent.; other British tonnage 46, 47, 46, 48, 50 per cent.; foreign vessels, 9, 10, 9, 11, 10 per cent.; and foreign tonnage, 13, 14, 13, 15, 14 per cent.

In the next table further detail of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1910 is given:—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1910.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian ...	1,327	1,765,041	1,327	1,772,253
United Kingdom ...	579	2,296,613	583	2,291,970
New Zealand...	165	202,906	167	204,649
Other British ...	2	4,730	2	4,730
Total British ...	2,073	4,269,290	2,079	4,273,602
Foreign—				
Austrian ...	...	...	1	1,716
Dutch ...	13	25,082	13	25,067
French ...	35	101,412	34	96,711
German ...	125	422,503	124	420,218
Italian ...	1	1,677	1	1,538
Japanese ...	13	38,274	14	41,421
Nicaraguan ...	...	...	1	4,245
Norwegian ...	39	71,825	35	66,239
Russian ...	1	1,436	2	3,105
Swedish ...	8	20,774	8	20,911
Total Foreign ...	235	682,983	233	681,171
Total ...	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1910, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1910.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ...	190	118,907	200	34,810	390	153,717
Geelong ...	3	450	5	383	8	813
Port Fairy ...	3	621	...	...	3	621
Warrnambool...	...	...	1	363	1	363
Total ...	196	119,958	206	35,556	402	155,514

During 1910 there were added to the register 12 steamers with net tonnage of 13,316, and 4 sailing vessels, with net tonnage of 1,749; whilst 2 steamers having net tonnage of 4,086, and 3 sailing vessels having net tonnage of 248, were taken off the register.

The following is a statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1910.

Vessels on
Austral-
asian
registers.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ...	179	115,713	215	36,058	394	151,771
New South Wales ...	543	77,537	574	53,562	1,117	131,099
Queensland ...	103	15,485	213	9,715	316	25,200
South Australia ...	113	45,363	236	18,813	349	64,176
Western Australia ...	41	11,982	361	9,727	402	21,709
Tasmania ...	60	8,939	164	8,772	224	17,711
Total Australia ...	1,039	275,019	1,763	136,647	2,802	411,666
New Guinea ...	...	...	2	28	2	28
New Zealand ...	268	111,492	327	41,100	595	152,592
Total ...	1,307	386,511	2,092	177,775	3,399	564,286

Compared with 1909, vessels owned in Australia and New Zealand have increased by 142 in number and 19,975 in tonnage.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast:—

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS.

Where situated.	Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	Persons employed.	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1909-10.	Capital Cost.
			White.	Red.	Green.		Miles.		£	£
Cape Nelson ..	Dioptric ..	Fixed ..	4½	3½	..	White*	19	{ 3	518	16,178
Auxiliary ..	..	..	..	..	..	Red ..	3		518	16,178
Portland ..	Dioptric ..	..	..	..	..	Green ..	12		313	2,578
Port Fairy ..	..	Fixed and Flashing	..	{ 1½ fl. }	..	Red ..	9	2	316	3,857
Warrnambool (upper light)	..	Fixed ..	½	..	..	White ..	14	{ 2	292	7,917
(lower light)	..	..	..	..	..	Red ..	5		292	7,917
Cape Otway ..	..	Triple Flashing	24	..	..	White ..	24	{ 3	553	10,367
Auxiliary ..	..	Fixed ..	..	..	..	Red ..	4 to 8		553	10,367
Split Point ..	Dioptric ..	..	7½	5½	..	Red†	18	{ 3	506	11,838
Auxiliary ..	..	..	..	..	..	White ..	3		506	11,838
Port Phillip—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Point Lonsdale ..	Dioptric ..	Occulting ..	22	13	..	White and Red	17	3	516	4,113
Queenscliff (high)	Catadioptric	Fixed ..	2½	..	..	White ..	17	{ 8	1,219	19,071
(low)	Dioptric ..	..	2	½	..	Red and White	10 & 14		1,219	19,071
West Channel Pile Light	..	..	2	1	..	..	11		740	9,456
South Channel (Eastern Light)	..	..	2½	2½	..	..	13	{ 4	50	5,005
(pile)	..	..	½	1½	..	..	10		50	5,005
Schnapper Point ..	..	..	..	..	..	White ..	10	3	544	5,005
Gellibrand Point (Pile Light)	Dioptric ..	Occulting ..	2½	1½	..	Red and White	12		544	5,005
Cape Schanck ..	Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	{ 4½ fl. }	..	..	White ..	23	{ 3	546	19,278
Auxiliary ..	..	Fixed ..	..	..	..	Red ..	3		966	24,433
Wilson's Promontory ..	Catoptric ..	..	2½	..	..	White ..	24	3	412	13,225
Cliffy Island ..	Dioptric ..	Flashing ..	4½	..	..	..	15	3	530	21,785
Cape Everard ..	Holophotal	Double Flashing	30	12	..	White*	21	{ 3	1,037	22,631
Auxiliary ..	..	Fixed ..	..	..	..	Red ..	2		1,037	22,631
Gabo Island ..	Catadioptric	..	4½	..	..	White ..	20		1,037	22,631
Auxiliary ..	..	..	..	..	..	Red ..	3	..	9,067	191,727
Total ..							..	..	9,067	191,727

* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.

† White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Port of
Melbourne.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 8.33 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 46 acres 1 rood 38 perches, of which 13 acres 1 rood 25 perches are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the Harbor Master the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1910 comprised 4,263 steamers, 33 ships, 101 barques, 12 brigs, 69 schooners, 524 ketches, and 384 lighters, with registered tonnage aggregating 5,829,517. The tonnage of imports was 2,741,137, and that of exports 1,365,866. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 4 dredges, 1 steam tug, 6 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, and 1 Lobnitz rock breaker. The material dredged and disposed of during 1910 amounted to 1,108,416 cubic yards, viz., 73,667 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 1,034,749 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 25,573,782, and the bay dredgings to 15,030,060 cubic yards, making a total of 40,603,842 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 27,744,800 cubic yards were deposited in deep water, and 12,859,042 were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1910 was 8.07d. per cubic yard.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

Rates of
postage.

The rates of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and to Oversea Dominions, British Colonies and protectorates, except New Hebrides, were reduced to 1d. per half-ounce on 1st May, 1911. On the same date the following reduced rates of postage on the undermentioned postal articles came into operation throughout the Commonwealth and Papua:—

Letters	1d. per half ounce
Letter-cards... ..	Single, 1d. each
	Reply, 1d. each half
Post-cards	Single, 1d. each
	Reply, 1d. each half
Printed papers as prescribed	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces
Books printed outside Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces
Books printed in Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces
Hansard	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 12 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed	1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces

NOTE.—For further details relating to post and telegraph rates see part Interchange of the Statistical Register, 1910.

Postal
returns.

The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1910, numbered 1,657, and in addition there were 765 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 135 travelling offices, and 1,441 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 3,679 persons, and there were in addition 4,210 non-official postmasters, mail contractors, and casual employes. The postal routes in 1910 totalled 14,923 miles, of which 3,342 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,107,771 miles, including 4,320,122 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-					
cards ...	116,459,106	122,508,040	128,985,872	133,601,053	143,483,191
Newspapers ...	45,877,460	27,959,631	49,135,511	32,294,427	53,058,881
Packets ...		14,383,278		17,568,819	
Parcels ...	510,822	556,017	562,822	620,536	682,104
Total ...	162,847,388	165,406,966	178,984,205	184,084,835	197,224,176

Registered letters are included in this statement, and numbered 1,197,018 in 1910. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1910 exceeded the number for 1906 by 21 per cent. A clear idea will be obtained of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with when it is stated that in 1910 the letters posted and received represented 110, and the newspapers, packets, and parcels 41 per head of the population.

The next table gives the destination in three groups of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL:
1906 TO 1910.

Service.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland ..	95,757,186	98,997,371	104,678,946	107,177,515	115,297,888
" " in other States ..	6,789,347	8,422,698	8,491,992	9,679,546	9,862,272
" " outside the States ..	3,100,550	3,111,604	3,156,174	3,160,464	3,492,222
Total ..	105,647,083	110,531,673	116,327,112	120,017,525	128,652,382
Received from other States ..	7,901,784	8,552,938	8,851,163	9,467,320	10,166,441
" " outside the States ..	2,910,239	3,423,429	3,807,597	4,116,208	4,664,368
Total ..	10,812,023	11,976,367	12,658,760	13,583,528	14,830,809

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL :
1906 TO 1910—*continued.*

Service.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland	12,634,907	9,896,754	13,266,159	10,868,160	12,881,083
" " in other States ..	9,572,498	9,010,010	9,804,772	12,135,234	11,050,628
" " outside the States	2,063,868	2,352,126	2,288,737	2,333,076	2,550,198
Total	24,271,273	21,864,890	25,309,668	25,336,470	26,473,909
Received from other States	2,731,986	2,780,677	3,691,799	3,430,794	3,477,307
" " outside the States	3,911,370*	3,314,064	4,185,915*	3,527,163	5,097,664*
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland	10,459,960	8,482,761	11,502,345	11,111,471	12,214,311
" " in other States ..	1,893,365	2,009,972	2,174,076	2,565,516	2,841,168
" " outside the States	837,204	880,050	882,984	980,376	1,194,054
Total	13,190,529	11,462,783	14,559,405	14,657,363	16,256,533
Received from other States	1,772,302	1,815,808	1,688,724	1,735,735	1,753,468
" " outside the States	↑	1,104,687	↑	1,175,721	↑
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland	312,084	335,788	332,164	365,228	399,173
" " in other States ..	104,827	118,946	125,844	142,648	156,501
" " outside the States	17,400	17,786	18,555	19,245	19,367
Total	434,311	472,520	476,563	527,121	575,041
Received from other States	47,664	53,514	56,810	63,033	74,609
" " outside the States	28,847	29,983	29,449	30,882	32,454
Total	76,511	83,497	86,259	93,415	107,063

* Other articles, no distinction being made in the post-office between newspapers and packets from outside the Commonwealth for these years. ↑ Included with newspapers.

Letters and post-cards posted within the State have increased by 23,005,299 since 1906, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 19,540,702, those for other States of 3,072,925, and those for countries outside the Commonwealth of 391,672. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States have increased by 2,264,657, and those from outside countries by 1,754,129. Compared with 1906, newspapers posted for delivery inland show an increase of 246,176, those posted for other States of 1,464,130, and those for outside countries of 492,330, whilst those received from other States show an increase of 745,321. Packets and parcels posted for inland delivery increased by 1,841,440 between 1906 and 1910, those for delivery in other States by 1,006,477, and those for delivery outside the Commonwealth by 358,817, whilst packets and parcels received from other States increased by 8,111 in the same period. "Other articles," including newspapers, packets, and parcels received from outside the Commonwealth have increased by 1,189,901 since 1906.

Dead
letters, &c.

Dead letters in 1910 numbered 419,317, of which 26,649 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £10,372, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 296,224; destroyed, 80,912; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 42,181. There were also 496,036 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 74,618 were returned to the senders, 362,212 were destroyed, and 59,206 were returned to other States and countries.

Money
orders and
postal
notes.

There are 521 money order offices in the State, which, in 1910, issued 262,925 orders for £1,101,609. Of these 178,835 for £811,874 were inland, 37,873 for £180,838 inter-state, and 46,217 for £108,897 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 332,522 for £1,418,857, the inland being 177,975 for £811,468, the inter-state 108,576 for £470,677, and the international 45,971 for £136,712. Inland postal notes paid numbered 1,972,648 for £739,754, Victorian notes paid in other States 421,753 for £138,674, and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 349,294 for £151,737. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1905:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Money Orders Issued—					
Number ...	230,253	236,954	236,520	245,911	262,925
Amount ... £	814,564	938,198	975,441	1,031,215	1,101,609
Money Orders Paid—					
Number ...	310,382	320,107	318,365	324,240	332,522
Amount ... £	1,122,551	1,266,235	1,311,557	1,363,064	1,418,857
Postal Notes—					
Victorian—Paid in					
Victoria £	619,523	645,831	659,208	702,642	739,754
Victorian—Paid in					
Other States £	70,615	90,102	104,409	124,354	138,674
Of Other States—					
Paid in Victoria £	121,159	133,960	138,696	147,515	151,737

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1910 exceeding those of 1909 by £70,394, and those of 1906 by £287,045. Of orders paid those of 1910 exceed those of 1909 by £55,793, and those of 1906 by £296,306.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State during 1910 being £120,231 in excess of the amount paid in 1906. The business with the other States exhibited great improvement during the period embraced in the table, Victorian notes paid in other States during 1910 showing an increase of £68,059 over 1906, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £30,578 for the same period.

There are 1,374 telegraph offices in the State, 469 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 4,049 miles of line carrying 11,549 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,133 miles of line carrying 4,856 miles of wire by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian stations, and of those received from outside the State in each of the last five years were as follows:—

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1906 TO 1910.

—			1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of Stations ...			1,055	1,115	1,212	1,258	1,374
Miles open—							
Line (poles) ...	...	...	6,954	7,008	7,037	7,161	7,182
Wire ...	...	...	14,950	15,326	15,516	16,386	16,405
Telegrams despatched—							
Inland ...	...	...	1,785,046	1,812,253	1,829,807	1,795,539	1,943,019
Inter-State ...	...	...	633,358	679,518	674,960	685,412	733,051
International ...	...	...	70,315	75,518	75,351	75,649	81,667
Total ...	...	...	2,488,719	2,567,289	2,580,118	2,556,600	2,757,737
Telegrams received—							
Inter-State ...	...	...	681,364	733,504	764,258	779,603	842,104
International ...	...	...	67,194	72,200	74,857	73,645	79,730
Total ...	...	...	748,558	805,704	839,115	853,248	921,834

The total telegrams despatched in 1910 exceeded those despatched in the previous year by 201,137, of which number 147,480 were inland, 47,639 inter-state, and 6,018 international. Compared with 1906 the telegrams despatched in 1910 showed an increase of 269,018, of which 157,973 were inland, and 99,693 inter-state. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 173,276 since 1906. In 1910 the value of inland telegrams was £81,798, of inter-state despatched £60,233, of inter-state received £64,958, of international despatched £89,827, and of international received, £75,142.

Telephones.

The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines and wire open and the number of subscribers, telephones, and private lines:—

TELEPHONES, 1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground					
Cables)	1,121	1,228	1,372	1,553	1,820
Wire	32,956	41,391	50,687	56,967	85,725
Subscribers	10,424	12,935	14,868	16,673	20,236
Telephones	15,460	18,412	20,623	23,928	26,627
Private Lines	417	443	470	462	471

The length of wire has increased by 160 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 94 per cent., since 1906.

The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 26,627 in 1910. This number represent an increase of 11 per cent. as compared with 1909, and of 72 per cent. as compared with 1906.

Revenue and expenditure, Post and Telegraph Department.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £962,495 in 1910, the items being postage £593,293, commission on money orders and postal notes £27,288, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £149,451, telephones, &c., £149,135, and various £43,328. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £5,761. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1910 was 124,681,607, and the value thereof £723,355. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £835,920, in 1910, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £243,875. The items of ordinary expenditure were:—Salaries, &c., £521,540; inland mail services, £114,532; British and foreign mail services, £67,677; cable subsidies, &c., £7,000; maintenance of buildings, &c., £59,881; and miscellaneous, £65,290. In the following table the

revenue and expenditure of the Department are summarized for the last five years:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	783,402	813,662	848,934	883,682	962,495
Value of unpaid Services ...	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761
Revenue Earned	789,163	819,423	854,695	889,443	968,256
Expenditure (ordinary) ...	630,648	687,015	730,802	766,267	835,920
Surplus	158,515	132,408	123,893	123,176	132,336
Capital Expenditure	37,398	113,474	129,544	167,031	243,875

RAILWAYS.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the one exception, referred to on page 455, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, and include particulars of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 107.66 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years:—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1906,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	311·82	311·46	307·51	307·51	307·51
Single Lines (miles)	3,134·03	3,135·61	3,139·56	3,155·36	3,236·42
Total ...	3,445·85	3,447·07	3,447·07	3,462·87	3,543·93
Cost of Construction	£ 32,338,352	£ 32,448,468	£ 32,618,177	£ 32,987,611	£ 33,332,350
Average Cost per mile	9,385	9,413	9,463	9,497	9,405

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1910:—

5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.				Mileage.
Mildura to White Cliffs	...	...	...	6.92
Ouyen to Kow Plains	...	...	...	57.00
Beeac to Newtown	...	...	...	35.75
				<hr/> 99.67

2-ft. 6-in. Gauge.				Mileage.
Beech Forest to Crowe's	...	...	...	14.28

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced:—

5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.				Mileage.
Eltham to Hurst's Bridge	...	...	...	6.75
Gheringhap to Maroona	...	...	...	100.75
Noradjuha to Toolondo	...	...	...	11.25
Bairnsdale to Orbost	...	...	...	60.00
Jeparit to Lorquon	...	...	...	14.50
				<hr/> 193.25

2-ft. 6-in. Gauge				Mileage.
Whitfield to Tolmie District	...	...	...	20.0

Cost of
railways
and
equipment.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock, and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1906 TO 1910.

30th June.	£
1906	41,404,947
1907	41,547,223
1908	41,919,376
1909	42,392,007
1910	43,091,478

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1910, £3,877,084 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£39,214,394) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £40,511,651 on which the annual interest payable is £1,457,609, or at the average rate of 3.60 per cent. The nominal amount of

loans, however, was reduced by £1,297,257—the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1910, was 3.60 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3.72 per cent.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1905, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Miles Constructed ...	3,445.85	3,447.07	3,447.07	3,462.87	3,543.93
„ Dismantled ...	16.07	16.07	16.07	18.03	18.03
„ Closed to Traffic	31.81	29.93	29.93	29.93	29.93
„ Open for Traffic	3,397.97	3,401.07	3,401.07	3,414.91	3,495.97
Train Mileage ...	9,392,069	10,339,691	10,718,415	11,628,792	12,045,866
Passengers carried ...	65,244,392	71,200,331	76,053,909	82,286,112	86,642,160
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	3,676,017	3,965,792	3,754,861	4,166,786	4,468,440

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1910, was 3,822.75 miles of main tracks, and 612.07 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1909-10 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1908-9—by 4,356,048, and those of 1907-8, the next in volume, by 10,588,251. Of the passenger journeys in 1909-10, 79,999,960 were made by metropolitan-suburban passengers, an increase of 4,193,217 on the previous year, and 6,642,200 by country passengers, an increase of 162,831 on that year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1909-10 exceeded that for 1908-9 by 301,654, and that for 1906-7, which comes next to it in importance, by 502,648. The items of goods carried in 1909-10 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 668,110 tons; firewood, 637,730 tons; timber, 304,647 tons; and stone, lime, and bricks, 336,758 tons; wheat showing an excess of 39,695 tons; firewood, of 48,275 tons; timber, of 48,677 tons; and stone, &c., of 28,153 tons over the quantity carried in 1908-9. Comparing 1909-10 with 1905-6 the passenger traffic had increased by 21,397,768 passengers, or 33 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 792,423 tons, or 22 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run had been increased by 2,653,797 miles, or by 28 per cent.

Railway receipts and expenditure.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Receipts —	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	1,503,024	1,644,247	1,712,420	1,797,000	1,884,614
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	2,015,121	2,096,167	1,883,689	2,083,378	2,238,895
Sundries ...	270,923	281,817	287,631	308,687	332,239
Total ...	3,789,068	4,022,231	3,883,742	4,189,065	4,455,748
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance ...	587,914	599,948	658,425	626,532	645,279
Rolling-stock ...	891,391	1,011,441	973,762	998,028	1,230,784
Transportation ...	588,123	596,309	616,132	644,660	687,952
General Charges*	149,915	162,997	201,999	254,709	263,720
Total ...	2,217,343	2,370,695	2,450,318	2,523,929	2,827,735
Net Receipts ...	1,571,725	1,651,536	1,433,424	1,665,136	1,628,013
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	58.52	58.94	63.09	60.25	63.46

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts for 1909-10 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for 1908-9 by £266,683, or 6 per cent. The passenger fares received in 1909-10 exceeded those received in 1908-9 by £50,360 in the case of country passengers, and by £37,254 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable items in the receipts from goods for 1909-10, as compared with the previous year, were increases of £21,783 and £20,275 for the carriage of wool and timber respectively, and a decrease of £20,121 for the carriage of hay, straw, and chaff. Working expenses in 1909-10 included special payments into Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, £75,000, and Rolling-stock Replacement

Fund, £170,000, and exceeded the expenditure of 1908-9 by £303,806, or 12 per cent. They were in excess of the expenditure of 1905-6 by £610,392, or 28 per cent., whilst there was an increase of 18 per cent. in the receipts in the same interval. The net receipts of 1909-10 were less than those of the previous year by £37,123, or 2 per cent.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, and expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

Railway interest charges compared with net revenue.

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE
1905-6 TO 1909-10.

Year.	Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
	£	£
1905-6	1,472,397	1,571,725
1906-7	1,483,284	1,651,536
1907-8	1,483,807	1,433,424
1908-9	1,430,693	1,665,136
1909-10	1,480,969*	1,628,013

* Without deducting interest allowed on Railway Surplus for the year ended 30th June, 1909, £8,052.

The excellent position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, the figures showing that in four out of the last five years there were considerable surpluses after payment of working expenses, pensions, and gratuities, special expenditure and charges on account of previous years, and interest charges and expenses. These surpluses were £99,328 in 1905-6, £168,252 in 1906-7, £235,043 in 1908-9, and £147,044 in 1909-10.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1906 to 1910, were as follows:—

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE,
1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,394	3,400	3,401	3,402	3,446
Gross Earnings per Mile	£ 1,116	£ 1,183	£ 1,142	£ 1,231	£ 1,293
Expenses per Mile ...	653	697	720	742	821
Net Profits per Mile	463	486	422	489	472

The receipts per mile of open railway for the year 1909-10 were in excess of those for the preceding year by £62, and of those for the year 1905-6 by £177, whilst the expenses per mile showed increases of £79 and £168 over the amounts for those respective years. Net profits per mile were less than those of 1908-9 by £17, but exceeded those of 1905-6 by £9. This table excludes all consideration of interest payable on railway loans, and expenses of paying same, given in the preceding table.

Rolling-
stock.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1910, showed that there were at that time 523 locomotives, 1,308 carriages, 11,515 trucks, and 511 vans and sundry stock, of which 9 locomotives, 19 carriages, and 148 trucks were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 18 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1909-10, the following new stock built at the Newport workshops was put into service:—21 locomotives, 40 carriages, and 543 trucks. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £6,561,332, of the narrow-gauge £56,555, and of the electric railway stock, £15,560.

Railway
staff.

The number of officers and employes in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid during each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year.			Number of Employes.	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.
				£
1905-6	...	...	12,913	1,543,673
1906-7	...	...	14,094	1,653,991
1907-8	...	...	13,847	1,744,299
1908-9	...	...	14,639	1,846,754
1909-10	...	...	16,839	2,006,433

Figures relating to the Railway Construction Branch are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included.

Victorian
coal carried
on rail-
ways.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1906, 63,694 tons were consumed; in 1907, 41,713 tons; in 1908, 33,799 tons; in 1909, 39,487 tons, and in 1910, 202,327 tons. The quantity carried for the general public

was 87,144 tons in 1906, 87,913 tons in 1907, 69,935 tons in 1908, 88,100 tons in 1909, and 146,704 tons in 1910. The rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, of which 1-10d. per ton per mile is paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. or less per ton per mile, according to the distance.

The one railway in Victoria open for general traffic, but not belonging to the State system, is that from Kerang to Koondrook, which is owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length, and up to the end of 1910 cost £31,446 for construction and equipment. For the year 1910 the gross receipts were £3,895, the working expenses were £1,905, and the interest paid was £1,150. The train mileage for the same year was 18,500. Municipal railway.

TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise 46 miles of cable lines, double track, 32.87 miles of electric lines, of which 9.75 miles are double, and 23.12 miles single track, 14.8 miles of horse-lines, of which 4.5 miles are double, and 10.3 miles single track, and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track. Victorian tramways.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems are represented in these figures. These are Ballarat with 11 miles 65 chains of electric lines, and 1 mile 56 chains of horse lines; Bendigo with 8 miles 53 chains of electric lines, and Sorrento with 1 mile of steam tramway.

Electric tramways are being constructed at Geelong, and in extension of the Prahran-Malvern system. The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading Railways.

The following table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria:—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1909-10.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Expenditure.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
1909-10	12,241,747	80,342,341	£ 669,683	£ 556,957*	1,093	2,200*

* Including particulars relating to omnibus lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

Melbourne
tramways.

The tramways worked by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company are held under lease expiring on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust, under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust is composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways, the Trust issued debentures, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company leasing the tramways are to provide its own rolling stock, keep the tramways in repair, and hand same over to the Trust at expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. The sinking fund amounted to £1,276,942 at 31st March, 1911.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company :—

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY,
1900-1 TO 1909-10.

Year ended 30th June.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
			£
1901	8,964,734	47,195,647	465,427
1902	9,226,883	47,261,572	454,683
1903	9,044,282	46,832,910	432,505
1904	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905	8,932,073	50,297,357	448,740
1906	9,032,523	52,925,654	469,079
1907	9,536,397	59,069,280	506,635
1908	9,810,808	63,954,512	545,269
1909	9,856,345	66,522,463	565,601
1910	10,010,975	68,695,853	581,390

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1910, comprised 43 miles 54 chains of double track cable tramway, and 4 miles 38 chains of double track horse tramway. The traffic of each of the last seven years has successively eclipsed that of any former year, 1909-10 exceeding 1908-9 by 2,173,390 passengers. The number of tram miles run in 1909-10 shows an increase of 154,630 over the number for 1908-9.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 12.4 miles of electric tramways (6.5 miles being double track and 5.9 miles single track), $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of cable tramways (double track), and 8.6 miles of horse tramways (single track). Of these, the most recently constructed is the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway, which is controlled by a Trust representing the municipalities of Prahran and Malvern, and was opened on 30th May, 1910. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in

length, and cost £100,000 to construct and equip. The remaining metropolitan tramways and their mileage are the North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7.9 miles, the Northcote-Preston cable line, 2½ miles, the Sandringham-Beaumaris horse line, 7 miles, and the Coburg horse line, 1.6 miles. The traffic particulars of these lines are as follows:—

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
1908-9 	860,000	4,755,000	£ 26,500
1909-10 	1,104,164	6,713,825	42,071

In country towns there are 20½ miles of electric tramways, 1.7 miles of horse tramway, and 1 mile of steam tramway, of which the traffic particulars for the last two financial years are subjoined. Country tramways.

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
1908-9 	1,166,000	4,700,000	£ 43,623
1909-10 	1,126,608	4,932,663	46,222

LICENSED VEHICLES.

The number of vehicles licensed for the conveyance of passengers in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1910, was 1,594, of which 766 were cabs. The number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,732. The following are the particulars for the last five years:— Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1906 TO 1910.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel) 	582	581	562	547	528
" (Hansoms) 	219	225	239	238	238
Omnibuses 	40	48	48	51	40
Tram Cars 	426	393	401	422	428
" Dummies 	329	352	401	353	360
Total 	1,596	1,599	1,651	1,611	1,594
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed 	1,119	1,770	1,884	1,826	1,732

Motor cars,
&c.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2237, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 30th June, 1911, the number of motor cars registered was 2,722, and the number of motor cycles 2,122. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 30th June, 1911, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 5,935.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, by the Government Statist, or the Assistant Government Statist, or by a duly appointed registrar of marriages. It is essential that every marriage be preceded by the parties making a declaration as to age and the absence of any legal impediment, and by three days' notice, except in cases of emergency, also that two witnesses be present at the ceremony; but there is no residential qualification. To be married by a minister, one of the parties must give him at least three days' written notice, or—in cases of emergency—a written permission obtained from any Justice, dispensing with such notice; and the marriage may then be solemnized according to the rites of the religious denomination to which the minister belongs. To be married by a Registrar of Marriages, the parties to the marriage must give written notice, which has to be posted in, and a copy thereof at the outer door of, his office at least three days before the marriage. This can only take place in his office, with open doors, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. No fee is payable for the celebration of a marriage before a registrar. In the case of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent (*a*) of the father if he be within Victoria; if not (*b*) of a guardian appointed by him; if there be no such guardian (*c*) of the mother if within Victoria; if the parent be incapable of consenting, or if there be no such parent or guardian in Victoria (*d*) of a police magistrate, or a justice appointed for the purpose by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court. If the mother has been deserted by the father, or has obtained a protection order against him, or if, through divorce or judicial separation, she has become the guardian *de facto*, her consent is sufficient authority for the marriage. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In all cases a statement to the effect that the consent has been obtained must be made on the marriage certificates. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the recognised religious denominations, is nominated by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and unless he satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from

Law as to
marriages
in Victoria.

celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of the same denomination who ceases to officiate or otherwise loses his qualifications. Any clergyman or person officiating as such who celebrates a marriage without being duly registered, or any person who obtains registration by untruly representing himself as an officiating minister, or who personates a registrar, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by a penalty not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both; but, if the omission were accidental, the penalty is reduced to a maximum of £20 on summary conviction. To guard against the abuse of the system of matrimonial agencies, the Governor in Council is empowered, if deemed expedient, to prohibit ministers from celebrating marriages in any undesirable place or building; and ministers are now practically prevented from entering into business relations with such agencies. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalised in Victoria since 1873; but there is no provision to validate the marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the foregoing provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

Registra-
tion.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into nearly 600 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or registrar of marriages who performs the ceremony. Registrations of

marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married and witnesses (in case of a marriage), or of the informant (in case of a birth or death), and of the minister or registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or minister; one is forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. Births must be registered within 60 days by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the birth occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. A person who fails in his duty to register within 60 days is liable to a penalty of £10, although he still may register within twelve months on payment of a fee of 5s. To insure registration of all births, parents and the occupiers of houses where births occur are required to, and doctors and nurses may, and are expected to, report cases to the registrars. After twelve months, registration can only be effected after proper legal authority has been obtained, and on payment of a fee of 10s. Deaths must, under a penalty of £10, be notified within seven days to the local registrar by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or the doctor or nurse, and must be registered within twenty-one days by some person present at death or in attendance during the last illness, or in default of such persons by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. An exception is made in regard to sudden deaths, and deaths of boarded-out children under the age of 5 years, which should be at once reported to the Coroner, and can only be registered by him or on his authority. This exception does not apply to wards of the State or infants retained by or received into any approved public charitable institution. In addition to ordinary registration, every birth, or death under the age of 5, of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupier of the house where the event occurred within three days to the local registrar, if in any city, town, or borough, or within seven days to the local registrar or police officer in charge, if elsewhere, provided that if the mother is the occupier, the period for notification is extended to three weeks. Offenders against this provision are liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a penalty of £25. Illegitimate children may be legitimized within six months of the marriage of the parents on application to the Government Statist or to any Registrar of Births and Deaths, and on the payment of fees varying from 5s. to 12s. 6d. Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and that for a certificate 7s. 6d. (except in cases occurring in the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., or 2s. if a certificate is required,

MARRIAGES.

Marriages.

Marriages in 1910 numbered 10,240, which was the highest total recorded, and 1,031 above the average of the preceding five years. The marriages in Victoria in each of the last twenty years were as follows:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1891 TO 1910.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1891	8,780	1901	8,406
1892	7,723	1902	8,477
1893	7,004	1903	7,605
1894	7,029	1904	8,210
1895	7,181	1905	8,774
1896	7,625	1906	8,930
1897	7,568	1907	9,575
1898	7,620	1908	9,334
1899	8,140	1909	9,431
1900	8,308	1910	10,240

Between 1891 and 1894, a period of commercial depression, a fall in the number of marriages amounting to 20 per cent. took place. A slight recovery occurred in 1895, and with three exceptions this was followed by varying increases in subsequent years. The substantial nature of this improvement is indicated by the fact that after allowing for the increase in population 8,628 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1901-5. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of present and future prospects, the relatively large number of marriages in each of the past five years is an indication of the general prosperity of that period.

Marriage rates.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier periods, but as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years:—

MARRIAGE RATES, 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1901	6.97	1906	7.21
1902	6.97	1907	7.64
1903	6.24	1908	7.37
1904	6.73	1909	7.36
1905	7.16	1910	7.83

The marriage rate in 1910 was the highest experienced during the past twenty years. The increase over the rate for the previous year was 7 per cent., and was fairly evenly distributed over each of the principal divisions of the State.

It has been frequently shown that the marriage rate is not so dependent upon the number of marriageable women as upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, and, to demonstrate this the following table is designed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and to the number of single women in each census year 1854 to 1901:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1901.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number Marriageable—		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 20 and over).	Women (aged 15 and over).		Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854 ..	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857 ..	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861 ..	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871 ..	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881 ..	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6.75	57.42	48.02
1891 ..	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7.97	55.24	52.02
1901 ..	1,193,340	154,334	211,087	8,468	7.08	54.87	40.12

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the middle.

It will be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate) and to the marriageable women fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men was tolerably constant, the extremes being $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ in 1861 and the usual range between the narrow limits of 52 and 55. This proportion steadily diminished from $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 to 55 in 1901; the latter rate was, however, higher than at any period prior to 1881. The proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable women, on the other hand, has fallen off considerably. Even in the more settled times, after the gold rush, it fell from 72 in 1871 to a level of about 50 in 1881 and 1891, and still further to as low as 40 in 1901, owing to the generally increased proportion of marriageable women to men, which at the last period reached as high as 137 per 100 men. In other words, the chances of a woman marrying in Victoria are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, the proportions having fallen from about 1 in every 4 of the marriageable women in 1854,

and 1 in 8 in 1861, to 1 in every 20 in 1891, and 1 in 25 in 1901 marrying within a year. The last rate is slightly less than that for England and Wales, where 1 in every 22 marriageable women entered wedlock within a year during the period 1900-2.

Marriage
rate in
age groups.

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been computed for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of three census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

Age Group (Years.)	Men.			Women.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
15—21 .. ..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8
21—25*	57.8	44.3	44.6	118.8	106.0	87.2
25—30	114.2	85.9	90.5	105.7	100.5	84.7
30—35	82.9	75.2	82.1	73.1	66.4	57.9
35—40	56.4	51.1	62.6	53.8	46.4	37.2
40—45	30.5	33.4	39.9	32.5	27.7	22.3
45—50	21.8	25.9	29.8	22.1	17.8	14.3
50 and upwards ..	10.5	9.1	9.1	4.9	4.2	2.4
15—45 .. ..	..	..	..	55.9	58.7†	49.0

* In the case of men 20-25.

† The apparent anomaly of the rate for women between 15 and 45 being higher in 1891 than in 1881, whilst the rate in each age group in 1881 is higher than that in the corresponding group in 1891 is due to the changes in the age constitution of women under 45 years of age.

In the last two periods, as compared with the first, there is every evidence of a tendency amongst men to defer marriage to a later period in life—the turning point being age group 30-35, for there is a marked decrease in the rates below and an increase in the rates above that age. In 1901, as compared with 1891, however, there is a considerable increase in the rate at every age period except 20-25 and over 50. In the case of marriageable women, there is, it will be observed, a fall between 1881 and 1891, and a greater

fall between 1891 and 1901 in the proportion marrying at each age group under 35, while there is a rapid decline from each census to the subsequent one in the proportions at ages over 35.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1910 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA,
1910.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.																			Total Brides.
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 and over.	
16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
18	1	1	6	4	7	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
19	...	3	12	21	25	12	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
20	...	4	12	33	37	28	58	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
21 to 25	2	16	66	161	267	292	1,402	351	52	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,624
25 to 30	1	10	32	81	131	186	1,423	1,273	256	50	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,455
30 to 35	...	3	12	16	46	60	437	684	379	84	13	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741
35 to 40	1	...	2	6	11	19	161	271	220	168	47	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921
40 to 45	...	...	...	1	5	4	52	116	129	112	70	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	515
45 to 50	...	...	1	1	1	2	28	45	47	78	59	40	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	320
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	11	32	37	21	26	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	151
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	14	17	16	10	10	1	...	...	...	...	78
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	8	6	6	6	6	7	3	2	...	...	51
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	6	6	4	6	4	10	...	...	...	42
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	2	6	1	...	...	19
75 to 80	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	10
80 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Total Brides	5	39	145	328	533	608	3,589	2,769	1,127	564	254	132	70	33	17	21	3	1	2	10,240

The ages of bridegrooms ranged from 16 to 99 years, and those of brides from 15 to over 80. Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus a man between 75 and 80 married a girl of 18, while five women between 50 and 55 were married to men who were their juniors by 20 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 708 were older and 183 were younger than their brides, and 109 were of the same age as their partners,

Proportion
of mar-
riages at
various
ages.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1905-9, also for the year 1910:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT
AGES, 1881-90, 1905-9, AND 1910.

Ages (Years).				Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
				Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
				1881-90.	1905-9.	1910.	1881-90.	1905-9.	1910.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·17	...
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	·96	·49
16 to 17	...	...	...	·03	·09	·10	6·63	4·83	3·81
17 to 18	...	...	...	·29	·41	·88	20·32	14·21	14·16
18 to 19	...	...	...	1·46	2·80	2·73	42·94	31·95	32·03
19 to 20	...	...	...	5·62	8·48	8·89	65·03	45·76	52·05
20 to 21	...	...	...	15·19	14·69	17·48	73·84	56·55	59·38
21 to 25	...	...	...	321·02	254·52	256·25	432·34	368·20	350·49
25 to 30	...	...	...	365·48	327·51	337·40	223·83	266·62	270·40
30 to 35	...	...	...	134·57	174·97	170·02	62·07	108·23	110·06
35 to 40	...	...	...	58·29	102·63	89·94	29·53	52·83	55·08
40 to 45	...	...	...	32·54	53·30	50·29	17·10	25·73	24·80
45 to 50	...	...	...	24·77	29·20	31·25	12·23	12·74	12·89
50 to 55	...	...	...	18·40	12·95	14·75	6·74	5·99	6·84
55 to 60	...	...	...	11·49	7·16	7·62	3·40	2·13	3·22
60 and over	...	...	...	10·85	11·29	12·40	2·78	3·10	4·30
Total	...	...	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

It will be observed that the age constitution of brides shows a very marked alteration in recent years. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1910, 512 were under 25 years, and 270 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in 1881-1890. As the fertility of married women is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that owing to the altered age distribution of wives the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during 1881-1890.

Increased
age at
marriage.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1910 the mean age at marriage of bachelors 28·97—with that of divorced men and of widowers—41·89 and 46·65 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·73, as against 34·15 for divorced women and 41·59 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages declined there was a rise in the

marrying ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45, and in the ages of such brides in the period 1880-1910.

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	years.	years.
1870-4	24.13	29.93
1880-4	23.83	28.61
1890-4	24.66	28.66
1900-4	25.44	29.70
1905	25.77	29.76
1906	25.97	29.90
1907	25.82	29.78
1908	25.85	29.77
1909	25.99	29.78
1910	25.88	29.58

During the last thirty-one years the mean marrying age of women at the reproductive period of life has increased by two years. In the five years 1906-10 the average age of brides under 45 years was 25.90 as against 25.44 in 1900-4, 24.66 in 1890-4, and 23.83 in 1880-4. For Victoria in 1910 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26.62, as compared with 26.69 in England and Wales and 26.40 in New Zealand in 1909. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 30.26, 28.88, and 30.11 years respectively. For women the mean age at marriage is somewhat similar in the three countries, but for men it is less by over a year in England and Wales than in Victoria and New Zealand.

In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the last five years, and also the average rates for the whole period:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1906 TO 1910.

Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1906 ..	7.21	7.63	6.73	7.05	8.70	7.74	7.43	8.48
1907 ..	7.64	7.84	7.58	7.94	8.02	7.91	7.78	8.91
1908 ..	7.37	7.97	7.22	7.84	7.50	7.74	7.64	8.82
1909 ..	7.36	8.21	7.96	8.30	7.54	8.13	7.86	8.33
1910 ..	7.83	8.81	8.05	9.21	7.75	7.98	8.37	8.30
Average	7.49	8.09	7.51	8.07	7.90	7.90	7.82	8.57

During the last five years marriage rates in all the Australian States, except Western Australia, have shown an improvement, which has been specially marked in South Australia and Queensland. By

comparison with 1900-4, the marriage rates in 1906-10 increased by 10 per cent. in Victoria and New South Wales, 19 per cent. in Queensland, 24 per cent. in South Australia, 4 per cent. in Tasmania, and 10 per cent. in the Commonwealth. All the States, except Tasmania, had higher rates in 1910 than in the previous year.

The average marriage rate in Australia—7.82—for the period 1906-10 was lower than in ten of the twenty-one countries shown in the following table for the latest five years for which this information is available:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Marriage Rate.	Country.	Marriage Rate.
Bulgaria ...	10.08	Austria ...	7.71
Servia ...	9.85	Switzerland ...	7.69
Roumania ...	9.48	England and Wales ...	7.62
Ontario, Province of ...	9.30	Denmark ...	7.39
Hungary ...	8.90	Holland ...	7.30
Russia ...	8.50	Spain ...	6.92
Japan ...	8.26	Scotland ...	6.67
German Empire ...	8.07	Sweden ...	6.05
Belgium ...	7.95	Norway ...	5.97
France ...	7.88	Ireland ...	5.19
Italy ...	7.82		

For reasons already explained, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards, such as is contained in the following statement which gives the average of the three years 1900 to 1902:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Victoria ...	56.0
New South Wales ...	58.3
Queensland ...	41.6
South Australia ...	56.8
Western Australia ...	41.9
Tasmania ...	65.7
Total Australia ...	55.7
New Zealand ...	55.1

Although high marriage rates are generally regarded as evidence of prosperity in a community, low rates can hardly be considered as showing the reverse in some of the Australian States, where the age and sex constitutions are not normal. Thus, in Queensland and Western Australia, the low rates amongst marriageable men cannot be said to be due to the absence of prosperity, as compared with the other States, or to greater disinclination on the part of the men to marry; they are ascribable rather to the fact that the ratio of marriageable women to men is small in both those States.

Marriage rates in various countries.

Marriages to marriageable males in Australasia.

Prior to 1900 the marriages which were celebrated in urban and rural districts were compared with the populations of those districts respectively, but since the place where a marriage is solemnized is no guide as to domicile, the method has been abandoned, and a classification according to the usual residence of the parties adopted instead. The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms, whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1910:—

Marriage
rates in
districts.

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS DURING 1910.

Usual Residence of Bridegroom.	Usual Residence of Bride.				Total Bride- grooms.	Proportion of Bride- grooms per 1,000 of Popula- tion.
	Metro- politan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
In Victoria—						
Metropolitan Dis- tricts	4,028	181	294	61	4,564	7.8
Other Urban Dis- tricts	143	1,120	224	16	1,503	7.3
Rural Districts	489	346	2,774	33	3,642	7.1
Outside Victoria ..	218	78	121	114	531	..
Total Brides	4,878	1,725	3,413	224	10,240	..
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Popu- lation ..	8.4	8.3	6.7	..	..	..

Of the 417 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 189 were residents of New South Wales, 36 of Queensland, 38 of South Australia, 36 of Western Australia, 47 of Tasmania, 28 of New Zealand, 8 of the United Kingdom, 5 of South Africa, 2 of India, and 28 of other countries.

Compared with the average of the five years, 1900-4, the marriage rates of both sexes in 1910 showed a marked increase in the metropolitan and rural districts. The rates prevailing in each division of the State for the two periods are shown in the following statement:—

Period.				Marriage Rates in Victoria.		
				Metropolitan.	Urban.	Rural.
Males	1900-4	...	...	6.9	6.8	5.8
	1910	...	...	7.8	7.3	7.1
Females	1900-4	...	...	7.5	7.4	5.5
	1910	...	...	8.4	8.3	6.7

Variations in sex distribution in town and country are largely responsible for the differences between the male and female rates. For both sexes the marriage rates of persons residing in the rural division are considerably below those among residents in the remainder of the State. Migration of marriageable persons from the country to the metropolis accounts in a large measure for the low country rate.

Marrying
age
according
to occupa-
tion.

In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed, based upon 33,156 marriages which took place during the four-year period 1907-10, in which definite occupations were given:—

AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	253	27·76	43·87	42·69	11·07	2·37
Ironworker, Foundry Em- ployé, &c. ...	592	27·97	43·07	44·43	8·11	4·39
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	1,572	28·17	43·38	42·56	9·61	4·45
Blacksmith ...	657	28·66	37·29	47·34	11·26	4·11
Salesman, Storeman ...	875	29·02	29·94	56·12	11·20	2·74
Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	2,115	29·04	33·71	50·69	11·35	4·25
Labourer ...	5,631	29·25	35·11	46·78	12·89	5·22
Bootmaker ...	601	29·38	39·10	43·76	9·65	7·49
Miner ...	1,936	29·41	35·85	45·35	13·74	5·06
Coachbuilder ...	266	29·56	31·95	47·74	16·17	4·14
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	2,059	29·80	35·02	43·71	14·62	6·65
Mechanical Engineer, Fit- ter, Engine-driver ...	1,330	29·82	28·65	53·61	12·33	5·41
Printer, Stationer, News- agent ...	544	29·87	29·96	50·55	14·16	5·33
Constable, Warder, Soldier	317	30·13	24·92	54·57	13·88	6·63
Tailor ...	586	30·21	27·99	52·56	11·94	7·51
Clerk ...	1,775	30·27	22·70	58·03	14·82	4·45
Railway, Tramway Em- ployé ...	1,000	30·28	26·20	52·70	16·10	5·00
Cook, Steward, Waiter ...	253	30·48	32·02	45·06	15·02	7·90
School Teacher ...	274	31·52	16·42	62·77	13·14	7·67
Civil Servant ...	389	31·91	27·51	40·87	23·91	7·71
Market Gardener ...	424	32·00	20·28	53·07	17·22	9·43
Commercial Traveller, Agent ...	1,024	32·19	15·24	57·81	18·75	8·20
Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ...	6,598	32·23	15·65	56·11	21·07	7·17
Sailor, Mariner ...	307	32·54	27·04	45·60	18·89	8·47
Professional ...	958	32·63	13·67	59·08	17·85	9·40
Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ...	335	33·12	20·00	44·78	22·39	12·83
Builder, Contractor ...	485	33·43	18·76	47·42	20·83	12·99

An inspection of the table shows that wage-earners marry at an earlier age than persons working on their own account and employers of labour. It should be remembered, however, that the average age of the persons in the community who belong to the two last mentioned classes is higher than that of the wage-earners. It is further shown that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers, foundry employés, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive the highest wage of their occupations in comparatively early manhood, marry at an earlier age than those whose highest wage is reached at a later age, of whom clerks, civil servants, school teachers, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., and railway employés may be taken as examples. This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 35.11 per cent., with that of school teachers (16.42), civil servants (27.51), and clerks (22.70) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with two exceptions (professional and commercial travellers), the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of hairdressers and tobacconists by 4.47 years; of ironworkers and foundry employés by 4.26; of carters, drivers, and carriers by 4.06; of blacksmiths by 3.57; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3.19; of labourers by 2.98; of miners by 2.82; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2.43 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., accounts to some extent for the low marriage and birth rates in the rural division of the State.

The birthplaces of persons married in the years 1907-10 show that only a small proportion—equivalent to 19 per 1,000 bridegrooms and 6 per 1,000 brides—were born in foreign countries, of whom Germany contributed nearly one fourth. Of every 1,000 men married, 869 were born in Australia, 63 in England and Wales, 16 in Scotland, 15 in Ireland, and 18 in other British Possessions. The corresponding proportions for women married were 931, 32, 8, 8 and 15 respectively.

Birthplaces
of persons
married.

The experience of the period 1881-1909 showed that the Autumn quarter was the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1910, however, a preference for marrying in the Spring was very marked, 26.86 per cent. of the total marriages having taken place in that period, as compared with 25.50 in the Autumn, 25.27 in the Summer, and 22.37 in the Winter. Abounding prosperity, coincident with a prospective record harvest, probably accounted for the high marriage rate in the last three months of the year under review.

Marriages
in quarters-

The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty years a continuous decline, owing to the decreasing ratio of persons who have become widowed at the younger and probable marrying ages, and also to the later marrying age of bachelors and spinsters in

Former con-
dition of
persons
married.

recent as compared with earlier periods. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married in the periods specified:—

CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1910.

Conjugal Conditions.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-5.	1910.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80.59	85.84	87.22	88.06	89.87
Bachelors and Widows	7.10	4.72	4.23	3.73	3.24
Widowers and Spinsters	7.75	6.17	6.07	5.94	4.93
Widowers and Widows	4.56	3.27	2.48	2.27	1.96

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 69 were widowers and 52 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90. As the proportion of widows in the population is nearly double that of widowers, and the numbers of widowed women and men married in 1910 were 532 and 705 respectively, it appears that the chances of the former re-marrying are only slightly more than one-third of the chances of the latter. Somewhat similar disparities exist between the probabilities of re-marriage of widows and widowers in England and Wales.

Divorced
persons re-
marrying.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1910 was 131, which was above the average for the preceding four years. Of the 95,020 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 554, or 1 in every 172 persons, as compared with 1 in every 707 in England and Wales in 1909. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1905:—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.
1906	..	..	42	58	100
1907	..	..	52	57	109
1908	..	..	44	58	102
1909	..	..	49	63	112
1910	..	..	59	72	131

During the year 1910, the proportion of brides under 21 years of age in Victoria was the lowest of all the Australian States, and the proportion of bridegrooms under 21 was less than in any other State except Western Australia. The percentages for each State were as follows:—

	Percentage under 21 years of age.			
	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
Victoria	3.01	...	16.19
New South Wales	4.80	...	23.35
Queensland	3.36	...	23.30
South Australia	3.90	...	17.62
Western Australia	1.47	...	22.54
Tasmania	3.75	...	25.79

These ratios show that in Tasmania one-fourth, in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia between one-fourth and one-fifth, and in South Australia and Victoria about one-sixth of the brides were under 21 years of age. The percentage of minors in Victoria in the year under review was about equal to the average of the previous ten years but below the mean of the decennium 1881-1890. In England and Wales in 1909 the percentage of bridegrooms under 21 years of age—3.98—was 32 per cent. greater, whilst that of brides—13.67—was about 16 per cent. less than in Victoria.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and those performed by registrars of marriages for the average of the period 1904-8, and for the year 1910, are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	Annual Average, 1904-8.		1910.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ...	1,899	21.18	2,517	24.58
Roman Catholic Church...	1,387	15.49	1,721	16.81
Presbyterian Church ...	1,468	16.37	1,873	18.29
Methodist Church ...	1,382	15.42	1,569	15.32
Congregational Church ...	1,001	11.17	1,149	11.22
Baptist Church...	335	3.74	432	4.22
Lutheran Church ...	60	.67	81	.79
Independent Presbyterian Church	602	6.72	219	2.14
Free Christian Church ...	358	3.99	89	.87
Salvation Army ...	34	.38	43	.42
Jews ...	25	.28	37	.36
Other Sects ...	316	3.52	348	3.40
Registrars of Marriages...	98	1.07	162	1.58
Total ...	8,965	100.00	10,240	100.00

Marriages of minors

Marriages in religious denominations.

In 1910 there was a marked increase in the marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, the number being equal to 24.58 per cent. of the total marriages, as compared with 21.18 for the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

Civil
marriages.

In 1910, 1.6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 1 per cent. in the previous year and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase of 60 per cent. shown by the rate for 1910 over that for the previous year was probably due to the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1909 permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who were making a business of celebrating marriages. The proportion of civil marriages is less in Victoria than in any other State except Tasmania, and is only one-thirteenth of that in England and Wales. The percentages of civil marriages in the Australian States, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom were as follows:—

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Country.	Year.	Civil Marriages—per cent. of total.
England and Wales	1909	20.5
New Zealand... ..	1910	16.8
Western Australia	1910	10.3
Scotland	1908	7.1
Queensland	1910	4.3
South Australia	1910	3.5
New South Wales	1910	2.0
Ireland	1909	1.8
Victoria	1910	1.6
Tasmania	1910	1.1

Marriages
at matri-
monial
and adver-
tising
agencies.

The number of marriages solemnized at matrimonial and advertising agencies gradually rose from 1,409 in 1898 to 1,701 in 1900, and fell to 1,188 in 1902, but it increased again to 1,353 in 1903,

1,502 in 1904, 1,792 in 1905, 1,941 in 1906, and 2,140 in 1907. In the following year it fell to 2,004, and there was a further decrease to 1,782 in 1909. About 20 per cent. of the total marriages were performed in such agencies in 1900, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1904, 20 per cent. in 1905, nearly 22 per cent. in 1906, 22 per cent. in 1907, over 21 per cent. in 1908, and nearly 19 per cent in 1909. As clergymen of the Congregational and Independent Presbyterian churches and of the Free Christian Church acted for such agencies in recent years the marriages in these denominations, as shown in a preceding table, are unduly numerous.

The clergymen who advertised prior to the passing of the Marriage Act of 1909 celebrated fewer marriages in 1910 than in the preceding year, although their marriages are still greatly out of proportion to their congregations. Such unions will, however, gradually diminish as the names of those ministers become less widely known.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1910 was 31,437, of which 16,411 were of males and 15,026 of females. This was 112 below the number recorded for the preceding year, but 443 higher than the average of the period 1905-9. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 863, and corresponded to a ratio of 2.7 per 100 infants born alive in 1910. There were 109 male to every 100 female births in 1910, as against 105 to every 100 on the average of the preceding nineteen years. The figures for each year since 1890 are as follows:—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1891 TO 1910.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 ..	19,598	18,907	38,505	1901 ..	15,876	15,132	31,008
1892 ..	19,405	18,426	37,831	1902 ..	15,583	14,878	30,461
1893 ..	18,823	17,729	36,552	1903 ..	15,115	14,454	29,569
1894 ..	17,501	16,757	34,258	1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763
1895 ..	17,372	16,334	33,706	1905 ..	15,523	14,584	30,107
1896 ..	16,460	15,718	32,178	1906 ..	15,716	15,128	30,844
1897 ..	16,013	15,297	31,310	1907 ..	15,989	15,380	31,369
1898 ..	15,435	14,737	30,172	1908 ..	16,073	15,028	31,101
1899 ..	15,785	15,223	31,008	1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549
1900 ..	15,834	14,945	30,779	1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437

During the twenty years ended with 1883 the number of births remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place which continued during the subsequent seven years the

number in 1891 being the highest recorded. In connexion with the decline in the number of births between 1891 and 1904 it must be borne in mind that during the intervening period Victoria suffered serious loss of population by emigration, principally to Western Australia. Since 1903, when the fewest births since 1884 were recorded, the numbers have shown an increase—the total for 1910 being 1,868 greater than that for 1903.

Birth rates. In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must continuously diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1910:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1870 TO 1910.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	38·07	1895 ..	28·46	1904 ..	24·42
1875 ..	33·94	1896 ..	27·19	1905 ..	24·57
1880 ..	30·75	1897 ..	26·49	1906 ..	24·91
1885 ..	31·33	1898 ..	25·51	1907 ..	25·03
1890 ..	33·60	1899 ..	26·14	1908 ..	24·56
1891 ..	33·57	1900 ..	25·79	1909 ..	24·62
1892 ..	32·51	1901 ..	25·72	1910 ..	24·20
1893 ..	31·18	1902 ..	25·05		
1894 ..	29·05	1903 ..	24·28		

The varying proportions and age distributions of married women at reproductive ages in the population at different periods account in a large measure for the reduction in the crude rate in the above table. The effect which these changes have had upon the ordinary or crude rate for the State is shown in page 479.

The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, and for each of the last five years:—

Birth rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
FOR 1891 AND 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	34·23	29·01
1906 ..	24·91	27·04	26·31	23·54	30·02	29·52	26·35	27·08
1907 ..	25·03	27·14	26·87	23·82	29·24	29·68	26·44	27·30
1908 ..	24·56	26·77	26·71	24·59	28·90	30·36	26·20	27·45
1909 ..	24·62	27·55	27·24	25·48	28·68	29·90	26·61	27·29
1910 ..	24·20	28·07	27·31	26·38	27·89	29·87	26·73	26·17
Mean of 5 Years	24·66	27·31	26·89	24·76	28·95	29·87	26·39	27·06

For 1910 the birth rates in New South Wales and South Australia were much higher, and in Victoria and Western Australia they were lower than in the previous year. In Queensland the rate improved slightly, while in Tasmania it remained about the same as in that year. The births in Australia in the year under review numbered 116,894, and the deaths 45,628, thus showing a natural increase of 71,266 persons. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 114,070, 44,205, and 69,865 respectively.

On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State. It was also below the rates in all of the following countries excepting Ireland, Ontario and France, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

Birth rates in various countries.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Country.	Births per 1,000 of population.
Russia (European) ...	48·6	Scotland ...	27·3
Bulgaria ...	42·8	Switzerland ...	27·3
Roumania ...	40·7	New South Wales ...	27·3
Servia ...	38·4	New Zealand ...	27·1
Hungary ...	36·2	Queensland ...	26·9
Austria ...	34·3	England and Wales ...	26·5
Spain ...	33·4	Norway ...	26·5
Prussia ...	33·0	Belgium ...	25·8
German Empire ...	32·9	Sweden ...	25·6
Italy ...	32·3	South Australia ...	24·8
Japan ...	31·4	Victoria ...	24·7
The Netherlands ...	30·0	Ireland ...	23·4
Tasmania ...	29·9	Ontario, Province of ...	23·3
Western Australia ...	28·9	France ...	20·1
Denmark ...	28·3		

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age dis-

Corrected birth rates per 1,000 wives.

tribution at each period. The following table shows the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the census years 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE CENSUS YEARS 1871-81-91-1901.

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	206·0	209·7	202·9
1891 ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8

An analysis of the age groups discloses the fact that there was a considerable falling off in 1901 as compared with previous census periods in the proportion of married women at the younger ages. To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the three subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, and 1901. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Legitimate Births.	(4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factors for Correction of Rates in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302·67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302·66	303·14	1·0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297·04	281·98	0·9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229·00	238·75	1·0426

An inspection of the ratios in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, and a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages, in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women, have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

Corrected
legitimate
birth rate
for Vic-
toria.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in four census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, and 1901 were as follows:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factors for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rates.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportions of wives aged 15-45.	Are distribution of wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	731,528	26,805	36.64	121.1	..	..	..	..
1881	862,346	25,675	29.77	98.4	1.2307	1.0016	36.70	6.93
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31.44	105.8	1.1446	0.9493	34.16	2.72
1901	1,201,341	29,279	24.37	106.4	1.1382	1.0426	28.92	4.55

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6.87 in 1881, 5.20 in 1891, and 12.27 in 1901, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6.87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of .06 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5.20 to 2.48, and that of 1901 from 12.27 to 7.72 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. It will be noted that between 1891 and 1901 there was a reduction of over 15 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

Decline in
the number
of legiti-
mate
births.

The following table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State and New Zealand in the two census years 1891 and 1901:—

PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN
UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

State.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.		Decrease per cent.
	1891.	1901.	
Victoria	297.0	229.0	22.9
New South Wales	298.9	235.6	21.2
Queensland	315.0	251.0	20.3
South Australia	311.1	235.0	24.5
Western Australia	352.8	244.0	31.1
Tasmania	315.9	254.6	19.4
New Zealand	279.1	246.1	11.8

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1901 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, varying from 31 per cent. in Western Australia, 24 in South Australia, and 23 in Victoria, to about 20 in Queensland and Tasmania, and to nearly 12 per cent. in New Zealand. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable portion of the decline in Victoria was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

The ratios of legitimate births to married women at reproductive ages in various European countries, the Australian States and New Zealand are given in a table published by the Registrar-General of England, of which the following is a copy :—

LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

COUNTRY.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15-45 years.			Increase + or Decrease— per cent. in Fertility during 20 years.
	Approximate Periods.			
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	
The Netherlands	347.5	338.8	314.6	—9.5
Norway	314.5	306.8	302.8	—3.7
Prussia	312.6	307.6	290.4	—7.1
Ireland	282.9	287.6	289.4	+2.3
German Empire	310.2	300.9	284.2	—8.4
Austria	281.4	292.4	283.7	+0.8
Scotland	311.5	296.4	271.8	—12.7
Italy	276.2	?	269.4	—2.5
Sweden	293.0	280.0	269.0	—8.2
Switzerland	284.1	274.0	265.9	—6.4
Denmark	287.1	278.1	259.1	—9.8
Spain	257.7	263.9	258.7	+0.4
Belgium	312.7	285.1	250.7	—19.8
England and Wales	286.0	263.8	235.5	—17.7
France	196.2	173.5	157.5	—19.7
Tasmania	?	311.0	256.4	?
Queensland	329.0	320.6	252.8	—23.2
Western Australia	323.9	338.8	246.4	—23.9
South Australia	326.5	307.5	235.0	—28.0
New South Wales	337.8	298.5	234.3	—30.6
Victoria	299.2	297.8	226.8	—24.2
New Zealand	322.1	277.5	243.2	—24.5

In commenting upon these figures the English Registrar-General says—"It appears that among European countries from which it has been possible to obtain returns, there were only two—Austria and Spain—in which the fertility of wives during the 20 years (1881-1901) showed a tendency to increase, and this also applied to Ireland. In all the remaining countries a decrease in human fertility had taken place in the period under review ranging from 2.5 to as much as 19.8 per cent."

Corrected birth rates (allowing for the varying proportion and age distribution of married women at reproductive ages in each community) were given for the undernoted countries and cities by Drs. Corrected Birth Rates in various communities.

Newsholme and Stevenson in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1906, in a paper on the "Decline in Human Fertility in the United Kingdom and other Countries":—

CORRECTED BIRTH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

Country or City.	Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Percentage Decline in Corrected Birth Rate.
	1880 or 1881.	1901-4.	
Bavaria	45·49	40·37	11
Saxony	41·45	31·76	23
Belgium	40·76	31·01	24
German Empire	40·37	35·34	12
Norway	40·12	37·79	6
Prussia	39·87	35·72	10
Scotland	39·29	33·38	15
Austria	39·04	38·50	1
Denmark	38·92	33·12	15
New South Wales	38·80	26·47	32
Sweden	38·49	36·19	6
Italy	36·89	33·71	9
New Zealand	36·68	29·63	19
Victoria	36·02	27·04	25
Ireland	35·17	36·08	3 (increase)
Hamburg	34·98	25·40	27
Edinburgh	34·97	28·08	20
England and Wales	34·65	28·41	18
Berlin	33·11	21·89	34
Dublin	32·24	35·39	10 (increase)
London	32·21	26·83	17
France	25·06	21·63	14
Paris	23·27	16·65	28

The birth rates shown above allow for the differing ages and proportions of married women at child-bearing years in the countries compared, and they have therefore a higher statistical value than ordinary or crude rates. A very striking illustration of the necessity for a method which takes into account these important factors in each population is shown in the case of Ireland, which has one of the highest corrected birth rates in Europe, but has nearly the lowest rate when no allowance is made for the unfavorable age distribution and proportion of married women of child-bearing years in the community. The corrected rates show that (with the exception of Ireland and Dublin, whose rates had increased), all the countries and cities had a lower rate in 1901-4 than in 1880 or 1881. The greatest decline—34 per cent.—occurred in Berlin, followed by 32 per cent. in New South Wales, 28 in Paris, 27 in Hamburg, 25 in Victoria, 24 in Belgium, 23 in Saxony, 20 in Edinburgh, 19 in New Zealand, 18 in England, 17 in London, 15 in Scotland and Denmark, 14 in France, and the least decline—1 per cent.—in Austria.

The birth records for 1910 show that the proportion of parents born in Australia has increased by comparison with the ratio for even such a recent period as 1903-5. Unless affected by immigration, a further increase in this proportion may be expected in future years. In the year under review, over 83 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and nearly 98 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 79.61 per cent. were born in Victoria; 87.54 in Australia; 1.39 in New Zealand; 5.70 in England and Wales; 1.40 in Scotland; 1.73 in Ireland; .30 in other British Possessions; and 1.94 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 84.68; Australia, 93.35; New Zealand, 1.26; England and Wales, 2.97; Scotland, .67; Ireland, .86; other British Possessions, .20; and foreign countries, .69.

Birthplaces of parents of legitimate children.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 75, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 235 during the seven years 1904-10.

Chinese and half-caste Chinese births.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1910 were 34.53 and 30.31 years respectively, which were 4.95 and 4.43 years above the average ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in various age groups are shown in the following table for the year mentioned:—

Ages of parents of legitimate children.

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1910.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20	25	Under 20	2.74
20 to 25	9.08	20 to 25	20.07
25 to 30	23.05	25 to 30	29.04
30 to 35	23.50	30 to 35	23.59
35 to 40	19.95	35 to 40	16.88
40 to 45	14.00	40 to 45	7.60
45 to 50	7.23	45 and over	68
50 and over	2.94		
Total	100.00	Total	100.00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1910, 49.11 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 40.47 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 32.13 and 43.45 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 27 were due to mothers under 20 years, and nearly 7 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 26.22 per cent. in 1910, as compared with 26.20 in the previous year, 25.43 in 1908, 24.98 in 1907, 24.78 in 1906, and 21.87 per cent. in 1901, being equivalent to an increase of nearly 20 per cent. for the

Ages of mothers of first births.

period 1901-10. The percentages of mothers of first births at various ages are shown in the following table for the last five years:—

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1910.

Ages.	Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups.				
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Under 20	8.8	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.6
20 to 25	40.9	41.4	42.0	39.5	39.3
25 to 30	30.6	30.2	31.5	31.1	32.6
30 to 35	13.4	13.4	12.3	14.0	13.3
35 to 40	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.1
40 to 45	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The experience of the period 1906-10 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.6 were under 20 years of age, 49.2 were under 25, 80.4 were under 30, and only 1.1 were aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which show that 9.9 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 51.8 per cent. were under 25, 78.5 per cent. were under 30, and only 2.6 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

Birth rates
in town and
country.

The following table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1910.

Year	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875	33.63	38.63	31.54	33.94
1880	31.19	34.21	28.72	30.75
1885	34.94	31.87	28.12	31.33
1890	37.71	34.43	28.93	33.60
1895	29.46	34.03	25.49	28.46
1900	24.54	32.29	24.26	25.79
1901-5	24.03	32.14	23.46	24.81
1906	23.58	32.90	23.40	24.91
1907	23.97	32.70	23.36	25.03
1908	23.68	32.43	22.70	24.56
1909	23.75	32.09	22.65	24.62
1910	22.99	32.21	22.31	24.20

Since 1890 the birth rate in the metropolitan area has been considerably lower than in the urban districts, and only slightly higher than in the rural division of the State.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1906 to 1910:—

Birth rates in seven principal country towns.

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS,
1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castle-maine and Suburbs.	Mary-borough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1906 ...	26·25	33·55	25·35	32·52	36·61	34·29	30·96
1907 ...	22·96	36·12	23·69	28·49	32·36	34·39	31·13
1908 ...	24·70	32·02	22·45	29·29	30·19	35·52	28·73
1909 ...	23·70	31·61	24·26	27·98	32·80	36·72	37·09
1910 ...	23·78	31·13	24·60	26·24	32·98	40·14	31·45
Average	24·28	32·89	24·07	28·90	32·99	36·21	31·87

On the average of the five years 1906-10, the birth rates in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and, with the exception of Ballarat and Geelong, that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Geelong and suburbs.

The birth rates for 1910 in metropolitan municipalities (based upon the populations at the recent census), the rates for 1901 obtained by comparing births with population according to the census of that year, and the percentage increase or decrease in 1910 are shown in the following table:—

Decrease in birth rates in the metropolis.

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901 AND 1910.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.		Per cent., increase + or decrease - in rate for 1910.
	1901.	1910.	
Oakleigh Borough ...	31·25	30·05	- 3·8
Footscray City ...	28·21	29·48	+ 4·5
Northcote Town ...	24·40	25·70	+ 5·3
Richmond City ...	25·51	25·49	- 0·1
Brunswick City ...	26·71	25·34	- 5·1
Fitzroy City ...	22·58	23·13	+ 2·4
Collingwood City ...	26·46	22·45	- 15·1
Preston Shire ...	26·76	21·41	- 20·0
Williamstown Town ...	25·34	21·40	- 15·5
Port Melbourne Town ...	25·26	20·87	- 17·4
Prahran City ...	22·69	20·65	- 9·0
Melbourne City ...	21·15	20·09	- 5·0
Malvern City ...	21·98	19·84	- 9·7
Kew Town ...	21·54	19·80	- 8·1
Essendon City ...	23·77	19·75	- 16·9
South Melbourne City ...	22·10	19·57	- 11·4
Hawthorn City ...	22·67	18·84	- 16·9
Brighton Town ...	22·39	18·72	- 16·4
Coburg Borough ...	20·58	18·42	- 10·5
Caulfield Town ...	18·72	18·02	- 3·7
St. Kilda City... ..	18·59	17·36	- 6·6
Camberwell Town ...	19·17	15·92	- 16·9
Greater Melbourne:—			
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	21·07	- 8·5
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	22·99	- 7·5

For the metropolis as a whole the decrease in the birth rate for 1910 amounted to 7.5 per cent., and in 19 of the 22 municipalities there were reductions varying from 0.1 per cent. in Richmond to 16.9 per cent. in Camberwell, Hawthorn, and Essendon, and 20 per cent. in Preston Shire. In view of the fact that the past five years have been marked by great prosperity and high marriage rates, and that the conditions during the years immediately preceding 1901 were much less favorable, the decline in the metropolitan rate is very striking, and it is probable that when particulars of the ages and conjugal condition of the population at the recent census are available, the actual decline will be found to be greater than shown above. A few districts nearly maintained their rates, and Footscray, Northcote, and Fitzroy showed increases. The diminished rates in residential areas were chiefly responsible for the low rate in the whole metropolitan area. In Camberwell, St. Kilda, Caulfield, Coburg, Hawthorn, South Melbourne, Essendon, Kew and Malvern, the births in 1910, in proportion to the population were below the metropolitan average, and this accords with the results derived from the 1901 census, which showed that the number of births to married women of fertile ages in these areas in that year was proportionately less than the average for the whole metropolis.

Birth rates
in capital
cities and
suburbs.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rate in each Australasian capital city and suburbs during the year 1910:—

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital Cities and Suburbs.					Year 1910.		
					Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the population.
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	581,500	13,367	22.99
Sydney	...	...	...	...	628,000	16,204	25.80
Brisbane	...	...	...	...	140,000	3,750	26.79
Adelaide	...	...	...	...	189,000	4,802	25.41
Perth	...	...	...	...	55,279	1,878	33.97
Hobart	...	...	...	...	38,884	1,151	29.60
Wellington	...	...	...	...	77,316	1,870	24.19

The average birth rate of the six capitals was 25.21 per 1,000 of the population, which was 8.8 per cent. lower than the rate—27.63—in the rest of Australia.

The birth rate of Melbourne for 1910 was lower than that of 27 of the 35 undermentioned cities. It was below that of any of the other State capitals :—

Birth rates
in cities.

BIRTH RATES IN CITIES, 1910.

City.	Births per 1,000 of population.	City.	Births per 1,000 of population.
Moscow ...	35.9	Wellington ...	24.2
Perth ...	34.0	London ...	23.6
Trieste ...	32.9	Amsterdam ...	23.6
Bucarest ...	30.7	Christiania ...	23.5
Hobart ...	29.6	Munich ...	23.4
Rotterdam ...	29.6	Milan ...	23.3
Dublin ...	28.3	Hamburg ...	23.2
Belfast ...	27.8	Stockholm ...	23.2
St. Petersburg	27.8	Venice ...	23.1
Rio de Janeiro	27.8	Melbourne ...	23.0
Breslau ...	27.5	Dresden ...	21.6
Brisbane ...	26.8	Berlin ...	21.5
Budapest ...	26.5	Vienna ...	19.9
Copenhagen ...	26.1	Edinburgh ...	19.6
Sydney ...	25.8	Prague ...	19.2
Adelaide ...	25.4	Paris ...	18.0
The Hague ...	25.4	Brussels ...	16.8
Glasgow ...	25.1		

The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows :—

Twin and
triplet
births.

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1906 ...	355	...
1907 ...	330	7
1908 ...	288	3
1909 ...	314	6
1910 ...	318	3

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 96 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 8,140 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions were considerably higher than in the decennium ended 1900, when the ratios were 1 in every 103 and 1 in every 11,893 respectively.

Children
legitimized
under
Legitima-
tion Act.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there was no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. Up to the end of 1910 advantage was taken of this section to legitimate 350 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, and 71 in 1910. In addition, there were 247 children legitimated in 1903 under another section, which provided that if parents were married before the passing of the Act, the child should be registered for that purpose within six months of the passing of the Act.

Illegitimate
births and
rates.

The number of illegitimate births registered in Victoria during the year 1910 was 1,759, which gives a proportion of 5.59 to every 100 births registered, being a ratio lower by over 5 per cent. than that of the previous year. This proportion was much lower than in New South Wales and Queensland, slightly higher than in Tasmania, and much higher than in either of the other two Australian States or New Zealand; it was also lower than in Scotland, but much higher than in the other portions of the United Kingdom. The following are the proportions of illegitimate births to every 100 children born in the Australian States and New Zealand, for the year 1910, and in the United Kingdom for 1909:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

Scotland	..	..	6.90	New Zealand	..	..	4.47
Queensland	..	..	6.37	South Australia	..	..	4.38
New South Wales	..	..	6.37	Western Australia	..	..	4.13
Victoria	..	..	5.59	England and Wales	..	..	4.10
Tasmania	..	..	5.33	Ireland	..	..	2.70

The higher percentage of illegitimate births to total births (5.66) in the past ten years, as compared with the ratio (5.51) in the preceding decennium was almost wholly due to the lower number of legitimate births. It is thus seen that the ratio of illegitimate births to total births is not a satisfactory indication of the degree of illegitimacy, as it does not take into account the relative proportions of married, unmarried, and widowed women of conceptive ages at different periods. A more satisfactory method of expressing the degree of illegitimacy in the community is to state the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years

1891 and 1901, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Period.	Single Women Aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891	142,443	2,064	14.49
1901	167,760	1,729	10.31

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was higher in 1901 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14.49 in 1891 to 10.31 in 1901, which was equal to a decrease of 29 per cent. in the intercensal period.

The morality of the community, as indicated by the proportion of births to single and widowed women of reproductive ages, compares very favorably with that of nearly all of the following European countries, for which the English Registrar-General has published these particulars:—

Illegitimate
births
per 1,000
unmarried
women in
European
countries.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 UNMARRIED WOMEN AGED
15-45 IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45.	
	1890-2.	1900-2.
German Empire	28.7	27.4
Sweden	22.9	24.3
Denmark	24.5	24.2
Prussia	25.1	23.7
Italy ... ..	...	19.4
France	17.7	19.1
Belgium	20.6	17.8
Norway	16.9	17.2
Spain	17.5	15.5
Scotland	17.1	13.4
Switzerland	10.0	9.8
England and Wales	10.5	8.5
The Netherlands	9.0	6.8
Ireland	3.9	3.8

In Victoria the illegitimate births—10.31—per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-45 were fewer than in all of the above countries, except Ireland, The Netherlands, England and Wales, and Switzerland at the latest date for which this information is obtainable.

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the year 1910, in the metropolitan area, slightly more than 1 birth in every 11, in other urban districts 1 in 21, and in the rural districts only 1 in 42 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1900-4 were 1 in 11, 1 in 18, and 1 in 38 respectively.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

DEATHS.

Deaths.

The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population, during the years 1906 to 1910.

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1903 ..	15,237	8,342	6,895	3,896	3,550	3,875	3,916	12·31
1907 ..	14,542	7,980	6,562	3,285	3,391	4,011	3,855	11·60
1908 ..	15,767	8,815	6,952	4,349	3,760	4,130	3,528	12·45
1909 ..	14,436	8,070	6,366	3,580	3,453	3,860	3,543	11·27
1910 ..	14,736	8,132	6,604	3,820	3,693	3,661	3,562	11·34
Average	14,944	8,268	6,676	3,786	3,569	3,908	3,681	11·79

The number of deaths in 1910 was 14,736, which was 196 below the average of the preceding five years. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 31st March was most fatal, the next being that ending 30th June, and the fourth quarter being least fatal. On the average of the previous five years the greatest number of deaths occurred in the September quarter, the second highest number in the first, and the lowest number in the fourth quarter. For every 100 female there were 124 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

Death rates
in Aus-
tralian
States
and New
Zealand.

For purposes of comparison the death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement, for a period of five years from 1906 to 1910:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND:
1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1906 ..	12·31	9·89	9·56	10·34	11·87	11·17	10·83	9·31
1907 ..	11·60	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
1908 ..	12·45	10·13	10·23	9·84	10·74	11·51	10·91	9·57
1909 ..	11·27	9·97	9·68	9·72	10·21	10·01	10·31	9·22
1910 ..	11·34	9·98	9·70	10·21	10·09	11·31	10·43	9·71
Average	11·79	10·11	9·90	10·00	10·80	11·04	10·67	9·75

The death rate in Victoria, taking the average of the five years, 1906-10, was higher than in any other State, but this result was due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the death rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the 1901 census when Victoria had 798 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 558 in New South Wales, 482 in Queensland, 633 in South Australia, 326 in Western Australia, 608 in Tasmania, 623 in Australia, and 676 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1910, 37.7 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 28.4 in New South Wales, 26.2 in Queensland, 31.2 in South Australia, 16.1 in Western Australia, 26.6 in Tasmania, 30.6 in Australia, and 34.3 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that while Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons aged 65 years and upwards, than any other State or New Zealand.

The following were the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries during the latest five years for which these particulars are available, also the averages of the 25 years ended 1901. In all the countries except Japan and Ontario, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, England and Wales, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Italy, there has been a considerable decrease in the recent five-year period, as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period:—

Death rates
in various
countries.

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Five Years, 1905-1909.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Province of Ontario (1904-8)	14.3	13.4	13.8	11.3*
Norway	14.8	13.5	14.1	16.4
Denmark	15.0	13.1	14.1	18.1
Sweden	15.6	13.7	14.6	16.8
The Netherlands ..	15.3	13.7	14.7	20.1
England and Wales ..	15.4	14.5	14.9	18.9
United Kingdom ..	15.6	14.8	15.3	18.8

* 1881-1901.

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Five Years, 1905-1909.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
United States (registration states)	16.5	15.0	15.8	..
Scotland	16.2	15.3	15.9	19.1
Belgium (1904-8) ..	16.9	15.7	16.4	19.9
Switzerland (1904-8) ..	17.9	16.2	17.1	20.3
Ireland	17.7	17.0	17.3	18.2
Prussia	19.6	17.0	18.4	23.5
Germany (1904-8) ..	19.8	18.0	18.7	23.9
France	20.2	19.0	19.6	21.8
Japan (1904-8) ..	22.0	19.8	21.0	20.5*
Italy	22.6	20.7	21.5	26.2
Austria (1904-8) ..	25.0	22.3	23.2	28.4
Spain	25.6	23.3	24.3	30.2
Hungary	27.8	24.8	25.5	31.8
Roumania	27.8	24.3	26.3	28.2*
Russia, European, 1900-4	32.1	29.8	30.9	33.9*

* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than in Norway and Denmark—the lowest in Europe. And although, owing to the fact that emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter, the death rates, calculated on the total population, would naturally be on a higher level in Europe than in Australasia, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Usual
residence
of persons
who died
in hospitals.

The usual place of residence of those who died in hospitals throughout the State in 1910 shows that the number of extra-metropolitan residents who died in these institutions in Greater Melbourne was 216, of whom 170 were from rural districts, 23 were from urban areas, and 23 resided outside the State. The non-residents of large towns who died in hospitals situated therein numbered 396. Of that total, 376 lived in rural districts, 15 were from Melbourne and suburbs, and 5 were from outside Victoria. Only 3 persons who usually resided in Melbourne, and 3 from urban centres, died in hospitals situated in rural districts. From the above figures it is evident that the opportunities for hospital treatment in the metropolitan and urban centres are largely availed of by country residents, of whom 170 died in the metropolis, and 376 in other towns in the year under review.

The extent to which the metropolitan and urban death rates are increased by residents of country districts dying in hospitals situated in these centres was ascertained for the first time in 1909. A similar investigation for 1910 showed that when such deaths were distributed according to the usual residence of deceased the resulting death rates among residents in the Metropolitan, Urban, and Rural Districts of the State were 12.05, 15.41, and 8.82 per 1,000 of the population respectively, as compared with rates of 12.39, 17.19, and 7.76 when calculated according to the place of death. The metropolitan and urban death rates, based upon place of death, were therefore .34 and 1.78 per 1,000 higher, and the rural rate, similarly based, was 1.06 per 1,000 lower than the rates in these divisions based upon the usual residence of deceased. The figures for the last two years show that the mortality rate among country residents is very much lighter than that among residents of the metropolitan and urban centres, notwithstanding the migration of adults in the prime of life to Greater Melbourne. It would appear from the high death rate in towns outside Melbourne that many elderly persons following agricultural and pastoral pursuits leave the rural districts to live in these towns, where they subsequently die, and thus increase the urban mortality rate. Another element which tends to reduce the rural and increase the urban rate is the location in towns of benevolent asylums, in which many deaths occur of persons who formerly resided in the country districts. It is probable that an unfavorable age distribution of population in the urban division accounts in some measure for its high death rate. This, however, can only be ascertained; and its effect upon the mortality rate computed when the ages of the people at the 1911 census are known.

Death rates
among
Metro-
politan,
Urban, and
Rural
residents.

The death rates in the principal country towns for the years 1906 to 1910 are shown in the following table, also the average of the rates for that period:—

Death rates
in principal
country
towns.

DEATH RATES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.						
		Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castle- maine and Suburbs.	Mary- borough.	Warr- nambool.	Stawell.
1906	...	17·48	19·46	14·26	19·46	17·61	13·23	16·15
1907	...	15·65	17·86	13·21	18·99	16·94	15·15	16·23
1908	...	16·96	17·23	13·79	15·29	19·06	16·57	15·27
1909	...	16·75	17·94	13·20	14·76	17·15	13·73	16·18
1910	...	16·64	16·83	13·22	17·45	14·18	14·71	16·36
Average of 5 years	...	16·70	17·86	13·54	17·19	16·99	14·68	16·04

On the average of the five years, 1906-10, the death rates in all of the above towns were higher than in Melbourne and suburbs, and, as might be expected, they were considerably higher than the rate for the State, on account of the deaths in hospitals situated in those centres. On the average of the five years under review, the lowest rate obtained in Geelong, followed by Warrnambool, Stawell, Ballarat, Maryborough, Castlemaine, and Bendigo, in that order.

Decrease in
Metropoli-
tan death
rate.

The deaths in Greater Melbourne during 1910 numbered 7,207, and represented a rate of 12.39 per 1,000 of the population. Excluding the deaths in hospitals and public institutions, which numbered 2,476, the rate was 8.13 for the same period. The mortality rate of the metropolitan area continues to show a marked decrease. The deaths in the period 1902-1910 were 13.24 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15.76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate was equivalent to the saving of 12,065 lives in the past nine years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the destruction of insanitary dwellings, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the smaller proportion of infants in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been mainly responsible for the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases in the period 1902-10 with those of the preceding decennium. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Total Decrease in 1902-10.
	1892-1901.	1902-1910.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1.654	1.190	0.464
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0.446	0.341	0.105
Typhoid Fever ...	0.293	0.105	0.188
Scarlet Fever ...	0.033	0.022	0.011
Measles ...	0.215	0.032	0.183
Diphtheria ...	0.187	0.092	0.095
Total ...	2.828	1.782	1.046

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1902-1910 accounted for over 41 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each for the periods under review shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement. The death rates (based upon census populations) in each of the metropolitan municipalities for the nine-year period 1902-1910 and the decennium 1892-1901, and the percentage decrease in the intervening years, are shown in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN DEATH RATES, 1892-1901 AND 1902-1910.

Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Percentage Decrease in the rate for 1902-1910.
	1892-1901.	1902-1910.	
Oakleigh Borough ...	16.88	11.75	30.4
Williamstown Town ...	12.93	11.20	13.4
Preston Shire... ..	11.30	10.99	2.7
Fitzroy City	13.12	10.79	17.8
Melbourne City	12.40	10.49	15.4
Brighton Town	11.41	9.91	13.1
Brunswick City	12.90	9.69	24.9
Collingwood City	13.59	9.50	30.1
Prahran City	12.36	9.43	23.7
Richmond City	12.83	9.38	26.9
Footscray City	13.05	9.36	28.3
St. Kilda City	11.03	9.26	16.0
Port Melbourne Town ...	13.14	9.11	30.7
Coburg Borough	10.82	9.07	16.2
South Melbourne City ...	12.68	8.80	30.6
"Remainder of District"	13.13	8.71	33.7
Essendon City	11.06	8.42	23.9
Hawthorn City	11.21	8.41	25.0
Northcote Town	12.65	7.98	36.9
Kew Town	9.66	7.93	17.9
Camberwell Town	9.08	7.90	13.0
Malvern City	9.92	7.72	22.2
Caulfield Town	8.62	7.59	11.9
Greater Melbourne—			
Excluding Hospitals, &c. ...	12.39	9.41	24.1
Including Hospitals, &c. ...	15.76	13.24	16.0

The rates for municipalities do not include an allowance for the deaths of residents thereof in hospitals and other public institutions. The inclusion of these would on the average increase the rates for the later and earlier periods by 3.83 and 3.36 respectively. In the

years 1902-10, as compared with 1892-1901, a reduction of 36.9 per cent. occurred in the death rate for Northcote, of over 30 per cent. in the rates for Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Oakleigh, and Collingwood, of 28 per cent. in the rate for Footscray, and of nearly 27 per cent. in that for Richmond. Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Prahran, and Malvern had rates lower by 25.0, 24.9, 23.9, 23.7, and 22.2 per cent. respectively than in the preceding decennium. The decreases for Caulfield, Camberwell and Kew were not so great, but they were probably as meritorious as in some of the above districts, having been based upon comparatively low rates in the earlier period.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in Greater
Melbourne.

During 1910 the deaths in public institutions in the State numbered 3,921, of which 2,476 occurred in the metropolitan area, and 1,445 in institutions outside the metropolis. As the total deaths in these areas during the same year were 14,736, 7,207, and 7,529 respectively, it follows that slightly more than 1 in every 4 deaths within the State, 1 in every 3 in Greater Melbourne, and 1 in every 5 in extra-metropolitan districts, occurred in public institutions. In England and Wales 1 in every 5 deaths took place in public institutions during 1909.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1910.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Other Public Institutions—	
Melbourne	728	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	70
Alfred	227	Benevolent Asylum ...	144
St. Vincent's	173	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor	54
Homeopathic	62	Old Colonists' Home ...	6
Austin	205	Foundling Hospital and Infants Home	30
Children's	351	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	8
Women's	100	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum	111
Infectious Diseases' ...	60	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum...	83
Queen Victoria	8	Receiving Depôt	26
Eye and Ear	6	Protestant Refuge	4
Williamstown	15	Other Institutions	5
Total Hospitals ...	1,935	Total Hospitals and other Institutions	2,476

The next table shows the numbers of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian Capital Cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1910:—

Deaths and
births
in Austral-
asian
capitals.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1910.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ...	7,207	12.39	13,367	6,160	85
Sydney ...	6,365	10.14	16,204	9,839	155
Brisbane ...	1,592	11.37	3,750	2,158	136
Adelaide ...	2,290	12.12	4,802	2,512	110
Perth ...	709	12.83	1,878	1,169	165
Hobart ...	565	14.53	1,151	586	104
Wellington ...	692	8.95	1,870	1,178	170

The deaths in the Capital Cities of the six States numbered 18,728, or 41 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1910. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 270 births in Wellington, 265 in Perth, 255 in Sydney, 236 in Brisbane, 210 in Adelaide, 204 in Hobart, and 185 in Melbourne, giving an average of 222 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

In 1910 the death rate of Melbourne—12.39—was higher than that of Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Wellington, but it was lower than the rate in 30 of the 33 undermentioned cities:—

Death rates
in various
cities.

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1910.

City.	Death Rate.	City.	Death Rate.
Moscow ...	26.9	Vienna ...	15.8
Bucarest ...	25.6	Glasgow ...	15.1
Rio de Janeiro ...	24.3	Chicago ...	15.1
St. Petersburg ...	24.1	Turin ...	14.9
Trieste ...	22.9	Berlin ...	14.7
Dublin ...	19.9	Stockholm ...	14.6
Budapest ...	19.3	Copenhagen ...	14.2
Breslau ...	19.1	Hamburg ...	14.2
Venice ...	19.0	Edinburgh ...	14.0
Belfast ...	18.6	Dresden ...	13.8
Prague ...	18.4	Brussels ...	13.6
Boston ...	17.2	London ...	12.7
Milan ...	17.1	The Hague ...	12.5
Philadelphia ...	16.8	Amsterdam ...	12.2
Paris ...	16.7	Rotterdam ...	12.2
New York ...	16.0	Christiania ...	11.9
Munich ...	15.9		

In 1910 the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 11.5 per 1,000 of their combined populations, which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities.

Index of
mortality,
1910.

The misleading results arrived at by a comparison of the ordinary death rates of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, unless the age distribution is identical, have been pointed out in former editions of this work. This applies particularly to a comparison of newly-settled communities—such as the Australian States—with one another, and with the old-established communities of (say) Europe. In the former the population is, on the average, younger than in the older countries, and is, moreover, constantly being strengthened by immigrants at the younger adult ages, at which the mortality is low; whereas, in the latter, not only is the age distribution more constant from year to year, but there is relatively a much larger proportion of elderly people, amongst whom the death rate is very high, concurrently with a smaller proportion of young and middle-aged adults, at the most vigorous period of life. Considerable disparity exists between the proportions of the population at certain ages in the different States, and this accounts in a large measure for the inequalities in their ordinary death rates. When the age distribution of the people is taken into consideration, as is done in computing an “index of mortality,” the results approximate much more closely than the ordinary death rates for the Australian States. The Victorian “index of mortality,” has been computed by applying the ascertained death rates in the age groups specified below to a population whose age distribution corresponds with that of Sweden in 1890, this standard having been accepted by a Conference of European Statisticians. The result for the year 1910 is shown in the following table:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR VICTORIA IN 1910.

Age.	Standard Population per 1,000. (Sweden, 1890.)	Death rate per 1,000 at each age in Victoria in 1910.	Index of Mortality for Victoria, 1910.
0-1	25.5	80.87	2.06
1-20	398.0	2.78	1.11
20-40	269.6	4.26	1.15
40-60	192.3	13.55	2.61
60 and over	114.6	60.21	6.90
Total	1000.0	11.34	13.83

In 1910 the "index of mortality" for all ages was 13.83 as against 13.59 in 1909, 15.30 in 1908, and 15.63 in 1901. For each age group except the first the death rates (col. 3) and the resulting ratios (col. 4) have been practically the same for the past two years.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the sub-joined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, and 1891-1900, and for the three years 1900-1902. For later periods than 1900-1902 the rates will not be available until the age distribution of the people at the 1911 census is known:—

Death rates
at various
ages.

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Groups.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1900-1902.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	44.79	39.29	34.07
5 to 10	...	...	...	4.06	3.36	2.70
10 to 15	...	...	...	2.65	2.20	2.10
15 to 20	...	...	...	4.03	3.28	3.11
20 to 25	...	...	...	6.35	4.79	4.90
25 to 35	...	...	...	7.72	6.60	6.25
35 to 45	...	...	...	11.23	9.03	8.81
45 to 55	...	...	...	19.28	15.32	15.34
55 to 65	...	...	...	33.25	32.90	29.86
65 to 75	...	...	...	61.13	62.99	61.57
75 and upwards	...	...	...	137.18	145.05	141.59
All ages	...	...	...	16.55	15.47	14.80
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39.46	34.09	29.10
5 to 10	...	...	...	3.92	3.12	2.63
10 to 15	...	...	...	2.56	2.06	1.92
15 to 20	...	...	...	4.17	3.43	2.92
20 to 25	...	...	...	5.81	4.81	4.10
25 to 35	...	...	...	7.90	6.89	6.00
35 to 45	...	...	...	10.93	8.68	8.32
45 to 55	...	...	...	14.84	12.12	11.48
55 to 65	...	...	...	23.49	23.64	21.49
65 to 75	...	...	...	50.32	45.87	45.07
75 and upwards	...	...	...	129.00	124.33	122.77
All ages	...	...	...	13.56	12.36	11.43

Excepting the male death rates for the age groups, 20-25 and 45-55, a lower mortality was experienced for both sexes at each group during 1900-1902 than in the ten years 1891-1900, and a still more favorable death rate for all age groups up to 65, than in the ten years 1881-1890. The rates, other than those for very old ages, are comparable, and point to continuously improving hygienic conditions, and consequently to a general improvement in the health of people in later years.

Death rates at different ages in Europe and Australasia.

Interesting information in regard to death rates in various countries for males and females at eleven age groups, and in regard to corrected death rates for all ages based upon the age distribution of the people in England and Wales at the 1901 census, is given in the English Registrar-General's Report for 1908, from which the two following tables are copied :—

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AUSTRALASIA.

Countries arranged in order of their corrected Death Rates at all Ages—Persons.			Deaths per 1,000 Living											
			All Ages.	Under 5 years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 years and upwards.
MALES.														
Russia, European (1896-8)	..	..	29·80	144·25	12·88	5·37	5·59	7·45	8·14	11·18	18·44	32·31	65·66	116·59
Spain (1900-02)	..	..	27·37	109·85	8·49	4·03	6·93	10·07	9·07	11·76	18·04	35·07	80·43	210·22
Hungary (1899-01)	..	..	24·96	98·40	11·13	4·90	5·98	8·55	7·61	10·78	17·80	34·00	70·69	169·05
Austria (1899-01)	..	..	23·86	93·95	6·88	3·52	4·89	7·47	7·85	11·10	18·68	34·54	72·53	170·53
Bulgaria (1899-01)	..	..	20·89	80·45	12·74	5·94	6·67	10·15	8·67	10·55	16·06	23·87	41·35	85·58
Italy (1900-02)	..	..	20·09	76·86	5·98	3·15	4·68	6·73	6·73	8·44	13·59	26·99	65·56	177·30
Prussia (1899-01)	..	..	21·03	79·84	4·94	2·69	4·19	5·74	6·13	10·38	18·32	33·28	69·47	164·11
German Empire (1901)	..	..	20·78	80·33	4·47	2·59	4·06	5·57	6·16	10·10	17·69	32·49	67·56	161·97
Finland (1899-01)	..	..	19·98	68·02	11·18	5·24	5·45	7·48	7·34	9·27	14·30	27·96	64·28	152·00
Scotland (1900-02)	..	..	18·56	52·13	4·34	2·82	4·64	6·14	7·55	11·68	19·50	37·95	71·61	159·22
France (1900-02)	..	..	18·56	51·74	4·69	3·00	5·08	8·10	8·19	11·56	17·54	31·50	69·60	183·78
England and Wales (1900-02)	..	..	18·37	58·29	4·06	2·28	3·49	4·77	6·38	10·94	18·67	34·80	70·25	158·18
Switzerland (1899-01)	..	..	17·57	50·62	3·80	2·39	3·90	5·75	6·58	10·40	18·83	34·30	70·79	160·83
Belgium (1899-01)	..	..	17·80	59·39	4·02	2·19	3·72	5·64	6·17	9·14	16·37	30·11	66·52	162·40
Ireland (1900-02)	..	..	16·25	39·36	3·90	2·86	4·83	7·19	8·96	10·62	15·63	29·52	63·07	169·19
Western Australia (1900-02)	..	..	17·80	53·81	2·47	2·00	3·66	7·24	7·54	10·93	17·82	32·03	65·07	169·16
The Netherlands (1898-00)	..	..	16·03	55·43	3·59	2·28	3·96	5·82	5·70	7·60	12·92	25·40	59·15	142·15
Sweden (1899-01)	..	..	14·45	40·30	5·62	3·52	4·96	6·93	6·91	8·28	12·42	21·95	48·93	134·95
Denmark (1900-02)	..	..	14·41	42·13	3·67	2·52	3·55	5·34	5·52	8·10	13·54	24·71	55·43	148·53
Queensland (1900-02)	..	..	14·88	31·84	2·21	2·11	5·24	8·55	8·95	10·83	16·49	29·31	61·97	132·06
New South Wales (1900-02)	..	..	13·79	34·23	2·18	2·02	3·46	4·76	5·62	8·86	14·71	27·86	60·82	151·02
Victoria (1900-02)	..	..	13·99	34·01	2·69	2·10	3·11	4·90	6·27	8·82	15·38	29·88	61·58	141·57
South Australia (1900-02)	..	..	12·33	32·18	2·81	1·85	2·90	4·21	5·24	7·61	11·96	24·76	54·71	122·31
Tasmania (1900-02)	..	..	11·55	26·50	1·71	2·34	2·66	4·11	4·23	7·36	11·27	23·32	52·52	156·07
New Zealand (1900-02)	..	..	11·12	25·02	2·35	1·72	2·89	3·90	4·55	6·88	11·94	22·04	51·34	137·86

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AUSTRALASIA—continued.

Countries arranged in order of their corrected Death Rates at all Ages—Persons.			Deaths per 1,000 Living.											
			All Ages.	Under 5 years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 years and upwards.
FEMALES.														
Russia, European (1896-8)	..	..	27.49	125.05	12.61	5.48	6.04	7.74	8.81	11.10	16.07	32.54	66.52	116.88
Spain (1900-02)	..	..	25.74	98.29	8.70	4.60	7.31	8.70	9.38	10.60	13.99	30.02	76.36	211.06
Hungary (1899-01)	..	..	24.79	85.84	11.40	6.25	7.73	9.42	9.75	11.36	15.86	34.11	74.36	172.10
Austria (1899-01)	..	..	22.42	79.59	7.43	4.33	5.57	7.46	8.66	10.62	14.96	31.18	72.51	165.83
Bulgaria (1899-01)	..	..	20.96	73.19	12.31	6.60	7.58	11.04	11.53	12.61	14.18	22.12	43.75	93.80
Italy (1900-02)	..	..	20.36	72.93	6.55	3.76	5.43	6.92	7.77	8.87	11.24	24.13	65.72	182.17
Prussia (1899-01)	..	..	18.45	68.08	5.06	2.94	3.71	4.76	6.23	8.11	11.79	25.37	62.16	156.19
German Empire (1901)	..	..	18.34	68.07	4.58	2.75	3.72	4.86	6.43	8.24	11.73	25.13	60.60	154.67
Finland (1899-01)	..	..	18.32	59.44	10.97	5.93	5.95	6.69	7.37	8.78	10.74	21.54	56.07	141.87
Scotland (1900-02)	..	..	16.73	43.91	4.77	3.23	4.69	5.59	7.25	10.04	15.56	30.47	60.17	142.78
France (1900-02)	..	..	16.61	43.55	4.81	3.55	5.27	6.88	7.75	9.08	12.72	24.35	58.81	163.58
England and Wales (1900-02)	..	..	16.04	48.76	4.16	2.40	3.21	3.94	5.44	8.84	14.26	27.45	59.03	143.48
Switzerland (1899-01)	..	..	16.20	41.50	3.87	2.71	4.45	5.62	6.61	8.46	12.80	28.32	68.85	160.35
Belgium (1899-01)	..	..	15.82	50.11	4.14	2.49	4.08	5.49	6.24	7.76	11.25	22.70	54.98	149.89
Ireland (1900-02)	..	..	16.90	35.01	4.82	3.92	5.99	6.65	8.58	10.81	14.98	29.65	67.15	168.01
Western Australia (1900-02)	..	..	14.00	42.38	2.03	2.05	3.42	6.18	6.88	9.29	10.44	21.56	41.18	126.17
The Netherlands (1898-00)	..	..	14.81	47.01	3.59	2.52	3.71	4.42	5.86	7.82	10.29	21.69	52.22	139.31
Sweden (1899-01)	..	..	13.36	34.58	5.75	4.21	5.24	6.00	6.52	7.51	9.78	17.35	42.71	126.30
Denmark (1900-02)	..	..	12.90	34.21	3.69	3.25	4.21	4.52	5.53	7.09	10.05	18.74	46.36	133.97
Queensland (1900-02)	..	..	11.80	27.69	1.92	1.76	2.55	3.75	5.83	8.32	10.98	20.60	47.81	117.25
New South Wales (1900-02)	..	..	12.44	30.58	2.01	1.69	2.51	3.84	5.48	7.58	10.43	20.15	46.49	155.21
Victoria (1900-02)	..	..	12.22	29.06	2.63	1.92	2.92	4.10	6.00	8.33	11.46	21.50	44.64	122.82
South Australia (1900-02)	..	..	11.16	27.25	2.03	1.62	3.47	4.16	5.30	7.35	9.34	17.03	43.33	118.06
Tasmania (1900-02)	..	..	11.33	22.13	2.30	1.62	3.97	4.78	4.86	7.74	9.13	18.28	51.52	136.03
New Zealand (1900-02)	..	..	10.51	21.36	1.93	1.80	2.97	3.74	4.74	6.56	10.11	18.95	43.48	122.87

The low mortality rate at each age in Australia, by comparison with the rates prevailing in European countries, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the Commonwealth. A striking feature of Australian and Victorian mortalities is the light rate among infants and children of school age. The foregoing tables show that for Victoria the corrected death rate for each sex for all ages is lower than that for any of the European countries mentioned. The rate for each sex is lower in Victoria than in England for all age groups, except 20-25 and 25-35 for females, and 25-35 for males. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age groups 0-5 and 5-10, but is less marked for the next ten years of life; for the age period 20-35 the difference between the Victorian and English rates is small, and is in favour of the latter, but for ten-year age periods after 35 the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter than in England.

Death rates
of aged
people.

The death rate among persons aged 60 years and upwards in the Commonwealth, is of interest, in view of recent legislation relating to old-age pensions, and the following table has been constructed, showing, in age groups, the rates for the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1900-2 :—

DEATH RATES OF PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Ages at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population in Age Groups in							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
60 to 65	30.1	29.8	29.8	25.3	32.1	25.2	29.3	24.3
65 to 70	43.9	45.4	47.7	41.1	51.4	41.0	44.5	39.9
70 to 75	69.5	71.7	72.1	58.9	67.8	66.2	68.9	64.4
75 to 80	104.5	105.8	124.4	{ 88.8	127.4	106.0	101.8	97.8
80 & over	181.7	195.2		{ 162.4	186.8	199.1	185.0	182.0
60 & over	62.2	58.9	52.1	54.5	56.6	65.1	58.4	49.2

The experience of the three years, 1900-2, shows that of every 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in Australia, 58.4 died within a year, a rate lower than that of Tasmania, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that of each of the other States and New Zealand. As the average age of persons over 60 years tends to increase in young countries, it may be expected that the rates will become higher, until the normal, or settled conditions of older countries are reached.

Infantile
mortality
in 1910 and
previous
years.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. Of every 100 infants

born in the five years 1906-10, 8.00 died within a year, as against 11.11 in 1891-1900. The reduction in the rate represents a saving during the last five years of 4,855 infant lives. The deaths of infants in 1910 numbered 2,418, and as there were 31,437 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 7.69 died within twelve months.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the fact that the mortality rate in the metropolitan area exceeded that in the remainder of the State by 41 per cent. in 1910, and by 33 per cent. in the period 1905-9. That the difference in favour of infants in less densely populated centres is not confined to Victoria is indicated by the experience in England, where the rate is about 30 per cent. higher in Urban Areas than in the Rural Districts. The following table shows the infantile mortality rates in Melbourne and suburbs, and in the remainder of the State, and the difference in favour of the latter during the years 1873-1910:—

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN THE
REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1910.

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births.	Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births.	Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate.
1873-80	16.85	10.16	66
1881-90	17.14	9.50	80
1891-1900	13.36	9.60	39
1901	12.41	8.89	39
1902	12.74	9.55	33
1903	12.43	9.42	32
1904	9.27	6.81	36
1905	9.48	7.57	25
1906	11.35	7.92	43
1907	8.57	6.34	35
1908	9.83	7.72	27
1909	8.39	6.20	35
1910	9.23	6.55	41

In 1910 the proportion of deaths of infants under one year per 100 births was 9.23 in Melbourne, as compared with 8.20 in Sydney, 8.37 in Brisbane, 7.81 in Adelaide, 8.89 in Perth, 11.73 in Hobart

Infantile death rates in various cities.

and 8.45 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals and 25 other cities in 1910 are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1910.

City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.	City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.
Moscow	29.7	Copenhagen	11.8
St. Petersburg	26.2	Hobart	11.7
Trieste	19.0	Milan	11.3
Breslau	18.8	Edinburgh	11.1
Vienna	17.6	London	10.3
Munich	16.6	Rotterdam	9.4
Rio de Janeiro	16.6	The Hague	9.3
Prague	16.4	Stockholm	9.2
Berlin	15.7	Melbourne	9.2
Hamburg	14.9	Perth	8.9
Budapest	14.8	Wellington	8.4
Belfast	14.3	Brisbane	8.4
Dublin	14.2	Christiana	8.3
Dresden	12.9	Sydney	8.2
Glasgow	12.1	Amsterdam	7.8
Paris	11.8	Adelaide	7.8

Infantile
death rates
in metro-
politan
districts.

If the deaths of infants in districts of Greater Melbourne during the five years 1906-10 be compared with the births in the same districts and deaths under one year and births occurring in hospitals be excluded, some remarkable differences will be found to exist in the various metropolitan divisions:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1906-10.

Districts.	Total in five Years, 1906-10.		Deaths under 1 year per 100 births, 1906-10.
	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	
Fitzroy City	3,687	419	11.36
Brunswick City	3,645	353	9.68
Port Melbourne Town	1,562	150	9.60
Williamstown Town	1,641	157	9.57
Melbourne City	10,072	936	9.29
Footscray City	2,975	270	9.08
Collingwood City	3,986	361	9.06
South Melbourne City	4,585	411	8.96
Richmond City	4,776	382	8.00
Prahran City	4,662	341	7.31
St. Kilda City	2,041	143	7.01
Essendon City	2,159	150	6.95
Caulfield Town	1,236	78	6.31
Malvern City	1,416	88	6.21
Hawthorn City	2,297	141	6.14
Northcote Town	2,039	118	5.79
Camberwell Town	940	47	5.00
Kew Town	955	41	4.29

It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are mainly residential areas, and are not so thickly populated as the other principal metropolitan districts which have higher mortality ratios. Kew had slightly over one-third, Camberwell and Northcote had about one-half, and Hawthorn, Malvern and Caulfield had slightly more than one-half the rate experienced in Fitzroy, which had the highest infantile death rate and the largest number of persons to the acre of any district in the metropolis.

Of the total mortality of infants under 1 year, two-fifths occurred in the first month and nearly three-fifths in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1906 to 1910, are shown in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the mortality of infants per 100 births at each age period, was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900:—

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900 AND 1906-10.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1906-10.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	650	31·7	3·79	591	42·1	3·68
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	235	16·7	1·46
3 to 6 "	445	21·7	2·59	251	17·9	1·56
6 to 12 "	600	29·3	3·50	327	23·3	2·04
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,404	100·0	8·74
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	430	39·3	2·83
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	184	16·8	1·21
3 to 6 "	385	22·6	2·35	215	19·7	1·41
6 to 12 "	528	31·0	3·23	264	24·2	1·74
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,093	100·0	7·19

In the period 1906-10, the births of boys were in the proportion of over 105 to every 100 girls, but as the mortality among the former was greater than among the latter at each age group, more especially under 1 month, the proportion alive at the end of the year was reduced to slightly less than 104 boys to 100 girls. The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but a large decrease is shown for each of the three remaining

age groups in 1906-10 as compared with 1891-1900 that for the age group 6 to 12 months amounting to 43 per cent. This may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from digestive and diarrhoeal diseases.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

The experience of the years 1906-10 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 874 boys and 719 girls died within twelve months, and 9,126 of the former and 9,281 of the latter, or 18,407 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The corresponding numbers surviving the first year in earlier periods were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births comprising equal numbers of each sex there were 642 more survivors in 1906-10 than in 1891-1900, and 939 more than in 1881-1890.

Infantile
death rates
from
certain
causes.

Although the infantile death rate in Victoria has fluctuated considerably in recent years, it shows on the whole a tendency to decrease. This tendency was much more marked in the period 1906-10 than in the five preceding years. The rate for last year—7.69 deaths per 100 births—was nearly 31 per cent. below that for the decennium 1891-1900. Any investigation of this subject would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal to infant life in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. This method reveals the causes of high mortalities, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, and 1901-8, and for the years 1909 and 1910.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-8, 1909 AND 1910.

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-8.	1909.	1910.
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ...	29.66	25.42	18.48	24.40
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.) ...	22.24	12.95	11.76	11.99
Prematurity ...	13.13	15.36	13.44	13.58
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ...	11.37	8.70	6.85	4.90
Convulsions ...	6.83	3.31	2.16	2.39
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3.45	5.00	3.65	4.99
Violence ...	3.16	2.66	1.93	1.53
Whooping Cough ...	2.60	2.57	3.23	1.46
Other causes ...	24.49	15.36	9.85	11.68
Total all causes ...	116.93	91.33	71.35	76.92

The most striking feature of the infantile mortality figures is the marked tendency towards lower death rates from digestive and wasting diseases, and from complaints from the respiratory system. Of every 1,000 infants born 33 died from diarrhoeal and wasting diseases in 1909-10, as against 38 in 1901-8, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of over 36 per cent. in 18 years. In 1909-10 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 6 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11 in 1891-3—a decline of over 45 per cent. between the two periods. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that the death rates from certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects and malformations were responsible over the whole period for one-fifth of the total infantile mortality. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, and March co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining eight months, concurrently with a very low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last ten years, of every 1,000 children born nearly 25 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction. The rate attributable to diarrhoeal complaints in Victoria is equal to that in England and Wales, but the proportionate mortality from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia is three times as high in the latter country as in the former.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each of the quarters of the past six-year period are shown in the following statement:—

Infantile
deaths in
seasons
from
certain
causes.

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-10 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,111	411	145	510
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	96	141	322	48

The experience of the period 1905-10 shows that the first three months of the year furnish a greater infantile mortality from diarrhoeal complaints than the remaining nine months, and that the deaths of infants in the September quarter from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are more numerous than in the other three quarters combined.

Legitimate
and illegi-
timate
infantile
death
rates.

On the average of the past seven years, 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 14 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1910 the mortality rate for legitimate infants—6.89 per 100 births—was higher than in the preceding year. The children born out of wedlock during the same period numbered 1,759, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 374, which corresponded to a rate of 21.26 per 100 births. In England and Wales, in 1909, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 10.43 and 21.12 respectively. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two classes, the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths in Victoria from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births on the average of the years 1904-8 and for the year 1910.

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM
CERTAIN CAUSES 1904-8 AND 1910.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.			
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.	
	1904-8.	1910.	1904-8.	1910.
Diarrhoeal Diseases	19.8	21.1	72.6	80.1
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	30.3	28.7	52.1	62.0
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	6.9	4.7	18.6	10.8
Other causes	18.3	14.4	58.7	59.7
Total all causes	75.3	68.9	202.0	212.6

The rates for 1910 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 80.1 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 21.1 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. For 1904-8 the corresponding rates were 72.6 and 19.8 respectively. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among legitimate infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and in New Zealand for each of the last five years, and the average for the ten years ended with 1900:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11.11	11.22	10.34	10.54	14.48	9.58	8.38
1906 ..	9.29	7.45	7.47	7.59	11.00	9.09	6.21
1907 ..	7.26	8.86	7.76	6.59	9.77	8.28	8.88
1908 ..	8.61	7.58	7.07	6.97	8.46	7.52	6.79
1909 ..	7.13	7.43	7.19	6.13	7.80	6.49	6.16
1910 ..	7.69	7.46	6.31	7.06	7.80	10.22	6.77
Average 1906-10	8.00	7.76	7.16	6.87	8.97	8.32	6.96

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in South Australia, followed by that in New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates show considerable variations in the States during any one year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year excepting in Tasmania. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1891-1900, the rate for 1910 showed a percentage decline

Decrease in
infantile
mortality
in Aus-
tralasia.

of nearly 31 in Victoria, 33 in New South Wales and South Australia, 39 in Queensland, and 46 in Western Australia. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in five of the States in 1910 was equivalent to a saving of 4,277 infant lives, of which 1,075 were in Victoria.

Infantile
mortality
in various
countries.

The following table shows the infantile death rates of various foreign countries on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and of the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1906-10:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.	Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
Russia (European) ...	25.6	England and Wales ...	12.1
Austria ...	21.2	The Netherlands ...	11.9
Hungary ...	21.1	Scotland ...	11.7
German Empire ...	18.8	Denmark ...	11.4
Prussia ...	17.6	Ireland ...	9.4
Spain ...	17.0	Western Australia ...	9.0
Italy ...	15.9	Tasmania ...	8.3
Bulgaria ...	15.6	Sweden ...	8.3
Japan ...	15.3	Victoria ...	8.0
Servia ...	15.0	New South Wales ...	7.8
Belgium ...	14.6	Norway ...	7.4
France ...	13.9	Queensland ...	7.2
Switzerland ...	12.5	New Zealand ...	7.0
United Kingdom ...	12.4	South Australia ...	6.9
Ontario, Province of ...	12.2		

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and South Australia, New Zealand and Queensland have the lowest infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the three latter only about 1 in every 14 infants dies within its first year.

Deaths of
children
under 5.

In 1910 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,755, and the deaths of female children under that age numbered 1,373—the former being in the proportion of 21.58 per cent., and the latter of 20.79 per cent., to the total number of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. These proportions are below the averages of the previous nine years. Comparing the averages of the three decades ended with 1900, and the deaths during each of the ten subsequent years, it will be seen that a marked falling off took

place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages. The following table shows the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in the periods mentioned.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39.41
1881-1890.. ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34.28
1891-1900.. ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30.05
1901	1,788	317	90	77	58	2,330	25.79
1902	1,793	345	106	67	37	2,348	25.65
1903	1,694	271	100	76	47	2,188	25.36
1904	1,299	192	85	55	50	1,681	21.03
1905	1,446	210	73	69	39	1,837	22.20
1906	1,563	255	82	38	32	1,970	23.62
1907	1,286	193	72	53	32	1,636	20.50
1908	1,497	246	81	58	38	1,920	21.78
1909	1,302	232	72	46	42	1,694	20.99
1910	1,374	224	69	51	37	1,755	21.58
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46.06
1881-1890.. ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39.61
1891-1900.. ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33.61
1901	1,404	308	100	61	48	1,921	28.11
1902	1,515	285	110	52	51	2,013	28.65
1903	1,452	267	103	67	51	1,940	27.84
1904	1,020	169	79	49	56	1,373	21.45
1905	1,062	183	79	52	40	1,416	22.11
1906	1,303	235	80	51	31	1,700	24.65
1907	990	167	59	44	21	1,281	19.52
1908	1,180	200	68	36	28	1,512	21.75
1909	949	169	76	49	41	1,284	20.17
1910	1,044	188	58	46	37	1,373	20.79

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the conditions affecting child life have materially improved in the past thirty years, and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1900. The increasing ratio of survivors is marked at each year of age, but is especially noticeable between ages 1 and 5 during the ten years 1901-10. In this period also a low death rate between 1 and 5 years was coincident with a low mortality in the first year of life, while in the decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 the high rates which prevailed under 1 year were associated with high mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of

Proportion of infants surviving their fifth year.

the four succeeding years. The results disclosed agree with the conclusions of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (England), who stated in his 1909-10 report that "the countries having high infant mortalities continue in general to suffer somewhat excessively throughout the first twenty years of human life, and that countries having low infantile mortalities continue to have relatively low death rates in the first twenty years of life, though the superiority is not so great at the later as at the earlier ages." The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria taking the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1901-10.

**SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000
MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900,
AND 1901-10.**

Age.	Survivors at each year of age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of—					
	Males.			Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.
1 year ...	8,652	8,805	9,044	8,816	8,960	9,202
2 years...	8,351	8,540	8,868	8,529	8,713	9,044
3 " ...	8,252	8,459	8,808	8,430	8,629	8,983
4 " ...	8,180	8,396	8,765	8,361	8,577	8,945
5 " ...	8,121	8,349	8,734	8,305	8,534	8,913

According to the experience of the period 1901-10 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,044 of the former and 9,202 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,868 boys and 9,044 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,808 and 8,983 at the end of the third year, 8,765 and 8,945 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,734 and 8,913 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,824 per 10,000 births—a proportion very much larger than either of those deduced from the mortalities in the decennia 1891-1900 and 1881-1890, when the corresponding averages were 8,441 and 8,213 respectively. Of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria there are, on the average, 5,122 boys and 4,878 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. According to the mortality experienced in the period 1901-10 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,473 boys and 4,348 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, two-fifths of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys, especially in their first year of life.

The ages of males and females who died in 1910 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1908-10.

Ages.	1908.			1909.			1910.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,497	1,180	2,677	1,302	949	2,251	1,374	1,044	2,418
1 to 2	246	200	446	232	169	401	224	188	412
2 „ 3	81	68	149	72	76	148	69	58	127
3 „ 4	58	36	94	46	49	95	51	46	97
4 „ 5	38	28	66	42	41	83	37	37	74
5 „ 10	150	149	299	111	108	219	128	116	244
10 „ 15	125	89	214	108	75	183	102	96	198
15 „ 20	196	208	404	178	173	351	164	169	333
20 „ 25	231	223	454	167	210	377	191	219	410
25 „ 30	223	229	452	201	244	445	204	247	451
30 „ 35	215	253	468	199	216	415	202	244	446
35 „ 40	306	262	568	257	283	540	253	268	521
40 „ 45	414	293	707	326	293	619	345	249	594
45 „ 50	457	361	818	460	319	779	466	298	764
50 „ 55	426	282	708	438	241	679	425	298	723
55 „ 60	349	264	613	385	237	622	386	273	659
60 „ 65	445	339	784	410	313	723	413	298	711
65 „ 70	618	499	1,117	588	473	1,061	538	427	965
70 „ 75	767	586	1,353	722	573	1,295	682	564	1,246
75 „ 80	913	643	1,556	882	633	1,515	867	637	1,504
80 „ 85	651	439	1,090	608	385	993	631	469	1,100
85 „ 90	309	232	541	255	219	474	282	238	520
90 „ 95	73	68	141	66	70	136	77	94	171
95 ..	3	7	10	4	4	8	5	5	10
96 ..	9	9	18	1	2	3	3	4	7
97 ..	4	1	5	5	2	7	2	4	6
98 ..	6	1	7	1	4	5	2	5	7
99 ..	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	3	5
100 ..	3	..	3	1	3	4	1	3	4
101 ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	3
102 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
105 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
107 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
108 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
110 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
113 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	8,815	6,952	15,767	8,070	6,366	14,436	8,132	6,604	14,736

Of the 44,939 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years 5,294 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 24—thirteen males and eleven females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age recorded in 1908-10 was that of a woman whose years were given as 113. To every 100 female deaths there were 123 male deaths in 1910, as against 127 in each of the two preceding years.

Altered
classifica-
tion of
causes of
deaths.

In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians held in Melbourne in 1906, the causes of death were arranged for the first time in 1907 according to The International Classification of Causes of Death. This differs so materially in some respects from the mortality lists previously used in Victoria that comparisons of deaths and death rates from certain causes in the years 1907 to 1910 with those of earlier years are impossible. This applies even to some causes which appear to be similarly grouped, but are actually of a non-comparable character owing to their limitations in 1907-10 differing from those of earlier periods. In any comparison of mortalities from detailed causes it is therefore necessary to bear in mind the minor diseases excluded from or included in the assigned causes in the years compared. This precaution is especially necessary in comparing certain mortalities of the digestive, nervous, and respiratory systems.

Death rate
from
certain
diseases.

With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between the International method and that previously followed in Victoria, except in a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification referred to in the preceding paragraph, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, as where death is due to diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., re-arrangements of the mortalities have been made which allow comparisons to be instituted with previous years. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the following table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Typhoid Fever	369	132	71	137	103	107
Scarlet Fever	34	3	2	17	33	22
Measles	2	6	33	16	3	25
Whooping Cough	129	201	103	54	132	50
Diphtheria and Croup	552	48	79	88	69	86
Influenza	381	198	221	131	86	92
Hydatids	51	23	34	21	26	17
Cancer	584	755	796	794	802	832

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Phthisis	1,365	988	958	955	848	830
Other Tubercular Diseases	379	273	209	200	192	176
Syphilis	39	50	63	56	44	51
Diabetes	38	85	110	98	102	106
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia	28	60	45	85	90	80
Meningitis and Encephalitis	113	145	161	164	152	116
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord	43	50	65	80	75	64
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain	344	404	463	467	415	439
Epilepsy	74	43	32	43	39	25
Convulsions	353	90	87	88	63	81
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis and Pericarditis)	950	1,177	1,254	1,381	1,491	1,394
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis	691	477	343	374	321	288
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	853	884	780	918	768	658
Pleurisy	96	86	46	46	41	38
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy	140	50	54	69	66	49
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema	70	66	43	56	60	60
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,342	943	718	1,061	756	918
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	124	131	125	100	122	120
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	175	108	101	113	86	89
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted)	329	175	165	163	149	156
Biliary Calculi	11	33	28	22	31	32
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa .. .. .	..	96	66	80	74	83
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	106	61	52	48	41	34
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease	294	551	596	614	518	499
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	86	127	107	88	91	89
Calculi of the Urinary System	8	10	6	8	6	5
Old Age	631	928	982	1,111	988	982
Suicide	109	90	95	92	92	101
Accidental Violence	811	535	568	647	498	528
Homicide	34	16	17	15	12	31

The most striking features of the mortality of 1910, as compared with the previous year were the large increase in the deaths of infants from diarrhoea and enteritis, and the great reduction in deaths at all ages from respiratory diseases. The ages at death show that the increased general death rate was wholly due to heavier mortalities at the extremes of life in the year under review, when 167 more infants and 204 more octogenarians died than in 1909. Scarlet fever, whooping cough, phthisis, other tubercular diseases, anæmia, meningitis, epilepsy, heart disease, and complaints of the respiratory and urinary systems, furnished lower rates, and typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, cancer, appendicitis, diarrhoeal diseases, suicide, accidental violence and homicide were responsible for higher rates than in the previous year. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Vaccina-
tions.

The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised by Victorian legislation, which requires parents to have their children vaccinated. The proportion of successful vaccinations to every 100 births for the average of the period 1876-1899, and for each year since, is shown in the following table:—

SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS PER 100 BIRTHS.

Period.	Vaccinations per 100 births.	Period.	Vaccinations per
1876-1899 ...	72	1905 ...	67
1900 ...	67	1906 ...	67
1901 ...	62	1907 ...	67
1902 ...	53	1908 ...	67
1903 ...	71	1909 ...	68
1904 ...	69	1910 ...	69

During the past five years about two-thirds of the children born were vaccinated. This was slightly higher than the proportion in 1901-5, but lower than the ratio—72 per cent.—in the period 1876-1899. Allowing for deaths of unvaccinated infants in each year since 1875, it is probable that about one in every five of the Victorian born population under 35 years of age has not been vaccinated.

Small-pox.

Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. In 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian quarantine station. Since 1853 only 28 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 have taken place in the twenty-six years ended 1910. Statistics of European countries reveal a very marked decline in the mortality from small-pox in recent years. The deaths per million of the population in various countries are shown in the following table for the average of the latest three years for which these particulars are available:—

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER MILLION OF POPULATION IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per Million of the Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per Million of the Population.
Ceylon ...	1907-9	34.2	Victoria ...	1908-10	.8
Japan ...	1906-8	31.2	Scotland ...	1906-8	.6
Italy ...	1907-9	17.3	England and Wales	1907-9	.4
Belgium ...	1906-8	6.2	The Netherlands...	1907-9	.4
Hungary ...	1907-9	5.9	United Kingdom...	1906-8	.4
Norway...	1906-8	2.7	New South Wales	1908-10	.2
Switzerland	1906-8	2.3	Denmark ...	1906-8	.1
United States of			Ireland ...	1907-9	.1
America ...	1907-9	1.8	Sweden ...	1906-8	.1
Ontario, Province of	1906-8	1.5	Roumania ...	1907-9	.1
Western Australia	1908-10	1.2	New Zealand ...	1907-9	} No Deaths.
Austria...	1906-8	1.1	South Australia ...	1908-10	
German Empire ...	1906-8	.9	Queensland ...	1908-10	
Prussia ...	1907-9	.9	Tasmania ...	1908-10	

Typhoid fever, which is really a preventable disease and is most fatal between 15 and 50 years of age, was responsible in 1910 for 139 deaths, which represented a mortality rate of 107 per million of population, as against 103 in 1909, 137 in 1908, 71 in 1907, 132 in 1906, and 369 in 1890-2. The rate for the last year was slightly below the average of the preceding four years, and 71 per cent. lower than that for the period 1890-2. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years, the ratio for 1906-10 having been less than one-third of that for the decennium 1891-1900. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State it is notable that the reported cases in the metropolitan area furnish a lower "attack rate" than those in the remainder of the State on the average of the last five years. Comparing the deaths in Greater Melbourne from typhoid fever with the cases reported in the five years 1906-10, the fatality rate was less than 1 in every 10 cases, which was only two-thirds of the fatality experienced in London in the period 1904-8. The typhoid mortality rate on the average of the past three years was lower in Victoria than in any other Australian State except South Australia. The deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the population in various countries for the latest three-year period for which this information is available are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Spain	1907-9	31·2	Japan	1906-8	12·3
Ontario, Province of	1906-8	31·1	Belgium	1906-8	11·7
Hungary	1907-9	27·0	Victoria	1908-10	11·5
Italy	1907-9	27·0	South Australia...	1908-10	8·3
United States of America ...	1907-9	25·6	Ireland	1907-9	7·7
Western Australia	1908-10	25·4	Scotland	1906-8	7·3
Roumania	1907-9	22·4	New Zealand ...	1907-9	6·7
Tasmania	1908-10	20·8	England and Wales	1907-9	6·7
New South Wales	1908-10	18·2	The Netherlands	1907-9	6·1
Queensland	1908-10	17·2	Prussia	1907-9	5·3
Austria... ..	1906-8	14·9	German Empire...	1906-8	5·1
Servia	1906-8	14·3	Switzerland ...	1906-8	4·5
			Norway	1906-8	4·1

The mortality from scarlet fever was comparatively heavy in the last three years. The deaths referred to this cause in 1910 numbered 28, and corresponded to a rate of 22 per million of the population, as compared with 33 in the previous year, 17 in 1908, 2 in 1907, 3 in 1906, and 34 in 1890-2. The ratio of deaths to notified cases in Greater Melbourne during the period 1906-10 was 15 in every 1,000, as compared with a fatality rate of 26 per 1,000 in London for the period 1904-8. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in the Australian States than in European countries. The

deaths from this disease, per 100,000 of the population, in various countries on the average of the latest three years for which this information is available are given in the subjoined table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1906-8	151.8	Sweden ...	1906-8	5.3
Roumania ...	1907-9	73.9	Ontario, Province of	1906-8	4.9
Hungary ...	1907-9	57.7	The Netherlands	1907-9	4.3
Austria ...	1906-8	42.5	Switzerland ...	1906-8	4.2
Prussia ...	1907-9	21.9	New Zealand ...	1907-9	3.9
German Empire ...	1906-8	17.2	Norway ...	1906-8	3.2
Belgium ...	1906-8	13.2	Victoria ...	1908-10	2.4
United States of America ...	1907-9	11.6	Ireland ...	1907-9	2.3
Spain ...	1907-9	10.6	New South Wales	1908-10	1.9
Italy ...	1907-9	8.9	Tasmania ...	1908-10	.9
England and Wales	1907-9	8.7	Western Australia	1908-10	.5
United Kingdom	1906-8	8.1	South Australia	1908-10	.2
Scotland ...	1906-8	5.9	Japan ...	1906-8	.2
			Queensland ...	1908-10	.1

Measles.

The mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, although there have been only two severe epidemic outbreaks during the past nineteen years, and these did not extend beyond the years—1893 and 1898—in which they occurred. In 1910 there were 32 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 25 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 3 in the previous year, 16 in 1908, 33 in 1907, and 6 in 1906. The deaths from measles per 100,000 of the population in different countries for the latest three years for which this information is available, are shown in the next table:—

DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Hungary ...	1907-9	41.7	United States ...	1907-9	10.2
Spain ...	1907-9	36.6	Sweden ...	1906-8	7.0
Scotland ...	1906-8	35.6	Norway ...	1906-8	6.7
Belgium ...	1906-8	33.6	New Zealand ...	1907-9	5.1
England and Wales	1907-9	31.4	Ontario, Province of	1906-8	5.0
Italy ...	1907-9	30.3	Japan ...	1906-8	4.9
Austria ...	1906-8	28.5	Western Australia	1908-10	4.6
United Kingdom	1906-8	28.0	Queensland ...	1908-10	3.4
The Netherlands...	1907-9	23.2	New South Wales	1908-10	2.6
Roumania ...	1907-9	18.7	Victoria ...	1908-10	1.5
Prussia ...	1907-9	18.0	South Australia	1908-10	1.2
Ireland ...	1907-9	14.4	Tasmania ...	1908-10	1.1
Switzerland ...	1906-8	13.3			

The average rate of the last three years in Victoria was greatly below that experienced in European and other countries, being less than one-twentieth of the rate in England and one-seventh of that in the United States.

There were 65 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1910, which equalled a rate of 50 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 132 in the previous year, 54 in 1908, 103 in 1907, and 201 in 1906, when the mortality was exceptionally heavy. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 46, or nearly 71 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and all were of children less than five years of age. The incidence of this disease is generally about 20 per cent. higher among girls than boys, but in the year under review it was nearly equal for both sexes. The deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 of the population for various countries, during the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1906-8	179.9	Sweden ...	1906-8	15.4
Scotland ...	1906-8	41.8	Tasmania ...	1908-10	15.2
Austria...	1906-8	39.3	Switzerland ...	1906-8	14.9
Hungary ...	1907-9	35.6	New Zealand ...	1907-9	13.8
Belgium ...	1906-8	34.2	Norway ...	1906-8	13.1
United Kingdom	1906-8	28.0	United States ...	1907-9	10.9
England and Wales	1907-9	25.7	Ontario, Province of	1906-8	10.5
German Empire ...	1906-8	25.4	Queensland ...	1908-10	9.2
Prussia ...	1907-9	25.3	Western Australia	1908-10	8.9
Roumania ...	1907-9	22.4	Victoria ...	1908-10	7.8
Ireland ...	1907-9	22.3	Japan ...	1906-8	7.2
Spain ...	1907-9	19.8	South Australia ..	1908-10	6.6
The Netherlands	1907-9	19.4	New South Wales	1908-10	5.1
Italy ...	1907-9	16.5			

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was less than one-third of that in England and Wales, and in the German Empire. It was also below that in any other Australian State except South Australia and New South Wales.

On the average of the past five years the mortality rate from diphtheria and croup was considerably less than in earlier periods. For 1910 the number of deaths was 112, which equalled a rate of 86 per million of the population, being about one-sixth of the proportion—552—for 1890-2. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 112 deaths attributed

Whooping cough.

Diphtheria and croup.

to this disease in the latest year, 102 were of children under 10 years of age of whom 61 had not completed their fifth year. The incidence of the malady is light in the first year of life, as compared with the subsequent four years, and is about equal for both sexes. The fatality rate of diphtheria, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to the cases in Greater Melbourne notified to the Board of Health, shows that 51 in every 1,000 ended fatally in 1906-10, as against 90 in every 1,000 in London in the period 1904-8. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was five times that experienced in the past five years. The deaths from diphtheria and croup per 100,000 of the population for various countries during the latest three-year period for which this information is available are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1906-8	41.6	England and Wales	1907-9	15.6*
Hungary ...	1907-9	41.1	Switzerland ...	1906-8	15.2
Western Australia	1908-10	30.3	Scotland ...	1906-8	15.1*
Austria ...	1906-8	28.9	New South Wales	1908-10	10.8
Prussia ...	1907-9	24.9	Japan ...	1906-8	9.2
German Empire ...	1906-8	23.4	Queensland ...	1908-10	8.5
United States ...	1907-9	22.5	Victoria ...	1908-10	8.1
Norway ...	1906-8	22.3	Ireland ...	1907-9	8.0*
Spain ...	1907-9	19.9	Tasmania ...	1908-10	7.4
Ontario, Province of	1906-8	18.8	South Australia	1908-10	6.1
Italy ...	1907-9	16.9	The Netherlands	1907-9	6.1*
Sweden ...	1906-8	16.3	New Zealand ...	1907-9	5.4
Belgium ...	1906-8	16.1*	Roumania ..	1907-9	5.1

* Excluding croup.

Hydatids.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1910 numbered 22, being equivalent to a rate of 17 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 26 in the preceding year, 21 in 1908, 34 in 1907, 23 in 1906, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 150 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 78 were males and 72 females; only 1 was under 5 years of age. In 1910, 76 per cent. of the fully defined cases were of the liver and 24 per cent. were of the lungs. Hospital returns for the latest five years show that 531 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 1 in every 11 ended fatally.

Anæmia,
chlorosis,
leucæmia.

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 104 deaths in 1910, which corresponded to a rate of 80 per million of the population. This was above the average rate of the preceding four years—70—and 29 per cent. higher than the death rate experienced from these causes in England and Wales in 1909.

The death rate from diabetes has shown a varying increase in recent periods, and on the average of the past five years it was the heaviest ever experienced in the State. In the year under review—1910—there were attributed to this cause 62 male and 76 female deaths, representing a rate of 106 per million of the population, which was 11 above the average of the previous five years, and slightly higher than the rate for England and Wales in 1909. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1907-9, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX LIVING.

Age Groups.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living.					
	Males			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.
0-10	·02	·09	·15	·02	·05	·15
10-20	·17	·24	·25	·14	·26	·15
20-30	·29	·17	·19	·14	·36	·46
30-40	·21	·32	·66	·30	·51	·47
40-50	·58	·49	1·40	·49	·42	·53
50-60	1·18	1·38	1·98	1·31	1·42	3·42
60-70	1·49	2·67	4·09	2·49	3·19	8·44
70-80	2·87	4·36	4·67	1·88	5·01	11·33
80 and over ..	1·65	4·11	4·61	4·44	3·54	5·00
All Ages ...	·40	·56	·88	·36	·60	1·19

Among males under 30 years of age the mortality rate from diabetes was fairly stationary and low at each period, but the rates for succeeding ten-year age groups showed substantial increases between 1890-2 and 1907-9. Between the same periods the rates among females increased at each age group. Omitting the age group 0-10, at which the deaths are few and the rates susceptible to slight influences, the greatest increase occurred at ages 70-80, and the next heaviest increase at ages 60-70.

The deaths from influenza in 1910 numbered 119, corresponding to a rate of 92 per million of the population, which was 38 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. More than one-half of the deaths in 1910 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The age incidence of the disease at various

periods is shown in the next table, which gives the average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza per 10,000 of each sex in age groups during the years adjoining four census dates, and shows that during the two periods 1890-2 and 1900-2 the proportion of deaths resulting from the disease was eleven times as great as in the two preceding ones:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX LIVING.

Age-Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·52	·34	1·86	1·15
15-20 ...	...	·07	·64	·34	...	...	·92	·83
20-25 ...	...	...	1·20	·59	...	...	1·28	·69
25-35 ...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·07	·07	2·35	·89
35-45 ...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	...	·08	4·11	1·86
45-55 ...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·17	...	5·39	2·02
55-65 ...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	·39	·62	11·46	5·53
65 and upwards	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02
All ages ...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	·28	·24	3·72	2·13

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at four census periods, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES
(COMBINED).

Age Group (Years).		1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	...	23·34	29·36	31·02	17·63
15-20 ...	...	3·05	3·37	3·56	3·04
20-25 ...	...	5·70	5·34	6·08	5·44
25-35 ...	...	5·74	8·38	8·35	6·73
35-45 ...	...	10·33	15·80	16·59	10·80
45-55 ...	...	20·52	26·83	30·30	21·24
55-65 ...	...	42·46	51·89	69·16	43·62
65 and upwards	...	109·20	138·90	168·20	129·40
All ages ...	...	17·62	24·73	28·24	20·96
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ...	...	19·02	24·52	25·99	15·00
15-20 ...	...	1·88	2·02	4·44	3·17
20-25 ...	...	3·54	4·23	4·33	4·03
25-35 ...	...	4·58	5·79	8·00	4·64
35-45 ...	...	7·94	12·61	15·66	9·54
45-55 ...	...	8·04	13·63	22·40	13·82
55-65 ...	...	23·36	29·77	43·56	32·95
65 and upwards	...	73·94	119·30	147·60	102·80
All ages ...	...	12·91	17·32	21·34	15·41

Excepting the age group 15-20 during 1890-2 and 1900-2 the proportion of deaths of males from influenza and respiratory diseases combined was greater in every instance at each census period than that for females. The mortality rates showed a considerable decrease for both sexes at the last period, as compared with the two preceding ones, such decrease amounting to 26 per cent. in male, and 28 per cent. in female rates.

In 1910 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,532, which represented a rate of 1,180 per million of the population, as compared with 1,316 in 1909, 1,531 in 1908, 1,343 in 1907, 1,622 in 1906, and 2,029 in 1890-2. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 74 were referred to acute bronchitis, 300 to chronic bronchitis, 299 to broncho-pneumonia, 556 to pneumonia, and 50 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for over 83 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies showed much greater uniformity than in previous years. Complaints of this nature are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at four census periods, when the age and sex constitution of the population were accurately known.

Respiratory
diseases.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX
LIVING.

Age Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	22.65	29.02	28.52	16.53	18.50	24.18	24.13	13.85
15-20 ...	3.05	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.88	2.02	3.52	2.34
20-25 ...	5.70	5.34	4.88	4.85	3.54	4.23	3.05	3.34
25-35 ...	5.69	8.31	6.85	5.94	4.51	5.72	5.65	3.75
35-45 ...	10.28	15.80	13.55	9.49	7.94	12.53	11.55	7.68
45-55 ...	20.43	26.59	25.18	18.04	7.87	13.63	17.01	11.80
55-65 ...	41.79	51.65	56.51	38.37	22.97	29.15	32.10	27.42
65 and upwards	108.11	136.54	141.07	112.38	73.10	116.12	112.38	86.78
All ages ...	17.29	24.48	24.30	18.66	12.63	17.08	17.62	13.28

An examination of the above table shows that the proportion of males dying from diseases of the respiratory system exceeded that of females at each period. The average mortality per 10,000 of each sex for the four census periods was 21.18 deaths for males and 15.15 for females, and in each age group (except 15-20 in 1890-2), the mortality rate of males was heavier than that of females. There was a considerable decrease in 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2, not only in the proportionate mortality of each sex, but also in the rate for nearly every age group.

Diseases
of the
digestive
system.

In 1910 there were 1,911 deaths from digestive ailments (excluding hydatids), representing a proportion of 1,371 per million of the population, which was slightly below the average of the preceding five years, and lower by 41 per cent. than the rate—2,331—experienced in 1890-2. The prevalence of infantile diarrhoea in the summer months has an important bearing upon the general death rate from digestive diseases. The large reduction in the general mortality rate from complaints of this character in 1904-7 was coincident with a comparatively light mortality amongst infants, and the increases in 1908 and 1910 were associated with high infantile death rates from diarrhoeal diseases. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1910 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 1,193 deaths, equivalent to 918 per million, which was 32 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, the rates per million were 943, 718, 1,061, and 756 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 1,193 deaths in the year under review, 930, or 78 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age. The seasonal influence on the mortality is more strongly marked among infants than aged people, as is evidenced by the fact that 52 per cent. of the deaths of children under 2 years from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the three months ending in March, as compared with 44 per cent. of the deaths at other ages.

Appendi-
citis.

Of the total deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system in 1910 about 1 in every 18 was due to appendicitis. The experience of the five years 1906-10 shows that this disease is more fatal to males than females, and that the incidence of mortality is greatest between ages 15 and 35. The deaths numbered 108 in 1910, 95 in 1909, 101 in 1908, 82 in 1907, and 118 in 1906, and corresponded to rates of 83, 74, 80, 66, and 96 per million of the population respectively, as against 64 in England and Wales in 1909. Hospital records show that the fatality rate has steadily diminished. During 1910 there were 935 cases treated, and 46, or nearly 5 per cent., ended fatally as compared with 7 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years.

Diseases of
urinary
system.

A very marked alteration in the crude mortality rates from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent years. Excepting urinary calculi, all the important diseases constituting this group exhibit higher rates, which are now in excess of the proportions in England and Wales. In the year under review—1910—815 deaths were attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a ratio of 628 per million of the population, as against 408 in 1890-2, or to an increase of 54 per cent. in the intervening years. Bright's disease, uræmia, and nephritis were responsible for 648 deaths, or over 79 per cent., complaints of the bladder for 74 deaths, or 9 per cent., and ailments of the prostate for 41 deaths, or 5 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system, which furnish a male death rate nearly double that of the female rate. The deaths

per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1907-9 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1907-9.
0-10 ...	1.16	.93	.75	.97	.59	.69
10-20 ...	.43	.45	.62	.58	.82	.57
20-30 ...	1.45	1.83	1.79	1.82	1.59	1.52
30-40 ...	3.05	3.55	2.92	4.72	4.21	3.37
40-50 ...	7.36	8.12	9.66	6.63	7.26	9.37
50-60 ...	11.90	17.43	18.10	5.91	11.36	14.53
60-70 ...	27.42	39.62	39.03	9.62	21.49	21.44
70-80 ...	58.98	80.68	84.50	14.62	27.70	44.67
80 and over ...	74.07	128.48	165.32	22.21	27.15	46.67
All Ages ..	5.25	8.05	8.97	2.84	4.28	5.29

For each age group over 30-40 the mortality rates for both sexes from diseases of the urinary system were considerably higher in 1907-9 than in 1890-2.

During the decennium ended 1910, 12,528 persons—7,042 males and 5,486 females—died from pulmonary tuberculosis. The ages and sexes of those who died in the decade mentioned and in 1910 are shown in the following table:—

Deaths from
phthisis at
various
ages.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	1901 to 1910.	Year 1910.	1901 to 1910.	Year 1910.
0-10 ...	66	4	86	8
10-15 ...	50	3	142	7
15-20 ...	323	28	551	50
20-25 ...	579	53	777	64
25-30 ...	742	68	863	90
30-35 ...	761	62	767	70
35-40 ...	854	58	731	58
40-45 ...	775	71	478	35
45-50 ...	674	81	353	36
50-55 ...	531	58	195	19
55-60 ...	423	26	170	17
60-65 ...	397	33	128	9
65-70 ...	431	22	124	10
70 and over	436	31	121	7
Total ...	7,042	598	5,486	480

The experience of the past decade shows that for ages under 30 the female deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were 37 per cent. in excess of those of males. In 1909 and 1910 the deaths at quinquennial age groups were, with a few exceptions, below the yearly averages of the decennial period, but it cannot be definitely stated at which ages the greatest reduction has taken place until the ages of the people at the recent census are known.

Phthisis.

The deaths from phthisis in 1910 numbered 1,078, and equalled a rate of 830 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 848 in 1909, 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, 988 in 1906, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 was equivalent to the saving of 685 lives during 1910. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, at five census periods.

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).				Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex Living.				
				1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>								
0 to 15	...	...	...	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38
15 " 20	...	...	...	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06
20 " 25	...	...	...	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35
25 " 35	...	...	...	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31
35 " 45	...	...	...	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07
45 " 55	...	...	...	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05
55 " 65	...	...	...	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75
65 and upwards	...	...	...	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07
All Ages	...	...	...	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT
FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2,
1900-2—continued.

Ages (Years).		Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex Living.				
		1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Females.</i>						
0 to 15	...	3.70	.98	1.76	1.43	.93
15 " 20	...	14.07	12.37	12.50	9.51	8.18
20 " 25	...	18.95	19.28	21.00	18.49	12.79
25 " 35	...	24.76	22.02	26.56	21.77	18.15
35 " 45	...	25.62	21.65	24.06	22.53	17.74
45 " 55	...	25.01	19.60	20.72	16.13	14.41
55 " 65	...	22.59	10.51	14.26	12.35	12.52
65 and upwards	...	18.03	12.61	13.12	8.25	8.18
All Ages	...	14.46	10.62	12.75	11.51	9.72

It will be seen that the male death rates from phthisis were greater at the latest four census periods than those of females; but the proportion of deaths of females under 20 years of age was nearly twice as great as that of males at each period, whilst the death rates of males, aged 45 years and upwards, were considerably greater than those of females at all periods except the first. The figures for 1900-2, show that there was a decline in the rates at every age group (excepting 65 and upwards amongst males, and 55-65 amongst females) as compared with those for 1890-2.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, and in the Australian States for 1910, are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1908	31.2	The Netherlands	1909	12.3
Austria ...	1908	30.2	Ontario, Province of	1908	11.3
Norway ...	1908	18.8	England and Wales	1909	10.8
Ireland* ...	1909	18.4	Belgium ...	1908	10.1
Switzerland ...	1908	17.3	Victoria ...	1910	8.3
Prussia ...	1909	15.5	South Australia ..	1910	7.7
Japan ...	1908	15.5	Western Australia	1910	7.2
German Empire ...	1908	15.2	Tasmania ...	1910	6.9
United States ...	1909	14.4	New South Wales	1910	6.2
Scotland ...	1908	12.6	New Zealand ...	1909	6.1
Spain ...	1909	12.4	Queensland ...	1910	5.0

Pulmonary tuberculosis in various countries.

It appears that the deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis are more numerous in proportion to population in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, but are less numerous than in the other countries.

Tubercular
death rates
in Mel-
bourne,
Ballarat,
and
Bendigo.

The local distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly that of Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs, and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in those divisions of the State. The rates show that during the past ten years 9 more persons in every 10,000 of the population died each year from tubercular diseases in Bendigo than in Melbourne and suburbs, or Ballarat. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are shown in the following table for the decennium 1891-1900 and for each of the last ten years:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE,
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1910.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	4.7	3.5	4.0	21.4	20.6	28.1
1901 ..	15.5	16.0	22.0	4.4	3.4	6.6	19.9	19.4	28.6
1902 ..	14.3	15.6	27.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	18.2	20.2	31.2
1903 ..	14.0	16.4	20.4	4.2	3.3	3.5	18.2	19.7	23.9
1904 ..	13.5	17.1	22.3	4.4	5.3	5.2	17.9	22.4	27.5
1905 ..	12.2	11.5	21.8	3.9	3.2	3.9	16.1	14.7	25.7
1906 ..	11.5	13.2	21.7	3.9	2.3	2.5	15.4	15.5	24.2
1907 ..	11.6	10.5	20.2	3.4	1.8	2.0	15.0	12.3	22.2
1908 ..	11.5	13.3	18.4	2.6	2.1	1.3	14.1	15.4	19.7
1909 ..	9.7	9.4	22.9	2.6	1.9	3.2	12.3	11.3	26.1
1910 ..	9.7	11.0	22.8	2.4	2.5	1.1	12.1	13.5	23.9
Average of 1901-10..	12.3	13.4	21.9	3.6	3.0	3.4	15.9	16.4	25.3

During the period embraced in the above table a steadily diminishing rate from all tuberculous diseases is shown for Greater Melbourne. In the last ten years the Ballarat rate has varied from 22.4 to 11.3, and has shown on the whole a substantial decline, the rate for 1910 having been 7.1 per 10,000 below the average rate of the decade 1891-1900. The tubercular rate for Bendigo in 1910 was 1.6 lower than the average rate of the preceding nine years and 4.2 below that of the decennium ended 1900.

Particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the State were investigated for the first time in 1911. The cases dealt with were those reported to the Board of Health during the two and a half years ended 30th June, 1911, numbering 3,198. Valuable information was obtained from them regarding the prevalence of the disease in various areas, the incidence of attack at different ages for each sex and the time which elapsed from the commencement of the disease to the date on which a medical practitioner was consulted. These and other phases of the disease, including the probability of recovering therefrom, are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. The persons reported during the two and a half years referred to as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are arranged in the subjoined table according to sex, age, and usual place of residence:—

Ages and residence of tubercular patients.

AGE AND RESIDENCE OF REPORTED TUBERCULAR PATIENTS, 1909 TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

SEX.	AGES—YEARS.															Total all Ages.
	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70 and over.		
GREATER MELBOURNE.																
Males ..	12	17	98	114	130	108	105	98	99	56	45	30	11	14	937	
Females ..	12	22	134	211	170	140	110	68	37	29	16	7	10	9	975	
Total ..	24	39	232	325	300	248	215	166	136	85	61	37	21	23	1,912	
BENDIGO AND SUBURBS.																
Males ..	1	3	10	10	14	14	36	32	40	23	12	13	13	8	229	
Females..	3	1	16	23	19	16	8	10	10	3	2	4	1	2	118	
Total ..	4	4	26	33	33	30	44	42	50	26	14	17	14	10	347	
BALLARAT AND SUBURBS.																
Males ..	2	1	3	7	13	6	6	11	12	8	5	4	1	2	81	
Females..	1	2	9	7	11	6	9	4	6	..	..	..	..	1	56
Total ..	3	3	12	14	24	12	15	15	18	8	5	4	1	3	137	
GEELONG AND SUBURBS.																
Males ..	..	1	1	5	3	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	26
Females..	..	1	4	10	11	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	45
Total ..	..	2	5	15	14	8	8	4	7	4	1	2	..	1	71
REST OF THE STATE.																
Males ..	5	6	26	51	60	50	30	41	44	32	24	19	11	7	406	
Females..	2	8	35	58	66	42	46	17	17	14	7	4	6	3	325	
Total ..	7	14	61	109	126	92	76	58	61	46	31	23	17	10	731	
VICTORIA.																
Males ..	20	28	138	187	220	183	181	182	190	120	86	67	36	32	1,679	
Females..	18	34	198	309	277	207	177	103	73	49	26	16	17	15	1,519	
Total ..	38	62	336	496	497	390	358	285	272	169	112	83	53	47	3,198	

An examination of the ages of the persons in the above areas shows that an undue proportion of the males and females affected in early life resided in the metropolis. During the two and a half years, ended June, 1911, there were 545 males and 784 females, aged 15-30, reported, for the whole State, as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, of whom 342 of the former and 515 of the latter were residents of Melbourne. These proportions point to unfavorable conditions in city as compared with country life. An analysis of the figures for Bendigo shows that the incidence of the disease among females was somewhat heavier at most age groups than that for the metropolitan area, while among males it was considerably heavier, especially at older ages. The result for males corresponds with the mortality from phthisis in Bendigo, where many miners, past middle life, suffering from chronic respiratory diseases, subsequently die from tuberculosis.

Frequency
of phthisis.

For the whole State the reports show that 46 per cent. of the male, and 69 per cent. of the female cases were of persons under 35 years of age. The frequency of the disease is greater among females than males at each age between 15 and 35, particularly at ages 15-20 and 20-25. It is about the same for each sex at 35-40, but at older ages the susceptibility of men greatly exceeds that of women, especially at 55-65, when a man's chance of attack is fully three times that for a woman. The numbers of males and females in the State are nearly equal, but the numbers of each sex differ slightly at early ages, and considerably at age groups after 20. When allowances are made for such discrepancies the relative ratios of female to male cases—the latter being taken as 100 at each age group—are as follows. The figures, with a few exceptions, are based on the age constitution of the people at the 1901 census:—

RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE REPORTED CASES OF PHTHISIS.

Sex.	AGES—YEARS.												
	Under 10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65 and over.
Males ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Females	93	123	142	145	108	109	97	63	41	47	31	26	61

Duration of
phthisis
before
diagnosis.

Particulars regarding the time which elapsed between the beginning of pulmonary tuberculosis and the date at which a medical practitioner was consulted, show that of the total patients about 1

in every 8 received advice within three months, and slightly less than 1 in every 3 within six months, while about one-half were medically advised within twelve months of the commencement of the disease. It should, however, be borne in mind that the course of the disease is very irregular, as some cases are not so far advanced in two years as others are in six months. This probably accounts, in some measure, for the fact that about one-half of the people who develop phthisis suffer, in some degree, from it for at least one year before receiving medical attention. It is highly probable that if a physician's advice were obtained at an early stage of the disease in a larger proportion of cases the ratio of recoveries would be greater.

The proportion of the residents of any large area which is affected by pulmonary tuberculosis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. Such proportions have been computed for five divisions of the State on the experience of the two and a half years, ended June, 1911. During that period 1,912 residents of Greater Melbourne, 137 of Ballarat and suburbs, 347 of Bendigo and suburbs, 71 of Geelong and suburbs, and 731 of the "rest of the State" contracted the disease. Comparing these numbers with the respective populations it is found that of every 10,000 persons 13.1 in the Metropolitan area, 11.6 in Ballarat, 31.6 in Bendigo, 10.2 in Geelong, and 4.9 in the rest of the State contracted tuberculosis of the lungs each year. The rate of Bendigo was higher than that of any other area. It was nearly two and a half times that of Melbourne, and more than six times the rate for country districts. The low rate existing in the latter division does not, however, fully represent the degree of infection therein. This is evidenced by the figures in a subsequent table, which show that in this area the attack rate was lower than the death rate, while in each of the other areas it was higher. The annual notifications of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and the annual deaths therefrom per 10,000 of the population of each of the five divisions referred to and of the whole State are compared in the following table:—

Frequency
of phthisis
in various
areas.

ANNUAL REPORT RATE OF AND DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS.

	Per 10,000 of the Population of—					
	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Rest of the State	The Whole State.
Cases Notified ..	13.1	11.6	31.6	10.2	4.9	9.8
Deaths ..	9.5	9.9	21.8	7.2	6.1	8.3

The report rate exceeded the death rate by 38 per cent. in the Metropolis, by 17 per cent. in Ballarat, by 45 per cent. in Bendigo, by 42 per cent. in Geelong, and by 18 per cent. in the whole State. From the deficiency in the report or notification rate for the "rest of the State" it would appear that numerous cases occurring therein have not been reported to the Board of Health, or that many residents of the metropolis and of the three other large cities referred to, who contract phthisis, leave these areas and reside in country districts, where some of them subsequently die from the disease. The latter is true to some extent, but it accounts for only a portion of the discrepancy mentioned. If all cases occurring in the rural areas were notified, it is probable that the report rate would slightly exceed the death rate.

In a previous paragraph it was stated that the attack rate of tuberculosis for a large area represented the degree of infection of that centre. This may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, but it cannot be accepted as correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. For the two and a half years ended June, 1911, the cases reported annually per 10,000 of the population of the principal metropolitan municipalities were as follows:—

NOTIFIED TUBERCULAR CASES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION OF
METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Cases per 10,000 of the Population.	Municipality.	Cases per 10,000 of the Population.
Preston Shire ...	20·2	Richmond City ...	12·1
Port Melbourne Town ...	18·7	Brighton Town ...	10·4
Melbourne City ...	18·1	Hawthorn City ...	10·3
Fitzroy City ...	17·3	Northcote Town ...	10·0
Brunswick City ...	17·1	Essendon City ...	9·8
Coburg Shire ...	15·4	Kew Town ...	9·8
South Melbourne City ...	15·2	Footscray City ...	9·2
Camberwell Town ...	14·0	St. Kilda City ...	6·7
Prhran City ...	13·4	Malvern City ...	6·6
Collingwood City ...	12·5	Caulfield Town ...	5·2
Williamstown Town...	12·2		

The tabulation of particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during two and a half years has furnished data which, in conjunction with the known incidence of tubercular mortality, enable a fairly reliable estimate to be made of the probability of recovering from the disease. In arriving at such an estimate allowances must be made for some old standing cases, which were probably reported prior to 1909, as well as for the deficiency in the notifications for rural areas and certain other disturbing elements of a less important character. Adopting the records of reported cases and the deaths as the basis, and taking into account the disturbing factors mentioned above, a calculation shows that, of the individuals who contract tuberculosis of the lungs in a form sufficiently serious to require medical attention, about 1 in every 6 recovers.

Probability
of
recovering
from
phthisis.

The occupational incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Victoria has not yet been thoroughly investigated, but it is intended to examine the statistical data relating to this important subject after the numbers and ages of persons in different occupations at the 1911 census are known. It has long been recognised that the conditions of occupation have a marked effect upon the mortality rate from tuberculosis, and recent research has confirmed the view that in certain trades, particularly those in which industrial dusts are present in a marked degree, the incidence of the disease is very heavy. In Victoria this is clearly shown by the high tubercular death rate among quartz miners in Bendigo, which, on the average of the past four years, was about five times as heavy as that among males aged 21 years and upwards in the whole community. The significance of this high rate will be apparent when it is pointed out that among coal miners in England and Wales the death rate from the disease was at the 1901 census period only about one-half of that among occupied males. English experience shows that the mortality rate from phthisis among tool, file, and saw makers was four times, and the rate among brush and broom makers, and hair and bristle workers, nearly four times that among farmers and farm labourers. In the United States the death rate from the disease among marble and stone cutters was about four times as heavy as that prevailing in the two agricultural occupations referred to. Interesting data, bearing upon the inter-relation of occupation and mortalities from certain diseases in England and Wales are given in Part II., Supplement to the Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the English Registrar-General. The figures show, for England and Wales, in 1900-2, the numbers and ages of males in over 100 occupations who died from phthisis, and the years lived by males at various age groups in each industry. From those data were computed in this office the death rates from

Death rates
from
phthisis in
various
occupations
in England
and Wales.

phthisis for all ages—15 and upwards—and for seven sub-divisional age groups in 78 of the principal occupations. The results are shown in the following table:—

MALE DEATH RATES (PER 10,000) FROM PHTHISIS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1900-2.

Occupation.	Deaths from Phthisis per 10,000 Males at each Age.							
	15 years and upwards.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 years and upwards.
Hawker	55.12	8.27	25.36	56.93	87.91	87.76	50.93	14.65
General labourer	50.84	10.59	31.84	49.59	76.23	80.57	46.87	15.49
Hotel servant	44.43	7.96	21.53	54.17	96.07	95.79	55.96	59.52
Tool, scissors, file, saw, needle maker	37.57	1.69	15.68	29.43	59.05	71.27	52.56	19.74
Musician, music teacher	37.20	7.25	26.04	33.84	42.88	54.54	46.78	8.45
Dock, wharf labourer	36.18	3.62	16.33	31.16	48.54	55.73	29.09	16.71
Brush, broom maker, hair, bristle worker	35.79	7.53	25.89	38.82	48.65	62.17	21.95	27.55
Chimney sweep	35.45	8.87	19.34	16.88	53.16	46.32	44.05	8.73
Printer	33.07	10.34	34.07	36.47	48.49	42.74	34.18	15.97
Innkeeper, publican, spirit, wine, beer dealer	32.59	5.09	16.47	38.39	43.54	29.47	19.63	10.41
Hatter	32.42	6.10	34.71	36.98	41.08	47.57	21.71	11.98
Bookbinder	32.12	4.75	37.94	33.91	47.01	38.10	32.88	20.02
Seaman, &c., merchant service	31.35	8.32	29.72	36.51	35.54	37.99	25.03	11.07
Shoemaker	29.99	10.12	29.04	31.77	42.37	41.83	25.74	15.89
Wood turner, cooper	28.79	6.26	15.33	28.88	37.91	55.15	29.61	13.55
Brewer	28.02	6.07	11.83	21.06	40.60	48.63	37.07	11.83
Hairdresser	27.22	7.29	25.03	29.83	41.19	44.09	26.55	17.99
Potter; earthenware, &c., manufacture	27.18	6.17	13.44	20.03	37.92	71.35	43.70	9.73
Tailor	26.85	7.64	20.78	25.95	39.97	41.55	26.46	11.98
Glass manufacture	26.61	5.65	18.12	28.76	45.57	48.73	29.72	11.07
Saddler, harness maker	25.23	6.35	23.33	25.75	34.29	35.58	22.36	6.02
Law clerk	25.02	7.47	18.37	28.85	33.87	39.04	36.98	6.57
Coach, cab, omnibus service, groom Stationery manufacture, stationer, news agent	24.11	4.68	12.19	22.16	35.83	39.53	27.52	9.81
Tanner, currier, furrer, skinner	24.09	9.79	23.95	28.21	29.96	32.89	17.69	6.81
Tramway service	23.97	8.40	19.17	19.94	30.91	35.80	33.65	20.09
Cabinetmaker, &c.	23.89	7.34	20.93	28.80	26.67	24.66	20.12	18.64
Stone, slate quarrier	23.75	6.94	16.52	21.80	37.95	38.29	27.14	32.54
Watch, clock maker	23.00	5.35	17.15	15.05	21.17	43.02	41.65	12.08
Plumber, painter, glazier	22.76	11.57	18.89	27.24	22.34	35.62	16.96	12.08
Lock, key, gasfittings maker; gas fitter	22.61	4.72	14.23	21.80	29.83	38.27	29.90	11.33
Copper, tin, zinc, lead, brass, &c., manufacture	22.46	4.91	10.81	21.57	27.88	46.06	33.46	4.39
Paperhanger, plasterer, white washer	22.46	6.22	18.31	23.78	32.30	36.75	24.13	14.82
Commercial clerk, insurance service	22.27	4.06	10.56	12.21	39.76	36.17	40.05	15.80
Draper, linen draper, mercer	21.56	7.41	23.89	25.47	30.45	28.77	19.85	8.13
Bricklayer, mason, builder	21.45	6.17	21.97	26.55	26.39	26.15	26.58	13.47
Cotton manufacture	21.25	2.36	8.70	14.45	32.04	39.12	28.50	14.06
Textile dyer, bleacher, printer, finisher	21.04	8.20	16.53	20.15	28.86	36.56	27.55	21.84
All textile manufactures	21.03	5.71	18.77	19.53	29.77	35.17	21.39	13.18
Commercial traveller	20.85	7.38	18.58	20.08	26.99	33.64	26.22	16.52
All building trades	20.64	13.50	17.64	23.93	28.63	24.79	10.19	13.69
Railway official, clerk	20.31	4.13	11.77	17.08	29.54	34.87	26.51	9.13
All metal workers	20.24	9.10	27.71	23.96	19.22	23.88	21.60	15.34
Nail, anchor, chain, other iron and steel manufacture	20.14	5.21	14.90	20.13	27.66	32.72	25.65	19.80
All occupied males	20.14	5.03	11.83	20.10	27.51	35.19	22.05	11.05
Wool, worsted manufacture	19.80	5.45	15.52	20.32	27.43	30.40	22.60	18.58
Watch, clock, scientific instrument maker; jeweller	19.67	6.88	23.82	18.11	22.48	28.37	22.70	14.58

MALE DEATH RATES (PER 10,000) FROM PHTHISIS IN VARIOUS
OCCUPATIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1900-2—continued.

Occupation.	Deaths from Phthisis per 10,000 Males at each Age.							
	15 years and upwards.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 years and upwards.
Domestic coachman, groom ..	19.16	4.61	13.25	21.72	24.91	30.22	20.72	10.29
Carman, carrier ..	18.19	4.87	10.47	17.86	20.09	29.72	19.38	14.73
Artist, engraver, sculptor, architect ..	18.12	7.92	18.27	21.23	17.40	22.15	14.47	15.25
Engine, machine, boiler maker; fitter ..	18.08	6.05	17.27	18.16	23.20	26.59	24.00	14.55
All shopkeepers ..	17.61	5.44	17.02	20.62	22.85	22.75	17.69	8.06
Civil servants (officers and clerks), including retired ..	17.40	12.93	23.64	19.61	22.80	15.12	9.05	9.95
Domestic, indoor male servant ..	17.20	3.79	15.25	20.84	31.01	32.82	12.55	28.01
Baker ..	17.04	3.48	14.83	18.25	24.06	27.64	18.83	10.18
Chemist, druggist ..	16.99	6.72	19.10	22.11	15.28	21.67	13.01	7.72
Blacksmith, striker ..	16.59	2.63	9.22	17.76	22.75	24.42	24.21	11.80
Butcher ..	16.55	2.11	6.18	20.01	28.75	29.77	17.53	8.30
Carpenter, joiner ..	16.25	4.07	12.55	15.87	21.25	25.71	21.93	13.55
Wheelwright ..	15.64	4.59	11.74	16.48	22.73	18.79	21.26	9.28
Paper manufacture ..	15.27	5.41	12.89	19.54	21.30	17.75	18.58	10.19
Miller; cereal food manufacturer ..	15.08	1.41	8.24	8.56	24.05	21.57	20.51	21.77
Ironmonger ..	14.49	4.40	17.09	20.48	17.99	9.59	17.34	3.84
Coach, carriage, railway coach, &c., maker ..	14.35	5.30	9.06	14.86	19.40	22.35	13.17	18.94
Shipbuilding ..	14.14	5.06	12.26	14.85	20.06	19.48	12.54	6.88
Schoolmaster, teacher ..	14.06	9.06	20.22	15.62	12.58	11.30	16.34	14.41
Railway guard, porter, pointsman, &c. ..	13.98	7.33	12.53	14.25	16.56	16.08	16.72	14.27
Grocer, &c. ..	13.63	5.01	15.77	17.58	16.89	15.24	12.35	7.74
Platelayer, railway labourer; navvy, &c. ..	11.82	2.16	10.56	8.82	13.40	17.89	14.80	6.78
Barrister and solicitor ..	11.43	..	..	11.03	13.21	14.42	10.38	2.33
Coal miner ..	10.06	4.09	10.03	9.14	10.52	14.73	18.43	16.33
Gardener, nurseryman, seedsman ..	9.90	3.69	9.08	11.29	10.99	13.15	11.82	5.59
Farmer, grazier, farmer's son ..	9.34	5.97	9.66	10.21	9.80	10.99	8.63	8.37
Farm labourer, farm servant ..	9.20	3.03	10.23	10.31	11.91	13.29	10.43	6.06
Railway engine driver, stoker ..	8.89	7.80	9.74	6.73	10.95	11.32	6.87	15.91
Brick, plain tile, terra cotta maker ..	8.84	4.89	10.54	9.28	8.93	14.34	8.37	1.86
Physician, surgeon (occupied and retired) ..	8.75	..	..	6.60	10.75	14.56	4.14	3.73
Clergyman, priest, minister ..	7.23	..	..	7.72	6.77	7.12	8.40	6.86

The death rates for the two age groups 15-20 and 65 years and upwards are in many instances based upon somewhat limited data, and are, consequently, less reliable than those for the other five groups, and for the whole working period of life, which are based upon much larger numbers, and may, therefore, be considered as giving a fair indication of the probable future experience. A general analysis of the table shows that in England and Wales in the three-year period 1900-2 the mortality rates from phthisis among occupied males aged 15 and upwards (column 1) ranged from 55.12 per 10,000 for hawkers, 50.84 for general labourers, 44.43 for hotel servants, 37.57 for tool, scissors, saw, needle-makers, to 9.34 for farmers and graziers, 9.20 for farm labourers, 8.89 for railway engine-drivers and stokers, 8.75 for physicians and surgeons, and 7.23 for clergymen. A striking feature of the figures is the great disparity between the rate—50.84—for general labourers, who chiefly reside

in cities and large towns, and the rate—9.20—for farm labourers, who reside in rural districts. As the latter are almost wholly, and the former are mainly, engaged in outdoor work, it would appear that the city environment is responsible for a large portion of the excess of the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis. On the other hand, the death rate from phthisis varies so considerably among males who are engaged in skilled occupations of diverse natures but are subject to similar home surroundings, that the differences can only be accounted for by the conditions under which their respective trades are carried on. A close examination of the foregoing table shows that in occupations where trade dusts are very prevalent the tubercular death rate is heavy at all periods of active adult life. Tool, scissors, saw, and needle makers are seriously affected by the prevalence of metallic dusts; wood-turners, coopers, and cabinetmakers are subject to wood fibre dusts; persons engaged in glass manufacture, and stone and slate quarriers, are exposed to mineral dusts; bootmakers, hatters, saddlers, and harness makers are affected by organic and fibre dusts, and cab, coach, omnibus, and tramway men are exposed to road dusts; in each of these occupations the tubercular mortality rate is high. With the view of showing more clearly the differences between the death rate from phthisis in many of the occupations in the foregoing table, the respective rates at each of five age periods have been compared with those for farm labourers, the death rate for the last mentioned class having been taken as 100 at each age group. The resulting figures, which have merely a comparative value, and do not indicate actual death rates, are given below.

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULAR MORTALITY FIGURES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS (RATES FOR FARM LABOURERS TAKEN AS 100 AT EACH AGE GROUP).

Occupation.	Age Groups.				
	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.
Farm labourer, farm servant	100	100	100	100	100
General labourer	311	459	640	606	449
Tool, scissors, saw, needle makers	153	272	496	536	504
Brush, broom maker, hair, bristle worker	253	359	408	468	210
Printer	333	338	408	322	328
Innkeeper, publican; spirit, wine, beer dealer	161	355	366	222	188
Shoemaker	284	294	356	315	247
Wood turner, cooper	150	267	318	415	284
Tailor	203	240	336	313	254
Glass manufacture	177	266	383	367	285
Saddler, harness maker	277	238	293	268	214
Coach, cab, omnibus service, groom	119	205	301	297	264
Tramway service	205	266	224	186	193
Cabinetmaker, &c.	161	202	319	288	260
Stone, slate quarrier	168	139	178	324	399
Draper, linen draper, mercer	215	246	222	197	255
All textile manufactures	182	186	227	253	251
All building trades	115	158	248	262	254
All metal workers	146	186	232	246	246
All shopkeepers	166	191	192	171	170
Coal miner	99	85	88	111	177
Farmer, grazier, &c.	94	95	82	83	83

According to the experience of England and Wales in 1900-2 the relative ratios of deaths in each year from phthisis out of a given number of persons aged 35-45 in each occupation will be as follows:—Farm labourers, 100; general labourers, 640; tool, scissors, and other instrument makers, 496; brush and broom makers, hair and bristle workers, and printers, 408; hotelkeepers, 366; shoemakers, 356; wood-turners and coopers, 318; tailors, 336; persons engaged in glass manufacture, 383; textile workers, 227; metal workers, 232; coal-miners, 88; and farmers and graziers, 82. Adopting a similar comparison for the age period 45-55 the following will be the number of deaths:—Farm labourers, 100; tool, scissors, and other instrument makers, 536; stone and slate quarriers, 324; coach, cab, and omnibus drivers, and grooms, 297; all building trades, 262; coal-miners, 111; and farmers and graziers, 83. An examination of the comparative figures in the above table and of the actual mortality rates in the preceding one shows that the occupations in which occur the highest death rates from phthisis are mainly those which are distinguished by the prevalence of dusts—especially metallic and mineral dusts. In some occupations other factors have probably had an important influence. General labourers may, through lack of constant employment, be reduced to straitened circumstances, and so be unable to obtain sufficient nourishment. In this class also are included many persons who were at some period of their lives engaged in unhealthy occupations. In the case of hotelkeepers there may be impairment of constitution due to the risks attaching to the trade. In some of the other occupations also there may be contributing causes of a special nature, but allowing for such causes it is evident that the prevalence of dust is highly deleterious, and that any measures which may be taken for the prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis should include provision for reducing, as far as possible, the dusts prevalent in many trades and in the streets.

In 1910 there were in Victoria 229 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 176 per million, as compared with rates of 192 in the previous year, 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, 273 in 1906, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in

Tubercular
diseases
(phthisis
excepted).

various age groups are shown in the following table for four census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex Living.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
0-15 ...	7.53	7.98	10.36	5.64
15-20 ...	.64	.81	1.17	1.12
20-25 ...	1.80	1.23	.89	1.77
25-35 ...	.70	.66	.84	1.91
35-45 ...	.77	.88	.77	1.39
45-55 ...	.95	.85	.67	1.64
55-65 ...	.88	1.07	.78	2.40
65 and over ...	1.09	2.36	.56	1.17
All ages ...	3.46	3.55	4.02	2.99
<i>Females.</i>				
0-15 ...	5.89	7.28	8.43	5.33
15-20 ...	.82	1.30	1.27	1.95
20-25 ...	.52	.69	1.23	2.09
25-35 ...	.54	.41	.88	1.98
35-45 ...	1.04	.70	.42	1.77
45-55 ...	.17	.67	.34	1.01
55-65 ...	.39	.62	.69	.71
65 and over ...	1.69	1.19	.64	.71
All ages ...	3.10	3.39	3.58	2.91

It will be noticed that the proportion of persons under fifteen years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2, showed a decline of 45 per cent. for males, and of nearly 37 per cent. for females. As reductions of 58 and 35 per cent. for males and females respectively occurred also in the proportions of deaths of persons of the same age from phthisis, there is evidence of a gratifying decrease in the mortality rates from all tubercular diseases amongst children in the last decennial period.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1910 less than one-half per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and one per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

Cancer.

Deaths from cancer in 1910 numbered 1,081, and represented a death rate of 832 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 802 in the previous year, 794 in 1908, 796 in 1907, and 755 in 1906. Cancer rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with

the persons of the same sex living in age groups, and this has been done for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, and 1900-2, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known:—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Age Group (Years).			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex Living.		
			1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>					
Under 5	...	...	·29	·18	·30
5 to 10	...	...	·24	·10	·42
10 " 15	...	...	·18	·11	·20
15 " 20	...	...	·07	·17	·22
20 " 25	...	...	·25	·32	·33
25 " 35	...	...	·80	·81	1·26
35 " 45	...	...	4·12	4·29	3·69
45 " 55	...	...	10·16	14·33	14·14
55 " 65	...	...	22·01	31·92	36·00
65 " 75	...	...	34·55	52·75	59·04
75 and over	...	...	45·12	58·55	74·04
All ages	...	...	4·29	6·16	7·52
<i>Females.</i>					
Under 5	...	..	·12	·09	·26
5 to 10	...	...	·12	·10	·04
10 " 15	...	...	·06	·06	—
15 " 20	...	...	·26	·12	·28
20 " 25	...	...	·39	·22	·23
25 " 35	...	...	2·65	1·68	1·61
35 " 45	...	...	7·32	7·43	6·05
45 " 55	...	...	15·07	18·00	18·13
55 " 65	...	...	29·35	31·79	33·05
65 " 75	...	...	32·68	53·96	51·18
75 and over	...	...	27·56	49·55	62·70
All ages	...	...	4·27	5·57	6·64

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the rates for females under 25 years of age at the three census periods shows that there was no increase in mortality at the two later periods, whilst the rates for males and females aged 25 to 45 showed an appreciable decrease in 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2. In the age groups over 55 a marked increase was shown at the

later periods, but, probably a superior diagnosis of the disease, and a higher average age of persons within these groups—particularly that of 75 and upwards—would account in a large measure for the higher rates in the years 1890-2 and 1900-2 as compared with 1880-2.

Deaths from
cancer at
various
ages.

The ages of those who died from cancer in 1910, and the yearly average at the same ages for the period 1901-9 are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Males.		Females.	
	Yearly Average, 1901-9.	1910.	Yearly Average, 1901-9.	1910.
0-15 ...	5	8	3	3
15-25 ...	5	4	4	6
25-35 ...	9	8	14	9
35-45 ...	34	32	58	62
45-55 ...	75	116	88	104
55-65 ...	104	129	101	110
65-75 ...	161	150	120	134
75-85 ...	79	101	58	79
85 and over	12	16	9	10
Total ...	484	564	455	517

In the decennium ended 1910, 96 per cent. of those who died from cancer were over 34 years of age. As compared with the yearly average of the period 1901-9 there was an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of deaths in 1910, which was distributed wholly among the age groups over 45. The ages of the people at the last census are not yet available for the purpose of ascertaining the age incidence of the disease for the past decade, but the yearly figures for that period indicate that there has been no increase up to middle life, and that a large portion of the increase in the crude rate for all ages is due to the altered age constitution of the people. For the past ten years the average age of males who died from cancer was 62.7, and that of females 59.8 years. These ages were greater by 20.1 and 25.6 years respectively than the average ages of males and females who died from phthisis in the same decennial period.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1910:—

SEAT OF CANCER, 1910.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	89	20	109
„ the stomach and liver ...	272	187	459
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	62	56	118
„ the female genital organs ...	...	94	94
„ the breast ...	...	77	77
„ the skin ...	35	14	49
„ other and unspecified organs ...	106	69	175
Total Deaths ...	564	517	1,081

Two-fifths of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach and liver. Of the total females dying from the disease one-third were affected in the genital organs and the breast.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given in the following table:—

Death rates
from
cancer in
various
countries.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation.
Switzerland ...	1908	13.1	South Australia ...	1910	7.6
The Netherlands ...	1908	10.3	New Zealand ...	1909	7.3
Norway ...	1908	9.7	New South Wales	1910	7.0
Scotland ...	1908	9.6	Queensland ...	1910	6.6
England and Wales	1909	9.5	Tasmania ...	1910	6.5
German Empire ...	1908	8.3	Belgium ...	1908	6.4
Victoria ...	1910	8.3	Italy ...	1909	6.4
Ireland ...	1909	8.0	Ontario, Province of	1908	6.1
Austria ...	1908	7.7	Western Australia	1910	4.9
United States ...	1909	7.7			

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than five of the above countries, but a higher one than the other Australian States. The higher rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community amongst whom the mortality is greatest.

Deaths are not attributed to senile decay or old age unless the deceased had attained an age of 65 years or over. During the year 1910, 696 male and 580 female deaths were ascribed to this cause.

Senile
decay.

The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,554—3,098 males and 2,456 females. It is thus seen that 22.5 per cent. of the male and 23.6 per cent. of the female deaths for ages 65 years and upwards were ascribed to senile decay. The death rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the average of the three years 1900-2, when the numbers of persons within those divisions were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4.39 aged 65 to 70, 6.95 aged 70 to 75, 10.45 aged 75 to 80, and 18.17 aged 80 and upwards.

Accidental
violence.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1910 there were 494 male and 192 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 528 per million of the population. This proportion was below the average of the previous five years and about 35 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was 102 per million in 1910, as against 200 in 1890-2. Of the deaths ascribed to drowning, 110 were those of males, and 23 of females. Fractures and other accidental injuries accounted for 277 male and 63 female deaths, and furnished a death rate of 262 per million as against 329 in 1890-2. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably heavier in the country than in Greater Melbourne, the rates per million for the year 1910 having been 570 and 476 respectively. In the year under review 3 male and 4 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were administered in the same period is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate. Of the 7 persons who died from this cause only one was over 50 years of age.

Suicide.

During the year 1910, 101 males and 30 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 101 per million of the population as compared with rates of 92 in 1909 and 1908, 95 in 1907, 90 in 1906, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was below that for Australia—111—in the same year, and was about equal to that for England and Wales—100—in 1909. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than among males, the rate for the former being less than one-third of that for the latter in 1910.

Homicide.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1910 numbered 40, of which 17 were of males and 23 of females. These represented a rate of 31 per million of the population, which was the highest during the past five years, and nearly equal to the proportion in 1890-2; it was also nearly four times the rate—8 per million—which prevailed in England and Wales in 1909. Of the deaths referred to homicide in 1910, 7 were of illegitimate children.

The experience of the period 1906-10 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less between 20 and 25 years than at younger or older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups, are shown for the five years 1906-10 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1910.

Age Group,				Married Mothers,		
				Confinements,	Deaths,	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years	...	...	...	3,864	13	3.26
20 to 25	"	...	...	29,375	82	2.79
25 " 30	"	...	...	41,009	145	3.53
30 " 35	"	...	...	34,441	182	5.28
35 " 40	"	...	...	25,402	163	6.42
40 " 45	"	...	...	10,470	79	7.55

A rapidly increasing death rate is shown for each succeeding age group beyond 20-25, the rate for 40-45 being nearly three times that for 20-25. During the last five years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 4.92, as against an average of 4.44 for subsequent ones.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportion of deaths of child-bearing women fell decade by decade from 64 per 10,000 in 1871-80 to 54 in 1901-1910. The proportions which prevailed in the last ten years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mother to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Septicæmia.)	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Total.	
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64.38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59.19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56.01
1901 ..	130	71	201	64.82
1902 ..	131	68	199	65.32
1903 ..	136	53	189	63.92
1904 ..	113	46	159	53.42
1905 ..	119	53	172	57.13
1906 ..	115	51	166	53.82
1907 ..	119	43	162	51.64
1908 ..	80	48	128	41.16
1909 ..	97	36	133	42.16
1910 ..	94	51	148	47.08

Deaths in
childbed
from septic
diseases.

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 1.72 in 1910, 1.14 in 1909, 1.54 in 1908, 1.37 in 1907, 1.65 in 1906, and 1.93 in 1901-5. In England and Wales for 1909 the proportion was 1.48.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural
increase
per 1,000
of popula-
tion in
Australasia.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the years 1906 to 1910, and also for the mean of that period, is shown in the following table:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1906	12.60	17.15	16.75	13.20	18.15	18.35	15.52	17.77
1907	13.43	16.58	16.52	13.95	18.15	18.46	15.58	16.35
1908	12.11	16.64	16.48	14.75	18.16	18.85	15.29	17.83
1909	13.35	17.58	17.55	15.76	18.47	19.89	16.30	18.07
1910	12.86	18.09	17.61	16.17	17.80	18.56	16.30	16.46
Mean	12.87	17.21	16.98	14.77	18.15	18.82	15.80	17.31

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1906-10, *viz.*, 15.80 per 1,000 of population, is probably greater than that which will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in these countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—15.80—would enable a population to double itself in 44 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 12.87 per 1,000 of population a period of 54 years would be required.

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1906-10 is higher than in Japan and all European countries, except Bulgaria and Russia, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available. The rates for various countries are given below:—

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in various countries.

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Bulgaria ...	20.4	Victoria ...	12.9
Tasmania ...	18.8	Norway ...	12.5
Western Australia ...	18.1	England and Wales ...	11.6
Russia (European) ...	17.7	Scotland ...	11.4
New Zealand ...	17.3	Austria ...	11.1
New South Wales ...	17.2	Sweden ...	11.0
Queensland ...	17.0	Italy ...	10.9
Australia ...	15.8	Hungary ...	10.7
The Netherlands ...	15.3	Japan ...	10.4
South Australia ...	14.8	Switzerland ...	10.1
Prussia ...	14.6	Belgium ...	9.4
Roumania ...	14.4	Ontario, Province of ...	9.4
Germany ...	14.2	Spain ...	9.0
Denmark ...	14.2	Ireland ...	6.1
Servia ...	13.5	France ...	5

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, but higher than in fourteen of the countries enumerated in the above table.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the five years 1906 to 1910, together with the mean excess for the same period:—

Excess of births over deaths in Australasia.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1906 ...	102	173	175	130	153	164	143	191
1907 ...	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
1908 ...	97	164	161	150	169	164	140	187
1909 ...	119	176	181	166	181	199	158	196
1910 ...	113	181	182	158	176	164	156	170
Mean...	109	170	172	149	169	171	148	179

Taking the average of the period 1906-10, it is seen that the least excess in Australasia was in Victoria, and the greatest in New Zealand. To every hundred deaths that occurred there were 209 births in Victoria, 270 in New South Wales, 272 in Queensland, 249 in South Australia, 269 in Western Australia, 271 in Tasmania, 248 in Australia, and 279 in New Zealand.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
districts.

The excess per cent. of births over deaths varies very considerably in different portions of the State, being greater in areas which have been settled at a comparatively recent date than in old-established districts. This is specially noticeable in the excess rates for the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 395, 333, and 284 births respectively, as against 185 births in the Metropolitan, 212 in the Central, and 199 in the North Central districts. The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the average of the period 1905-7 and for the years 1908, 1909, and 1910:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

District.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.			
	1905-7.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Metropolitan ...	81	74	94	85
Central ...	121	96	113	112
North Central...	87	87	95	99
Western ...	110	101	118	118
Wimmera ...	179	175	210	184
Mallee ...	305	331	336	295
Northern ...	122	113	134	141
North Eastern ...	133	114	173	161
Gippsland ...	235	205	258	233
State...	108	97	119	113

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Gippsland, and Wimmera districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

Excess of
births over
deaths in
various
countries.

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIA AND
OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
New Zealand ...	179	Germany ...	76
Queensland ...	172	Sweden ...	75
Tasmania ...	171	Scotland ...	72
New South Wales ...	170	Ontario, Province of ...	68
Western Australia ...	169	Switzerland ...	59
South Australia ...	149	Belgium ...	57
Australia ...	148	Russia (European) ...	57
Victoria ...	109	Italy ...	51
The Netherlands ...	104	Japan ...	50
Denmark ...	101	Austria ...	48
Bulgaria ...	91	Hungary ...	42
Norway ...	88	Spain ...	37
Prussia ...	79	Ireland ...	35
England and Wales ...	77	France ...	3

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Excepting Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, France, and Ontario, higher birth rates prevailed in the above countries than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was compensated by 248 births in Australia, as compared with 204 in The Netherlands, the highest in Europe, 201 in Denmark, 191 in Bulgaria, 188 in Norway, 179 in Prussia, 177 in England and Wales, 176 in Germany, 172 in Scotland, 157 in Russia, 150 in Japan, and only 103 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

Annual increase per cent. in population in various countries.

The annual rates of increase in population in various countries and the period required for each population to double itself if its rate remain unchanged are shown in the following table:—

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent.	Period required to double Population.
			Years.
Western Australia ...	1901-11	4.29	16
Canada ...	1901-11	4.06	17
Argentine Republic ...	1901-9	3.38	21
New Zealand ...	1901-11	2.70	26
New South Wales ...	1901-11	1.98	35
Queensland ...	1901-11	1.95	36
United States ...	1900-10	1.93	36
Australia ...	1901-11	1.66	42
Prussia ...	1901-9	1.53	45
The Netherlands ...	1901-9	1.46	47
German Empire ...	1901-8	1.44	48
Denmark ...	1901-9	1.28	54
South Australia ...	1901-11	1.25	56
Japan ...	1901-9	1.18	59
Belgium ...	1901-9	1.15	61
England and Wales ...	1901-11	1.04	67
Hungary ...	1901-9	1.03	68
Tasmania ...	1901-11	1.02	68
Austria ...	1901-8	.97	72
Switzerland ...	1901-8	.94	74
Victoria ...	1901-11	.91	76
Spain ...	1901-9	.83	84
Italy ...	1901-9	.73	95
Sweden ...	1901-9	.70	99
Scotland ...	1901-11	.62	112
Norway ...	1901-9	.58	120
France ...	1901-9	.10	697
Ireland ...	1901-11	-.17	...

The average annual rate of increase in population in the decennium 1901-1911 was lower in Victoria than in any of the other Australian States. It was less than one-fourth of the rate in Canada, slightly more than one-fourth of that in the Argentine Republic, one-third of that in New Zealand, and less than one-half of the rates for New South Wales, Queensland and the United States. The low rate of increase in Victoria was wholly due to the unfavorable conditions which prevailed in the years 1901 to 1904. The average annual rate of increase for the five-year period, ended June, 1911, was 1.29 per cent., as against a rate of .54 per cent. for the preceding five-year period. Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 there was a considerable movement of the population towards the metropolis. For the intercensal period, the annual rate of increase in population in Greater Melbourne was 1.78 per cent., or about seven times the rate—.25—in the remainder of the State.

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This, then, was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The second was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. From Tasmania and New South Wales, therefore, came the first white people who settled in this State. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered

Population
of Victoria,
1836 to
1911.

463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made in the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, the State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1911:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1911.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	200
1836 (8th Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	609,920	602,648	1,212,568	1,204,887
1902 ...	609,016	606,695	1,215,711	1,214,140
1903 ...	606,766	608,256	1,215,022	1,215,367
1904 ...	606,864	611,513	1,218,377	1,216,700
1905 ...	611,976	616,732	1,228,708	1,223,543
1906 ...	619,519	624,632	1,244,151	1,236,430
1907 ...	626,922	633,171	1,260,093	1,252,122
1908 ...	632,284	638,383	1,270,667	1,265,380
1909 ...	642,718	647,818	1,290,536	1,280,601
1910 ...	651,093	656,305	1,307,398	1,298,967
1911 (Census, 2nd April)	654,523	660,477	1,315,000*	...

* First count.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1910 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

—			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1909	..	..	..	..	642,718	647,818	1,290,536
Births, 1910	..	..	16,411	15,026			
Deaths, 1910	..	..	8,132	6,604			
Natural increase	..	..	..	..	8,279	8,422	16,701
Migration by Sea, 1910 (as adjusted)—							
Arrivals	..	..	49,544	33,050			
Departures	..	..	49,685	32,644			
Gain Seawards	..	..	..	..	- 141	406	265
Migration by Land, 1910 (as adjusted)—							
Arrivals	..	..	19,497	12,824			
Departures	..	..	19,260	13,165			
Loss Overland	..	..	..	..	+ 237	341	104
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1910	..	..	..	..	651,093	656,305	1,307,398
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1910	..	..	..	..	47,373	58,955	106,328
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1901 Census not included in the estimate	..	..	..	..	163	108	271

Increase of
population,
1891-1911.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1911.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	+7	11,498
1902	14,284	11,141	3,143
1903	13,974	14,663	-689
1904	15,370	12,015	3,355
1905	15,431	5,100	10,331
1906	15,607	164	15,443
1907	16,827	885	15,942
1908	15,334	4,760	10,574
1909	17,113	+2,756	19,869
1910	16,701	+161	16,862
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,689	+2,913	7,602
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	156,821	42,891	113,930
Total (20 years)	329,334	154,468	174,866

In preparing the above table, it has been assumed that the population at the last census date (2nd April, 1911) was 1,315,000, this being the number according to the first count. A slight adjustment may be necessary when the result of the final count is known.

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1910. The total gain recorded to the western State is 86,758.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1910.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
1908	8,729	8,133	- 596
1909	7,593	7,320	- 273
1910	8,256	8,553	297
Total	185,897	272,655	86,758

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 39,491 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

Emigration
to South
Africa.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 this State gained 2,907 persons from South Africa, but in 1909 there was a loss of 112, and in 1910 of 331 persons. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record relating to South Africa was kept:—

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1910.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895	136	1,524	1,388
1896	333	3,214	2,881
1897	824	1,570	746
1898	740	870	130
1899	994	1,192	198
1900	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901	4,785	3,715	-1,070
1902	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903	794	3,511	2,717
1904	1,325	1,125	-200
1905	1,186	1,068	-118
1906	1,382	878	-504
1907	2,162	644	-1,518
1908	1,163	596	-567
1909	665	777	112
1910	483	814	331
Total	23,065	30,603	7,538

It will be observed that the net result of the migration has during the last three years been unimportant, both as regards Western Australia and South Africa.

Immigra-
tion and
Emigra-
tion, 1906
to 1910.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1906 to 1910:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1906	69,282	67,348	1,934
1907	75,784	73,045	2,739
1908	76,863	78,614	-1,751
1909	78,744	73,768	4,976
1910	82,594	77,951	4,643

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants in all the other years mentioned in the table.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic is also taken into account in framing estimates of population, and the effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return:—

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1906 to
1910.

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1906 ..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907 ..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
1908 ..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,639	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
1909 ..	16,821	10,386	27,207	15,214	10,034	25,248	1,607	352	1,959
1910 ..	17,725	11,658	29,383	17,509	11,968	29,477	216	-310	-94
Total ..	77,870	48,976	126,846	72,910	48,387	121,297	4,960	589	5,549

In 1910 Victoria gained by rail 158 persons from New South Wales, and 6 from Queensland, but lost 258 to South Australia.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1910 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries
and vice
versa.

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—											Net Immigration.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1906	419	- 208	- 302	1,445	1,766	- 2,332	..	504	26	- 62	74	1,234
1907	- 2,493	- 651	- 264	2,766	1,901	- 573	- 1	1,518	371	- 14	179	2,739
1908	- 3,860	- 121	30	596	1,446	- 1,781	- 7	567	855	200	324	- 1,751
1909	- 2,048	505	- 2	273	4,038	247	36	- 112	1,419	161	460	4,976
1910	- 2,576	200	- 6	- 297	3,907	153	21	- 331	3,217	99	256	4,643
Total	- 10,558	- 275	59	4,783	13,058	- 4,286	49	2,146	5,883	384	1,293	12,541

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of over 12,500 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and South Africa; New South Wales and New Zealand, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1910 will be found in the following table:—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1910.

Period.						Number of State-Assisted Immigrants.
1851-60	...	...	...	...	...	87,963
1861-70	...	...	...	...	...	46,594
1871-80	...	...	...	...	...	5,545
1881-90	...	...	...	...	...	2
1891-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	127
1908	...	...	...	...	...	360
1909	...	...	...	...	...	652
1910	...	...	...	...	...	1,690
Total						142,933

On making application to the land settlement agent in the office of the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria as follow:—Domestic servants, £4; farm labourers, £6; other approved persons, £12, per adult fare. Assisted passages at £12 are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in Victoria. When the nominees in the latter class of passages are the wife and children of the nominator, a rebate of £9 may be allowed on each adult

fare, and proportionately for children. In cases where the nominated passengers are not so related to the nominator, a rebate of £4 per adult may be allowed, with proportionate allowance for children.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad, who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these irrigable areas. The encouragement of immigration from the United Kingdom and America has not only proved successful in aiding the settlement of the areas by oversea people, but it has greatly stimulated the demand by Victorians for irrigation farms.

In May, 1910, the Hon. Hugh McKenzie, Minister of Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, left Melbourne as a Government delegation to Europe and America, there to endeavour to turn the attention of intense cultivators to the opportunities existing for competent men in the irrigation lands of this State. Their efforts were entirely successful, and during the past year the results of the mission have been evidenced in the relatively very large increase in the number of persons coming from other countries to make their homes in Victoria. Even before the return of the Commissioners, in November, 1910, the volume of immigration had begun to be felt, and at the present time it is still increasing.

The object of the delegation has in a large measure already been attained. The northern irrigation areas now present a spectacle of busy settlement, and the complete development of these lands appears to be a matter of only a very short time. This development means that, not only will the actually settled country benefit, but the cities and towns will feel the pulse of prosperity beating throughout the State, and the increased production and trade will amply justify the action of the Government in sending forth its representatives, and assisting desirable persons in other parts of the world to become citizens of Victoria.

Though the settlement of what has hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of immigrating hither have been opened. Farm labourers and domestic servants may obtain reduced rates for their passages to Victoria, whilst workmen in certain trades where there is an evident shortage of skilled labour are also given the benefit of reduced fares from the United Kingdom.

The system of nomination by persons resident in Victoria of their oversea friends and relatives has been extended, so that intended immigrants may now be nominated for passages from America, and reduced fares have been arranged for these.

CENSUS OF 1911.

A census of the whole of Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Government on the evening of 2nd April, 1911. At the date of going to press, the only results which have been made known are first counts of the population of the different States, and of a few of the larger towns. These are shown elsewhere in this Part.

PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

Ages of the
people.

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, in the three census years 1881, 1891, and 1901, also their occupations in the two latter years. Particulars of this kind are only collected in census years.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, AND 1901.

Age Group (Years).	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	57,542	56,141	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179
5-10 ..	54,555	54,250	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493
10-15 ..	54,043	53,715	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640
15-20 ..	49,192	51,020	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717
20-25 ..	40,385	43,178	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632
25-30 ..	27,341	26,902	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832
30-35 ..	22,517	21,880	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156
35-40 ..	23,314	21,499	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390
40-45 ..	25,815	21,174	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551
45-50 ..	28,209	19,374	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

Age Group (Years).	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
50-55 ..	26,303	15,245	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601
55-60 ..	15,885	9,087	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157
60-65 ..	11,984	6,985	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292
65-70 ..	6,123	3,788	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843
70-75 ..	3,667	2,516	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360
75-80 ..	1,773	1,211	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231
80-85 ..	847	619	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065
85-90 ..	178	154	459	356	603	587
90-100 ..	58	66	168	124	160	152
100 and over	11	..	5	5	12	11
Unspecified ..	2,341	1,459	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759
Total ..	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	12.79	13.73	12.63	13.61	11.11	10.94
5-10 ..	12.13	13.27	10.91	11.72	11.98	11.83
10-15 ..	12.02	13.14	9.83	10.65	11.21	11.19
15-20 ..	10.94	12.48	9.55	10.66	9.80	10.03
20-25 ..	8.98	10.56	10.64	11.52	8.41	9.68
25-30 ..	6.08	6.58	10.56	10.19	7.56	8.87
30-35 ..	5.01	5.35	8.00	7.35	7.76	8.08
35-40 ..	5.18	5.26	5.32	4.89	7.77	7.28
40-45 ..	5.74	5.18	4.02	3.95	6.17	5.63
45-50 ..	6.27	4.74	3.70	3.62	4.02	3.66
50-55 ..	5.85	3.73	3.81	3.57	3.05	2.96
55-60 ..	3.53	2.22	3.72	2.99	2.55	2.54
60-65 ..	2.66	1.71	3.37	2.38	2.49	2.40
65-70 ..	1.36	.93	1.86	1.32	2.67	2.32
70-75 ..	.82	.62	1.21	.88	1.96	1.40
75-80 ..	.39	.30	.53	.42	.95	.71
80-85 ..	.19	.15	.23	.19	.41	.35
85-90 ..	.04	.04	.08	.07	.10	.10
90 and over ..	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.03
Specified Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The noticeable features in the above table are the decrease in the number of young women in 1901, as compared with 1891, in the age groups 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, and the increase in the number of women in the groups 30-35, 35-40, 40-45, the later reproductive ages. The same features are apparent in regard to the young and middle-aged men. In 1901, those in the groups 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, were less, and those in the groups 35-40, 40-45, 45-50 greater, in number than in 1891. There is also a marked increase in the proportionate number of old people aged 65 and upwards, both male and female, more old people in 1891 than in 1881, and still more in 1901 than in 1891.

Persons at
dependent
and sup-
porting
ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The sub-joined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN
VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and up- wards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1881	166,140	164,106	188,564	185,653	82,381	50,691	12,657	8,354
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
Proportions per cent.								
1881	36·94	40·14	41·93	45·41	18·31	12·40	2·82	2·05
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91

It will be seen that while the proportion of the population at supporting ages did not vary much at the three periods there was a material difference in the internal age distribution. There was between 1881 and 1901 a considerable increase in the numbers at ages 15-45 and a corresponding decrease at ages 45-65.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUSES OF 1891 AND 1901.

Occupations
of the
people,
1891 and
1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	29,734	35,224
Domestic	57,571	66,815
Commercial	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication	31,476	31,516
Industrial	168,534	146,233
Primary Producers	128,983	165,147
Indefinite	17,776	10,066
Total Breadwinners	502,150	534,049
Dependents	631,308	662,355
Occupation not stated	6,947	4,937
Total Population	1,140,405	1,201,341

With an increase in the population between 1891 and 1901 of 60,936, it is satisfactory to find that the number of primary producers had improved by over 36,000.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901. (Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Conjugal
condition,
1881, 1891
1901.

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 „ ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 „ ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 „ ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 „ ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
All ages ..	439,754	589,317	596,776	303,020	400,553	399,494
Under 21 years ..	224,805	268,156	275,636	224,519	267,875	275,387
21 years and upwards	214,949	321,161	321,140	78,501	132,678	124,107
15 „ „	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ „	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 „ 40 „ ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 „ 50 „ ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 „ 60 „ ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 „ „	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 „ „	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 „ 30 „ ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 „ 40 „ ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 „ 50 „ ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 „ 60 „ ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 „ „	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 „ „	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	5	3	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	1,463	1,620	1,039	20	19	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	30,824	52,072	38,088	1,095	1,110	746
30 „ 40 „ ..	35,205	50,172	64,029	2,765	3,272	3,572
40 „ 50 „ ..	32,817	31,474	40,892	5,399	5,894	6,293
50 „ 60 „ ..	17,994	24,272	21,011	5,341	9,454	9,161
60 years and upwards	7,566	14,033	18,173	7,091	13,149	23,369
All ages ..	125,874	173,646	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
Under 21 years ..	2,997	3,434	2,233	47	37	7
21 years and upwards	122,877	170,212	181,009	21,664	32,861	43,136
15 „ „	125,869	173,643	183,242	21,711	32,898	43,143
20 „ „	124,406	172,023	182,203	21,691	32,879	43,141

Ages	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99.9	99.8	99.8	.1	.2	.2	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	75.6	75.1	79.5	24.0	24.5	20.2	.4	.4	.3
30 „ 40 „ ..	30.6	33.2	34.9	67.1	64.6	63.2	2.3	2.2	1.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	21.0	20.7	20.6	73.9	73.6	74.9	5.1	5.7	4.5
50 „ 60 „ ..	19.7	18.2	16.3	70.8	71.5	73.9	9.5	10.3	9.8
60 years and upwards	19.7	17.2	16.6	58.1	60.9	59.4	22.2	21.9	24.0
All Ages ..	68.9	68.0	66.9	28.2	28.9	29.7	2.9	3.1	3.4
Under 21 years ..	99.9	99.9	99.9	.1	.1	.1	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	36.5	41.3	38.7	57.5	53.0	55.1	6.0	5.7	6.2
15 „ „	49.9	51.6	49.5	45.4	43.7	45.4	4.7	4.7	5.1
20 „ „	38.9	43.4	40.5	55.4	51.1	53.5	5.7	5.5	6.0

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1881, 1891, AND 1901—
continued.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.								
	Never Married.			Wives.			Widows.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	97.1	97.2	98.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	..	..	..
20 „ 30 „ ..	54.6	54.8	64.9	43.9	44.3	34.4	1.5	.9	.7
30 „ 40 „ ..	12.7	19.4	26.4	81.0	75.7	69.7	6.3	4.9	3.9
40 „ 50 „ ..	6.0	9.0	15.0	80.7	76.6	73.7	13.3	14.4	11.3
50 „ 60 „ ..	4.3	5.3	8.2	73.8	68.2	63.9	21.9	26.5	27.9
60 years and upwards ..	4.7	5.2	4.9	49.2	48.9	41.6	46.1	45.9	53.5
All Ages ..	64.0	61.8	62.1	30.7	32.1	30.7	5.3	6.1	7.2
Under 21 years ..	98.7	98.7	99.2	1.3	1.3	.8	..	..	..
21 years and upwards ..	21.6	26.7	30.6	66.6	61.5	56.0	11.8	11.8	13.4
15 „ „ ..	39.8	40.4	42.6	51.3	50.1	46.5	8.9	9.5	10.9
20 „ „ ..	24.7	29.2	32.6	64.1	59.5	54.5	11.2	11.3	12.9

The table shows that the proportionate number “never married” in the age groups of the males 20-30, and 30-40, materially increased from 1881 to 1901. In the group 40-50 the position remained about the same, while the number of men “never married” over 50 decreased considerably. As regards the females, there is a very noticeable increase in the number of spinsters from 20 years of age right up to 60. In the age groups 20-30, 30-40, and 40-50, the increase is very marked, and in the last two groups mentioned, the number more than doubled between 1881 and 1901.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the five census years 1861-1901:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.35
1871 ..	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.89	1.18
1881 ..	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.44	1.08
1891 ..	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.10	.92
1901 ..	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90

Density of population, &c.

The population returned at the census of 1901 furnishes a proportion of 13.6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416.

The following table contains particulars of the density of the population, inhabited dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room in each Australian State and New Zealand at the census of 1901:—

Density of
Population
in Aus-
tralia and
New Zea-
land.

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW
ZEALAND, 1901.

State.	Persons to the square mile (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Inhabited dwellings to the square mile.	Persons to the inhabited dwelling (exclusive of persons in ships.)	Rooms to a dwelling (inhabited and uninhabited.)	Persons to a Room.
Victoria	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90
New South Wales	4.373	.814	5.37	5.15	.99
Queensland ... ..	.753	.148	5.09	4.71	.94
South Australia (Proper)	.931	.181	5.16	...	...
" " (Northern Territory)	.008	.002	3.31	...	...
Western Australia ... ..	.184	.050	3.68	3.42	.97
Tasmania	6.526	1.303	5.01	4.58	.98
Australia	1.268	.251	5.06	...	...
Dominion of New Zealand	7.427	1.527	4.86	...	...

Victoria is the most thickly populated of the Australian States, having more than twice as many persons to the square mile as Tasmania, the next State in point of density, and more than three times as many as New South Wales. About five persons to the inhabited house is the proportion existing in each Australian State, except Western Australia and the Northern Territory, where the number is somewhat more than three. As regards the number of rooms to each dwelling, Victoria stands highest with an average of $5\frac{1}{4}$ rooms, and Western Australia lowest with about $3\frac{1}{2}$ rooms to each habitation. In the five States of Australia which collected the information, it was ascertained that there was nearly one person to

every room—Victoria having 90 (the lowest), and New South Wales 99 (the highest) persons to every 100 rooms—the other States varying between these numbers.

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1901.

The census of 1901 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	428,823	447,180	876,003
Other Australian States ...	30,672	34,422	65,094
New Zealand	4,404	4,616	9,020
England and Wales	64,871	52,237	117,108
Scotland	19,003	16,748	35,751
Ireland	28,796	32,716	61,512
Other British Possessions ...	3,000	1,551	4,551
Total British	579,569	589,470	1,169,039
Germany	5,295	2,313	7,608
United States	1,382	753	2,135
Sweden and Norway	2,033	174	2,207
China	6,158	72	6,230
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,814	1,588	7,402
Total Foreign	20,682	4,900	25,582
At Sea	782	782	1,564
Unspecified	2,850	2,306	5,156
Grand Total	603,883	597,458	1,201,341
Allegiance—			
British Subjects	586,921	594,080	1,181,001
Foreign „	16,962	3,378	20,340

Victorian
born.

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 73 to every 100 persons in 1901, as compared with 63 in 1891. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to nearly four-fifths of the total population of Victoria.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1901 was considerable, amounting to 84,510. This decrease is equivalent to 28 per cent. of the natives of England, Wales, and Ireland, and 29 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, who were resident in the State in 1891.

Foreign
subjects.

The number of persons in the State in 1901 who owed allegiance to some foreign power was 20,340 or 1.7 per cent. of the population. This is a large decrease compared with 1891, when they numbered 35,126 or 3.1 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives Chinese of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1901, also the estimated number at the end of the year 1909. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts. The additions to the first four classes due to this cause amount to 4,505 for 1901, and 4,860 for 1909:—

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER IN 1909.

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Number of Males enumerated at the Census of 1901.	Estimated number of Males at the end of 1909.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	116,909	126,270
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	21,248	22,950
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	46,035	49,720
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	61,371	66,290
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	56,627	61,170
Total	...	...	302,190	326,400

The numbers for a later date than 1909 will be given after the ages of the people at the 1911 census are known.

Victorians in
each Aus-
tralian
State and
New
Zealand.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 136,638 at the census of 1901, as compared with 69,021 at the previous census in 1891, thus showing an increase of 67,617.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
1901.

State in which Living.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	428,823	447,180	876,003
New South Wales	30,358	25,661	56,019
Queensland	6,721	3,551	10,272
South Australia	5,134	5,190	10,324
Western Australia... ..	24,342	15,149	39,491
Tasmania	4,502	3,447	7,949
Australia	499,880	500,178	1,000,058
New Zealand	6,530	6,053	12,583
Total	506,410	506,231	1,012,641

Natives
of other
States and
New Zea-
land living
in Victoria.

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the 1901 census date:—

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA,
1901.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	10,631	11,786	22,417
Queensland	1,363	1,669	3,032
South Australia	10,720	11,209	21,929
Western Australia	673	795	1,468
Tasmania	6,871	8,492	15,363
New Zealand	4,404	4,616	9,020
Australasia (State not given) ..	414	471	885
Total	35,076	39,038	74,114

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places living in Victoria in 1901 by 62,524.

The exodus to Western Australia was the principal factor contributing to this result, for whereas in 1891 there were only 1,036 Victorians resident there, in 1901 the number had increased to 39,491.

The enumerated population in the last six census years, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

increase of population in six decades.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	*1,315,000	113,659	9·46	654,523	50,640	8·39	660,477	63,019	10·55

* First count.

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (113,659) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons. The increases in other periods were 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Population, 1861-1911.

The proportions of sexes at the six census enumerations were:—

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

Year.	Females to 100 Males.					
1861	64·41
1871	82·40
1881	90·75
1891	90·57
1901	98·94
1911	100·91

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the following figures which show that while in Western Australia there

Proportions of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

are only 75 females, and in Queensland 84, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 101 to 100:—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria ...	100·91	Western Australia ...	74·95
New South Wales ...	92·17	Tasmania ...	96·12
Queensland ...	83·86		
South Australia Proper ...	96·93	Australia ...	92·78
" " Northern Territory ...	20·16	New Zealand ...	89·60

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1911.

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its enumerated population, and the number of persons to the acre at the census of 1911, in the various municipalities:—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1911.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the acre.
Melbourne City ...	7,658	103,345	13·5
Fitzroy City ...	923	34,199	37·1
Collingwood City ...	1,139	34,259	30·1
Richmond City ...	1,430	40,310	28·2
Brunswick City ...	2,722	32,197	11·8
Northcote Town ...	2,850	18,096	6·4
Prahran City ...	2,320	45,665	19·7
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	46,097	20·0
Port Melbourne Town ...	2,366	13,501	5·7
St. Kilda City ...	2,049	25,557	12·5
Brighton Town ...	3,288	12,068	3·7
Essendon City ...	4,000	23,696	5·9
Hawthorn City ...	2,400	24,407	10·2
Kew Town *	3,553	11,148	3·1
Footscray City ...	2,577	23,473	9·1
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	15,267	5·5
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	2,164	1·0
Caulfield Town ...	6,080	15,693	2·6
Malvern City † ...	4,000	15,486	3·9
Camberwell Town ...	8,320	12,462	1·5
Preston Shire ...	8,800	5,038	·6
Coburg Borough ...	4,800	9,499	2·0
Remainder of District ...	84,941	23,983	·3
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	4,220	...
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	591,830†	3·6

* Kew was constituted a town on 8th December, 1910. † Malvern was proclaimed a city on 30th May, 1911. ‡ First count.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popu-
lation.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 20; and Melbourne City 13 persons.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,985 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne, 494, Williamstown 455, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 157 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,550 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond 33, South Melbourne 25, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 14, Williamstown 7, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

The following return has been prepared, showing the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 591,830. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a recovery from the latter year to 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered to 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 23,983 in 1911.

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	103,345
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	34,199
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	34,259
Richmond	38,797	37,824	40,310
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	21,961	24,141	32,197
Prahran	39,703	40,441	45,665
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	46,097
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	25,557
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	14,411	17,426	23,696
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	24,417
Footscray	19,149	18,318	23,473

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Towns—			
Northcote	7,458	9,677	18,096
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	15,267
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) ..	13,067	12,176	13,501
Brighton	9,858	10,047	12,068
Malvern (Shire 1891)*	8,136	10,619	15,486
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	15,693
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	6,204	8,602	12,462
Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) ..	8,462	9,469	11,148
Boroughs—			
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	2,164
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	5,752	6,772	9,499
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	5,038
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	23,983
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ..	1,965	1,730	4,220
Total	490,896	496,079	591,830

* Proclaimed a city 30th May, 1911.

Metro-
politan
population
compared
with
remainder
of State.

In the next return Victoria is divided into two districts—the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) district, extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city, and the total space embraced in urban and rural districts outside that area. The population at the census of 1911, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile, are as follows:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION COMPARED WITH THAT OF REMAINDER
OF STATE, 1911.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Enumerated Population, Census 1911.		
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan	255	591,830	45·01	2,321
Other Urban and Rural	87,629	723,170	54·99	8·3
Total State	87,884	1,315,000	100·00	15·0

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 45 per cent. of that of the whole State.

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.						Per cent.
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	42'7
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	43'1
1909 ...	..	...	...	...	...	43'3
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	44'4
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	45'0

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and estimates for 1910 were as follows:—

Population
of chief
extra
metropoli-
tan towns.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1910.

Name of Town.					1901 (Census).	1910 (Estimated).
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	49,414	44,000
Bendigo	...	...	...	...	42,701	42,000
Geelong	...	...	...	...	25,017	28,880
Castlemaine	...	...	...	...	7,912	8,000
Warrnambool	...	...	...	...	6,404	6,700
Wonthaggi	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	5,622	5,500
Stawell	...	...	...	...	5,318	5,250

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1910 are given below:—

Town.					Estimated Population in 1910.
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	5,000
Ararat	...	...	...	...	4,300
St. Arnaud	...	...	...	...	4,030
Wangaratta	...	...	...	...	4,030
Daylesford	...	...	...	...	3,880
Echuca	...	...	...	...	3,867
Horsham	...	...	...	...	3,750
Colac	...	...	...	...	3,650
Sale ...	...	...	...	...	3,600
Maldon	...	...	...	...	3,500
Kyneton	...	...	...	...	3,400
Bairnsdale	...	...	...	...	3,120
Shepparton	...	...	...	...	3,100

Rates of
increase of
population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in remainder of State are shown hereunder:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1910.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1850-60 ...	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1860-70 ...	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1870-80 ...	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1880-90 ...	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1890-1900...	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901 ...	1·26	1·28	·98	1·35	1·46	1·24
1902 ...	1·18	·26	·99	·25	1·31	·26
1903 ...	1·15	—·06	·95	·58	1·29	—·51
1904 ...	1·27	·28	1·05	1·14	1·42	—·34
1905 ...	1·27	·85	1·05	1·64	1·43	·27
1906 ...	1·27	1·26	1·02	2·06	1·46	·67
1907 ...	1·35	1·28	1·14	2·35	1·51	·49
1908 ...	1·22	·84	1·02	2·62	1·37	—·51
1909 ...	1·35	1·56	1·16	2·85	1·49	·56
1910 ...	1·29	1·31	1·07	2·57	1·47	·30

* Not available. † Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1911.

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.*
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,000
New South Wales ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,648,210
Queensland ..		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	603,908
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,161
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	280,316
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	190,898
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,449,493
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407

* First count.

In the next table is shown the enumerated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the census of 1911, also the increase of population since the census of 1901, and the number of persons to the square mile.

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1911.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 2ND APRIL, 1911.

State.	Enumerated Population, 2nd April, 1911.			Increase since Census of 1901.	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	654,523	660,477	1,315,000	113,930	14.96
New South Wales ..	857,666	790,544	1,648,210	293,364	5.31
Queensland ..	328,457	275,451	603,908	105,779	.90
South Australia Proper	209,832	201,329	411,161	48,004	.45
" " Northern Territory ..					
Western Australia ..	160,222	120,094	280,316	96,192	.29
Tasmania ..	97,331	93,562	190,898	18,423	7.28
Australia ..	2,308,036	2,141,457	4,449,493	675,692	1.50
New Zealand	531,858	476,549	1,008,407	235,688	9.63

Australian
States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to
1911.

The following table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1851 TO 1911.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	164,424	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 "	- 111,577	223	16,693	- 16,121	118,441	- 2,179	5,480
1901-11 "	- 42,821	45,326	17,803	- 6,113	51,925	- 14,905	51,145
Total ..	388,994	492,070	276,816	47,333	196,100	- 9,335	1,321,978
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 "	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901-11 "	113,930	293,364	105,779	48,004	96,192	18,423	675,692
Total ..	1,237,926	1,484,820	573,849	346,908	274,430	120,768	4,038,701

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 51,145 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing no less than 42,891 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 66 per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34 per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration since 1851, the departures by sea since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,335 persons.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1901, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

State or Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia ...	6,920	2,899	181
2. New Zealand ...	6,255	3,339	406
3. New South Wales ...	6,055	3,601	344
4. Queensland ...	6,048	3,693	259
5. Victoria ...	6,030	3,418	552
6. South Australia ...	6,024	3,564	412
7. Tasmania ...	5,877	3,716	407

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies the second position, and Victoria, which ten years before was second only to Western Australia in this respect, has fallen to the fifth place on the list. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 552 per 10,000, and is followed by South Australia with 412, Tasmania with 407, and New Zealand with 406. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the proportions are much lower.

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 50 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 95,751. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 637,102 inhabitants in 1911. These two cities contain 27½ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1911.

made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500; this had increased to 56,204 in 1911.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1911.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Persons to the Acre, 1911.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.*	
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	591,830	3·62
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	637,102	6·69
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	141,027	·72
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	193,294	1·15
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	56,204	2·72
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	38,055	4·75
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	4·47

* First count.

Density of
population
in capital
cities.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, and that the population of Melbourne is spread over about double the area. In Adelaide there is only about one person, and in Brisbane less than one person, to the acre.

Populations
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand are given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures relating to the capital cities are given as at the census date, 1911. In nearly all other instances the particulars are estimates for the year 1910:—

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.	
	Population.		Population.
Melbourne (Census 1911) ..	591,830	Cobar	5,700
Ballarat	44,000	Auburn	5,400
Bendigo	42,000	Dubbo	5,400
Geelong	28,880	Armidale	5,200
Castlemaine	8,000	Katoomba	5,200
Warrnambool	6,700	Illawarra North	5,100
Maryborough	5,500	Illawarra Central	5,000
Stawell	5,250	Forbes	5,000
Hamilton	5,000	Prospect and Sherwood	5,000
NEW SOUTH WALES.		Wellington	4,800
Sydney and Suburbs		Inverell	4,700
(Census 1911)	637,102	Liverpool	4,700
Newcastle and Suburbs	65,500	Wollongong	4,600
Broken Hill	30,600	Mudgee	3,650
Parramatta	13,600	QUEENSLAND.	
Maitland East and West	12,500	Brisbane (Census 1911)	141,027
Goulburn	10,900	Toowoomba	41,457
Bathurst	10,000	Rockhampton	28,690
Lithgow	8,700	Charters Towers	25,500
Granville	8,300	Ipswich	23,354
Lismore	7,900	Gympie	18,450
Grafton and Grafton South	7,700	Townsville	15,500
Tamworth	7,430	Bundaberg	15,190
Orange and Orange East	7,100	Mount Morgan	14,750
Albury	7,000	Mackay	14,000
Wagga Wagga	6,600	Maryborough	13,500
Rookwood	5,700	Cairns	9,000

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Population.

Adelaide and Suburbs (Census 1911) ...	193,294
Port Pirie ...	11,864
Walleroo ...	4,128
Mount Gambier ...	3,659

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth ...	56,204
Kalgoorlie (including Boulder, 10,357) ...	29,242
Fremantle ...	20,000
Midland Junction ...	4,157
Claremont ...	3,802
Bunbury ...	3,560
Albany ...	3,211
Broome ...	3,000
Northam ...	2,942
Geraldton ...	2,593
Coolgardie ...	2,222

TASMANIA.

Hobart (Census 1911) ...	38,055
Launceston ...	21,778
Zeehan ...	9,053

TASMANIA—*continued.*

Population.

Devonport ...	5,105
Beaconsfield ...	5,058
Queenstown ...	4,916
Queensborough ...	3,493
Glenorchy ...	3,199
Gormanston ...	3,152
St. Leonards ...	3,058
New Town ...	3,031

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland (Census 1911) ...	102,676
Christchurch " " ...	78,442
Wellington " " ...	70,729
Dunedin " " ...	64,237
Invercargill ...	15,000
Palmerston North ...	13,039
Timaru ...	12,000
Napier ...	11,277
Wanganui ...	11,120
Nelson ...	8,954
Petone ...	7,500
Greymouth ...	5,633
Masterton ...	5,538
Oamaru ...	5,536
New Plymouth ...	5,502
Lyttelton ...	4,300

The following table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except Egypt, the Soudan, and Johore:—

Populations
of British
Dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales ..	58,324	1911 (c)	36,075,269	619
Scotland ..	29,796	"	4,759,445	160
Ireland ..	32,605	"	4,381,951	134
Isle of Man ..	227	"	50,542	223
Channel Islands..	75	1901 (c)	95,841	1,278
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	45,363,048	375
Gibraltar ..	2	1909	18,351	9,175
Malta ..	117	"	215,879	1,845
Total ..	121,146	..	45,567,278	376

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,097,821	1911 (c)	315,000,000	178
Feudatory Native States	675,267			
British North Borneo ..	31,106	1909	160,000	5
Brunei	4,000	"	30,000	8
Ceylon	25,332	"	4,082,936	161
Cyprus	3,584	"	261,587	73
Federated Malay States ..	27,700	"	969,440	35
Hong Kong	49	"	343,877	7,018
Labuan	30	"	8,231	274
Sarawak	42,000	"	500,000	12
Straits Settlements	1,600	"	636,961	398
Weihaiwei	285	1905	150,000	526
Others	1,803	1901 (c)	158,228	88
Total	1,910,577	..	322,301,260	169
AFRICAN.				
Basutoland	10,293	1904 (c)	348,626	34
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1909	137,200	50
British East Africa Protectorate	181,661	"	4,000,000	22
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	"	379,186	454
Nigeria	332,960	"	15,661,700	47
Nyasaland	39,801	"	923,335	23
Rhodesia	439,575	"	1,623,000	4
Somaliland	68,000	"	348,000	5
Union of South Africa ..	473,184	1911 (c)	5,938,499	13
Uganda Protectorate	223,500	1909	2,660,669	12
Zanzibar	1,020	"	197,199	193
Others	161,762	"	2,872,414	18
Total	2,207,591	..	35,089,828	16
AMERICAN.				
Bermudas	19	1907	19,229	1,012
British Guiana	90,500	1909	305,097	3
Canada	3,729,665	1911 (c)	8,000,000	2.14
Falkland Islands	6,500	1909	2,323	.36
Honduras	8,598	"	44,156	5
Labrador	120,000	"	4,026	.03
Newfoundland	42,734	"	234,588	5
West Indies	12,021	"	1,795,020	149
Total	4,010,037	..	10,404,439	2.6

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia	2,974,581	1911 (c)	4,449,493	1·5
New Zealand	104,751	"	1,008,407	9·6
Papua	90,540	1909	350,000	3·9
Total	3,169,872	..	5,807,900	1·8
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	1909	133,831	17
Tonga	390	"	21,958	56
British Solomon Islands ..	12,000	"	150,310	13
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	166	"	35,000	211
Total	20,296	..	341,099	17
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,439,519	..	419,541,804	36·7

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made:—

Population
of the
World.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION:

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	440,864,	114·2
Asia	17,000,	950,000,	55·9
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13·0
North America	8,548,	130,000,	15·2
South America	7,342,	47,000,	6·4
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,400,	7,400,	2·2
Total	51,650,	1,725,264,	33·4

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but when their importance warranted it, others have been included:—

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London ..	England ..	1911	7,252,963
New York ..	United States ..	1910	4,803,264
Paris ..	France ..	1906	2,722,731
Tokio ..	Japan ..	1908	2,186,079
Chicago ..	United States ..	1910	2,185,233
Vienna ..	Austria ..	1910	2,107,981
Berlin ..	Prussia ..	1910	2,053,049
St. Petersburg ..	Russia ..	1910	1,577,892
Philadelphia ..	United States ..	1910	1,549,008
Moscow ..	Russia ..	1910	1,493,600
Buenos Aires ..	Argentine Republic ..	1910	1,270,234
Osaka ..	Japan ..	1908	1,226,590
Constantinople ..	Turkey ..	1909	1,200,000
Calcutta ..	India ..	1910	1,031,206
Canton ..	China ..	1908	1,000,000
Bombay ..	India ..	1906	977,822
Manchester (with Salford)	England ..	1910	960,990
Hamburg ..	Germany ..	1910	917,750
Glasgow ..	Scotland ..	1910	884,505
Rio de Janeiro ..	Brazil ..	1910	870,475
Buda-Pest ..	Hungary ..	1910	833,763
Tient-sin ..	China ..	1909	800,000
Liverpool ..	England ..	1910	767,606
Warsaw ..	Russia ..	1908	764,054
Brussels ..	Belgium ..	1910	720,000
Pekin ..	China ..	1908	700,000
Cairo ..	Egypt ..	1910	683,353
Sydney ..	New South Wales ..	1911	637,102
Bangkok ..	Siam ..	1909	628,675
Milan ..	Italy ..	1910	611,184
Melbourne ..	Victoria ..	1911	591,830
Rome ..	Italy ..	1910	590,113
Munich ..	Bavaria ..	1910	590,000
Madrid ..	Spain ..	1910	571,539
Birmingham ..	England ..	1910	570,113
Amsterdam ..	Holland ..	1910	570,057
Madras ..	India ..	1910	568,146
Barcelona ..	Spain ..	1910	560,000
Dresden ..	Saxony ..	1910	542,500
Breslau ..	Prussia ..	1910	506,175
Montreal ..	Canada ..	1909	500,000
Prague ..	Austria ..	1910	497,905
Mexico ..	Mexico ..	1910	470,659
Copenhagen ..	Denmark ..	1910	459,000
Rotterdam ..	Holland ..	1910	422,132
Dublin ..	Ireland ..	1910	402,928
Belfast ..	Ireland ..	1910	391,167
Toronto ..	Canada ..	1909	380,000

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—continued.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Edinburgh	Scotland	1910	360,276
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Stockholm	Sweden	1910	342,908
Washington	United States	1910	331,069
Antwerp	Belgium	1910	327,668
The Hague	Holland	1910	274,236
Christiania	Norway	1910	240,178
Adelaide	South Australia	1911	193,294
Venice	Italy	1910	183,224
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1909	180,687

It will be seen from the above table that Sydney is the seventh city in the British Empire, and Melbourne the eighth.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished so far as particulars are available:—

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES,
AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,000	654,523	660,477	..	..	..	..	..	..

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1910 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,700. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese Restriction Act 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

The principal occupations in which Chinese engage are market gardening, mining, furniture-making, laundrykeeping, storekeeping, and retailing fruit and vegetables. At the date of the census in 1901 the conjugal condition of the Chinese population was ascertained. Of the total of 7,349 persons of both sexes, only 443 were married, 66 were widowed, 6,838 had never entered the married state, and 2 were unspecified.

Decrease of
Aborigines.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes had increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race showed a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 2nd November, 1910, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1909-10.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	61
Lake Condah	2,050	50
Lake Tyers	4,000	73
Framlingham	548	39
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	..
Depôts .. .. .	..	33
Total	9,039	256

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1909-10 twenty deaths occurred—eight at Coranderrk, five at Lake Condah, and seven at Lake Tyers. There were seven births—one at Lake Condah, and three each at Coranderrk and Lake Tyers. Four marriages took place at Coranderrk.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,226. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1910:—

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

Amount expended	...	...	...	...	...	£366,569
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue						13,152
Net cost	...	...	...	...	...	353,417

During the three years 1907, 1908, and 1910, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1906 and 1909 the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of emigration over immigration was 14. The figures for each year are:—

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1906	376	526	- 150
1907	464	419	+ 45
1908	566	448	+118
1909	523	556	- 33
1910	424	418	+ 6
Total	2,353	2,367	- 14

With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the small

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1910.

number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since it commenced to operate. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
1909	69	69	..
1910	137	156	- 19
Total	1,500	1,806	- 306

Coloured
persons in
Victoria,
1901 and
1910.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It is believed that these numbers had diminished by the end of 1910, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,700, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Birthplace.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Persons.
Chinese—		Other Asiatic countries—	
Born in China	6,160	British India	772
„ Hong Kong	49	Syria	344
„ Singapore	8	Japan	55
„ Victoria	1,091	Others	81
„ other British colonies	39	Total other Asiatic countries	1,252
„ at Sea	1		
Unspecified	1	Polynesia	2
Total Chinese	7,349	Africa	19
		Grand Total Coloured Persons	8,622

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887, and none have been granted since then. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1910, from which it will be seen that about 32 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 26 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1910.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1910.
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	
France	11	11	8	7	12	273
Belgium	3	1	3	1	5	47
Austria	11	7	4	13	4	260
Germany	115	63	95	226	128	3,639
Russia	10	4	11	28	34	472
Norway and Sweden ...	48	52	37	70	44	3,526
Other European Countries	87	70	77	134	87	
United States	12	6	8	21	15	184
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries	4	...	...	7	...	158
Total	301	214	243	507	329	11,528

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1910 was 3,993, and of those who departed 4,082, giving a departure balance of 89. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, and Papuans, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Aus-
tralasia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each Australian State at the census of 1901 and in New Zealand at the census of 1906:—

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901, AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

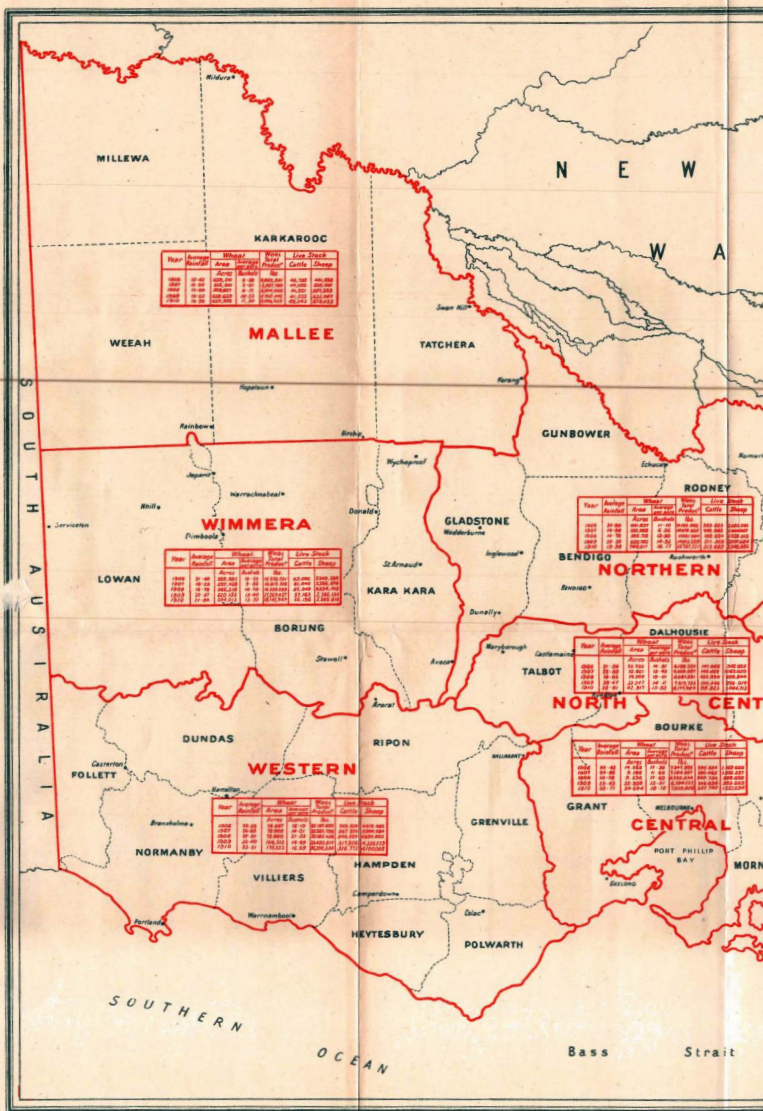
State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales ..	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland ..	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia ..	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia ..	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania ..	536	72	..	..	79	78
Australia ..	31,455	2,102	32,623	28,766	4,005	3,700
New Zealand ..	2,515	55	23,387	20,406	2,151	1,787

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. With the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1901 was smaller than in 1891—the total decrease in Australasia in the decade amounting to about 6,100 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 917 to 1,569, and in Queensland from 8,574 to 9,313 in the same period.

Aborigines
in Australia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States—for example, Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1906 in New Zealand show an increase of 4,588 over those returned in 1901, but this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may in part be attributable to more favorable circumstances having permitted a closer enumeration to be made on the later date than on previous occasions.



S O U T H
L E S



TOTALS						
Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat		Wool Total Product ⁿ	Live Stock	
		Area	Average per Acre		Cattle	Sheep
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.		
1906	28.26	2,031,893	11.13	88,434,296	1,804,323	12,937,440
1907	20.51	1,847,121	6.55	93,082,341	1,842,807	14,146,734
1908	19.87	1,779,905	13.12	81,536,451	1,574,162	12,545,742
1909	26.86	2,037,162	13.72	95,332,829	1,549,640	12,937,983
1910	26.42	2,338,089	14.52	101,803,644	1,547,563	12,882,665

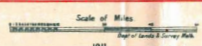
NORTH EASTERN

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.	Cattle Sheep
1906	28.26	49,402	7.80	1,402,000	155,716 101,044
1907	20.51	50,000	6.55	1,420,000	155,000 99,000
1908	19.87	49,000	13.12	1,420,000	155,000 99,000
1909	26.86	49,000	13.72	1,420,000	155,000 99,000
1910	26.42	49,000	14.52	1,420,000	155,000 99,000

Year	Average Rainfall	Wheat Area	Wheat Average per Acre	Wool Total Product	Live Stock
		Acres	Bushels	lbs.	Cattle Sheep
1906	28.26	1,102	11.13	1,102,000	110,200 71,000
1907	20.51	1,102	6.55	1,102,000	110,200 71,000
1908	19.87	1,102	13.12	1,102,000	110,200 71,000
1909	26.86	1,102	13.72	1,102,000	110,200 71,000
1910	26.42	1,102	14.52	1,102,000	110,200 71,000

VICTORIA.

Showing Statistics of Wheat, Wool, Live Stock and Rainfall in each District.



PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. On 31st December, 1910, 29,141,999 acres were held privately, of which 23,568,070 acres had been alienated in fee simple and 5,573,929 acres were in process of alienation. The total area of Crown lands is thus 27,103,761 acres, which comprise roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,692,314 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 439,748 acres; State forests and timber reserves (under *Forests Act* 1907), 3,936,746 acres; other reserves, 693,406 acres; unsold land in cities, towns, boroughs, beds of rivers, creeks, lakes and lagoons, water frontages (including coast reserves) and various Departmental reserves, 2,192,243 acres; in occupation under grazing area leases, 3,006,988 acres; Mallee pastoral leases, 637,083 acres; all other licences and leases, 818,272 acres; and areas remaining for disposal as tabulated on page 590, 13,686,951 acres.

During the year 1900, 494,752 acres, including land selected in previous years, were alienated in fee simple; 406,145 acres were so alienated in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; 907,339 acres in 1905; 344,519 acres in 1906; 181,050 acres in 1907; 137,023 acres in 1908; 150,948 acres in 1909; and 127,993 acres in 1910; the purchase money being £526,650 in 1900; £438,363 in 1901; £555,538 in 1902; £542,011 in 1903; £613,511 in 1904; £934,386 in 1905; £375,296 in 1906; £208,619 in 1907; £176,335 in 1908; £188,017 in 1909; and £171,904 in 1910. The area of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last ten years was 232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; 226,197 in 1905; 179,755 in 1906; 197,545 in 1907; 220,435 in 1908; 264,572 in 1909; and 254,489 in 1910.

The particulars of Crown lands leased out for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1910, are as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases ...	...	...	20,405
Area (acres) ...	...	...	15,433,875
Annual Rental ...	...	...	£51,108

Pastoral
occupation
of Crown
lands.

These licences and leases are not all on the same footing as regards the term and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes, an area not exceeding 200 acres

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud, Stawell and Warracknabeal, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of available lands to intending selectors. Pamphlets with fuller details are obtainable from the Crown Lands Enquiry Office, Melbourne.

Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

The present system of disposing of the Crown lands of Victoria dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1909. With the *Land Act* 1898 (Part III.) was introduced a system by which the Government was enabled to repurchase private lands for closer settlement. This subject is dealt with on page 596.

The *Land Act* 1901 (consolidated) embodies the provisions for the classification of Crown lands, and the various means, as set forth in the succeeding paragraphs, under which lands may be acquired.

The *Land Act* 1903 introduced important amendments in regard to the valuation of unalienated Crown lands.

The *Land Act* 1904 deals principally with procedure.

The *Land Act* 1905 deals with procedure and the conditions upon which bee range areas may be declared and bee farm site licences granted. Three bee farm licences, and an area of ten acres in the whole, constitute the limit allowed to any one person or company. All licences are issued for one year, but are renewable up to seven years.

The *Land Act* 1909 also deals with procedure, gives power to defer selectors' rents for a period up to 3 or 5 years after the first payment, and provides for revaluation of certain lands selected during the previous 6 years.

A Bill further amending and consolidating the Land Acts is receiving the consideration of Parliament.

The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third.

The lands of the first class, comprising 7,428 acres, are situated principally in the county of Buln Buln, are heavily timbered, and consist for the most part of good chocolate soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. The second-class lands, embracing 150,235 acres, are fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprise silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary

Agriculture
and grazing
lands.

formation. A large portion of these lands has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable for cultivation, while large areas are specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of third class lands, which like the second class lands are to be found in almost every county in the State, is very extensive, amounting to 2,080,848 acres.

A grazing lease may be obtained of an area not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of first, second, or third class lands respectively, for any term expiring not later than 29th December, 1920. Upon expiration of the lease the retiring lessee must be paid for his improvements by the incoming tenant at a valuation limited to 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre for the three classes respectively. The annual rent of a grazing area is not less than 3d., 2d., or 1d. per acre according to the value of land. The lessee of a grazing area may select thereout an agricultural or grazing allotment.

Agricultural
and grazing
allotments.

A person desirous of selecting and obtaining the freehold may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting thereout, as just described, or by obtaining direct an agricultural or grazing allotment without first taking up a grazing area lease. The purchase money is fixed at not less than 20s., 15s., or 10s. per acre according to the value of the land, and is payable by even annual instalments, extending in the case of a residential selector over a period of 20 or 40 years at his option; but in the case of a non-residential selector over a period of 20 years only. The land is occupied during the first six years under *licence*, and during the remainder of the term under lease. During the period of the licence the land must be kept free from vermin and enclosed with a fence, and certain improvements must be made. After the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if all conditions have been complied with, can either purchase his holding by paying up the balance of the purchase money, the six years' instalments (licence-fees) already paid being credited as part payment, or obtain a lease extending over 14 or 34 years, as the case may be, at the same annual rental, which is also credited to him as part payment of the fee-simple.

Perpetual
leases.

Instead of selecting by way of licence and lease under which the freehold is obtained, a person may acquire a similar area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease. The annual rental is 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., or 10s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within five miles of the land for six months during the first year, and for eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced.

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres in the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and in its virgin state is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak, and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, it has been possible to clear off the scrub at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and by the utilization of some of the surplus waters of the Murray for irrigation there will be great scope for successful settlement in this country. There are now 7,022,505 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands, portions of which, as opportunity offers, may become classified as first, second, or third class lands for selection. The terms of purchase by licence and lease are similar to those in respect of agricultural and grazing allotments previously described, viz., for first, second, and third class land, not less than £1, 15s., and 10s., respectively, payable during either 20 or 40 years. Larger areas may be held, however, the maximum being 640 acres, 1,000 acres, and 1,280 acres respectively. In the case of Mallee Perpetual Leases the rental must not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years and one-half by the end of the sixth year, or improvements be effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, residence is unnecessary.

The "auriferous lands" unalienated comprise 719,493 acres, and are distributed over twenty-one counties in various parts of the State. Any portions which are found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be reclassified as Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection. These lands are for the most part suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas of auriferous lands not exceeding 20 acres on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas of from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas of over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only; cannot assign or sublet without permission; and must either reside on the land or within four months enclose same with a fence and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners must be allowed free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. If at any time the mining objections be removed a licensee who has complied with conditions may surrender the licence—credit being given for all rent paid, occupation, and improvements effected—and obtain a selection licence which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or a less area fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's

right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After having been in possession for two and a half years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply for leave to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Swamp or reclaimed lands.

The area of swamp or reclaimed lands unalienated amounts to 912 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over 31½ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including 4½ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph.

Lands for sale by auction.

Country lands specially classed for sale by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) and remaining unalienated on 31st December, 1910, comprise 16,117 acres. Any unsold land in a city, town, or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces not exceeding 50 acres, and sites for church or charitable purposes of not more than 3 acres, may be sold by auction. The terms are cash, or a deposit of one-eighth of the purchase money and the balance in from 6 to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Pastoral lands.

The "pastoral lands" unalienated comprise 3,292,913 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Benambra, Tambo, Tanjil, Bogong, Delatite, Dargo, Lowan, and Borung. Generally speaking these lands are difficult of access, and large portions are in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months. Areas which are found suitable may as occasion requires be reclassified Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection.

Annual grazing licences.

Annual grazing licences may be issued to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon reserves, "pastoral lands," "Mallee lands," or other Crown lands, not required in the meantime for other purposes. Such licences are renewable for a period not exceeding seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Other leases purchases, &c.

Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickworks, &c. Licensees of sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, or similar buildings, who have been in possession of land for five years (if

the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

An Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, No. 1311) was passed on 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations and Labour Colonies, and certain lands were set apart in connexion therewith. Village settlement.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proved unsuccessful, and the section of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of that area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. The area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was altered by the *Land Act* 1904 to an area not exceeding £200 in value as the maximum. The area now occupied is 33,036 acres, and this is divided amongst 1,530 settlers, giving an average of 22 acres each.

These figures do not apply to a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and have become selectors under the *Land Act* 1901.

Monetary aid to the extent of £67,379 has been afforded to settlers by way of loans, but no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1911, £37,237 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and cheapens the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1910 there were submitted 692 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 119,160 acres in extent, and to £1,775,735 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 109,918 acres, valued at £1,247,758. Up to the end of 1910 there had been brought under the Act 2,694,232 acres valued at £53,236,491. The number of certificates of title issued in 1910 was 14,486. Transfer of Land Act.

Assurance
fund.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. Since 1884-5 the assurance fund has been reduced by £75,073, which amount was advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, the fund receiving interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1910, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £6,563, representing 33 claims.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Closer
Settle-
ment.

The increasing demand for small farm holdings, coupled with the necessity for retaining within the State persons trained in agricultural pursuits, who might otherwise transfer their activities to adjoining States, has led to the establishment of a vigorous policy of repurchase of private lands by the Crown for the purposes of closer settlement. The operations of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the extension of channels into new districts suitable for irrigation, have given considerable impetus to irrigation farming in Victoria, and in order that the advantages of irrigation may be fully utilized, the Closer Settlement Board and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission have joined forces in making available a large number of holdings for both irrigation and dry farming purposes.

The Honorable the Minister for Lands (Mr. H. McKenzie) and the Chairman of the Water Supply Commission (Mr. Elwood Mead) proceeded to Europe and America in 1910 for the purpose of bringing under the notice of prospective emigrants the advantages afforded to, and the opportunities for settlers in Victoria. The results of their mission have manifested themselves by the arrival in Victoria of a steady stream of immigrants of good type eager to secure irrigation farms.

To expedite settlement, and to permit the farm allotments to become producing without delay, the Lands Purchase and Management Board has either erected dwellings and outbuildings on the allotments or made advances towards the erection of houses and other improvements, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission has graded and seeded a portion of each allotment. The expenditure incurred is to be repaid by easy instalments. The advice of experts from the Department of Agriculture in selecting dairy herds is given when desired.

The Closer Settlement Act provides that any tenant of Crown lands may obtain an advance from the Board to the amount of 60 per cent. of the value of the permanent improvements effected by him, the limit of such advance being £500. This provision insures

that a settler who may in the early days of his occupation have to expend a large proportion of his capital in the carrying out of necessary improvements, may not be handicapped in the struggle to develop the property later on.

Authority is also given to the Closer Settlement Board to approve of a provisional agreement to purchase a property, not exceeding £2,500 in value, at the request of a suitable applicant. If the price asked by the vendor is indorsed by the Board, the cash value is paid over, and the applicant becomes a conditional purchaser subject to all the terms and conditions of the Closer Settlement Act.

Advances may also be made to Crown tenants under the Wire Netting Act, which enables settlers in rabbit-infested areas to procure netting upon easy terms.

The following *resumé* of the legislation connected with Closer Settlement reflects the progressive experience gained from time to time, so that the most recent Act bearing upon the whole subject may fairly be claimed to be based upon thoroughly sound lines, dictated and confirmed by experience.

Part III. of the Land Act of 1898 authorized the purchase of private lands suitable for closer settlement. That Part, with several subsequent amendments of minor importance, became Part IV. of the Consolidated Act of 1901, since superseded by the Closer Settlement Act of 1904. Under the Act of 1901 the Minister was empowered, after a favorable report and valuation by independent valuers had been obtained, to enter into a provisional contract for the purchase of land, copies of which contract and report were to be laid before Parliament, and if the Legislative Assembly by resolution declared it expedient to acquire such land, a Bill for the purchase thereof was introduced. The price to be paid by settlers for the land so acquired was fixed so as to cover cost of purchase, survey, and subdivision, value of land absorbed by roads and reserves, cost of constructing roads, cost of clearing, draining, fencing, and other improvements which the Board of Land and Works might effect prior to disposal in farm allotments, and any other incidental expenses. Any person aged 21 (not a holder of rural land valued at £1,250, and who would not, by reason of the grant, become a holder of land exceeding such value) could be granted one farm allotment under conditional purchase lease. The purchase money, including interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., had to be paid by 63 or a less number of half-yearly instalments, two of which were required to accompany the application. The conditional purchase lease issued was for a

term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years, and contained, so far as consistent, the usual conditions of perpetual leases, also the following:—(a) Improvements to be effected to the value of 10s. per acre, or, if the Board so determined, to the value of 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year; and to the same extent, in addition, before the end of the sixth year: (b) Personal residence or residence by wife or child over eighteen years of age for eight months during each of the first six years: (c) Not to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet within first six years; and any other conditions prescribed by the regulations. The fee-simple could be acquired after the first six years, if the conditions were complied with, on payment of the balance of principal. Forfeiture for non-payment of an instalment could be prevented by payment thereof with a penalty of 5 per cent. within three months, or of 10 per cent. within six months. Any tenant of land acquired by the Crown from his landlord could be granted a prior right to conditional purchase of any area not exceeding £1,250 in value, or £4,000 if there were a homestead. Power was given to close unused roads, and portions of the land acquired could be used for experimental farms.

On 30th November, 1904, an Act was passed further providing for the acquisition and disposal of land for closer settlement. It provides for administration by a Board consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, and intrusted with power to acquire, either by agreement or compulsorily, blocks of private land in any part of the State for the purposes of closer settlement. Such land acquired by the Board is to be paid for in money the proceeds of the sale of debentures or stock under this Act; or at the option of the owner by means of Victorian Government Stock. The Governor in Council may for the purposes of the Act increase the amount of the Victorian Government Stock by a sum not exceeding £500,000 in any one financial year; or, instead of increasing the Victorian Government Stock, may issue debentures for the whole or any portion of such sum. The principal and interest on stock and debentures issued has been made a charge on the Closer Settlement Fund created from all moneys received by the Board, and the fund formerly known as the Farm Settlements Fund has been transferred to the Board. This Act limited the power to raise money to five years, but by the Act passed on 4th January, 1910, the time was extended to nine years from the passing of the original (1904) Act.

Acquisition
and
Adminis-
tration.

The Minister administering the Act may authorize the inspection of private land, and the Board is to fix its value when deemed suitable. If the Minister agrees with the Board's valuation he may direct the Board to acquire the land by purchase at auction or other sale, or by exchange of land equivalent, or to make an offer to

purchase it from the owner—the purchase price or value of land equivalent not to exceed the value of the land to be purchased as fixed by the Board. Should the owner decline the Board's offer, then by resolution of both Houses of Parliament the whole or any part of the land may be acquired by the Board by compulsory process. The Governor in Council may by notification in the *Government Gazette* declare the land acquired, and thereupon it becomes Crown land. The owner may within a time specified claim exemption of land up to the value of £10,000. The amount of compensation to be paid to the owner is determined by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Board may dispose of acquired lands by conditional purchase lease at fixed prices as farm allotments, as allotments for workmen's homes, or as allotments for agricultural labourers. The size of farm allotments is limited to such an area of land as shall not exceed £2,500 in value (except in cases of homestead allotments when the value of land held may be increased to £4,000); workmen's homes allotments may not exceed £100 in value; and agricultural labourers' allotments are not to exceed £200 in value. No lease of an allotment shall be granted to any person who is already the holder of land to the value of £2,500 (township land excepted), or who would thereby become the holder of land exceeding the value of £2,500; and not more than one allotment is to be held by any one lessee. Conditional purchase leases are to be issued for such a term of years as may be agreed upon by the lessee and the Board, and provision is made for payment of the value of the allotment and interest at a rate of not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, by not more than 63 half-yearly instalments. The leases provide for the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds, for fencing and its maintenance, and other improvements of a permanent character, for personal residence on the estate, also that the lessee shall not transfer, assign, mortgage, sublet, or part with possession of the whole or any part of the allotment within the first six years of the lease, save in certain circumstances. A Crown grant may be acquired at any time after twelve years on payment of the balance of the purchase money. In the case of workmen's homes allotments, the lessee must within four months be in actual residential occupation of the allotment, and within one year from the date of the lease he must fence the allotment and erect a dwelling house of the value of at least £50, and

not more than one dwelling house and one place of business shall be erected upon any one allotment. The condition regarding improvements to be made on agricultural labourers' allotments is that the lessee must within one year erect a dwelling house of a value of £30 upon the allotment, and within two years fence the allotment.

*Closer
Settlement
Act 1906.*

Under the provisions of the *Closer Settlement Act* 1906, a lessee unable to pay his instalments, may, if the Board is satisfied that he has complied with the conditions of his lease, be granted suspension of payments up to 60 per cent. of the value of his improvements, and on payment of interest thereon at 5 per cent. the arrears may be paid over a definite time, or the lease may be extended for a corresponding period.

*Closer
Settlement
Act 1907.*

A further privilege is granted, by an amending Act passed in 1907, to lessees who may have spent all their capital in improving their holdings, and have not availed themselves of the provision to suspend their payments. The Board is empowered to grant advances to such lessees up to 60 per cent. of the value of existing improvements, in order that they may carry on farming pursuits, or to enable further improvements to be effected. Such sums advanced with interest at 5 per cent. are repayable by half-yearly instalments extending over fifteen years.

*Closer
Settlement
Act 1909.*

Under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1909, Section 8 of the original Act was so amended that the power to raise money for the purposes of the Act was extended for a further period of twelve months. Provision was made governing the payment of instalments, and conditions of forfeiture were added. The latter were of such a nature that if a lessee paid the whole or any portion of any amount owing to the Board subsequent to a breach of any covenant or condition of the lease, such payment should not be deemed a waiver of such breach, also that lessees, on payment of a fine of 5 per centum, might secure, at the discretion of the Board, prevention of forfeiture.

*Closer
Settlement
Act 1909
(No. 2).*

The principal features of this Act relate to extension of the powers of the Lands Purchase and Management Board; the power conferred to acquire land in irrigation districts for future settlement on the recommendation of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission; the acquisition of land by compulsory purchase, and the compensation payable in connexion therewith; extension of powers in regard to suspension of payment of instalments of purchase money

and interest by lessees, and in regard to advances to settlers; and the provision to borrow £500,000 a year for the purposes of closer settlement for a further term of three years.

Any person 18 years of age or over may now become a lessee under the Closer Settlement Acts.

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purposes of closer settlement at 30th June, 1911, including the estates acquired under the provisions of the Small Improved Holdings Act, the administration of which has been transferred to the Board. Estates purchased.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1911.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Wando Vale ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	66	..	..	..
Walmer ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	42	..	..	..
Whitfield ..	4,247	36,096	8 10 0	36	..	..	..
Brunswick ..	91	2,644	29 0 0	..	54	..	..
Eurack ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	46	..	..	..
Footscray ..	31	2,486	80 0 0	..	84	..	..
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,353	47 8 0	..	62	..	..
Springvale ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	21	..	..	..
Memsie ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	43	..	..	..
Richmond Vale ..	1,851	11,000	8 11 6	12	..	..	185
Overnewton ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	70	..	..	..
Wyuna ..	23,016	120,876	5 5 0	124	..	11	..
Restdown ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	54	..	..	..
Strathkellar ..	10,227	74,150	7 5 0	56	..	6	..
Bona Vista ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	32	..	4	..
Cadman's ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
The Willows ..	400	5,131	10 6 6	4	..	..	..
Ercildoune ..	1,200	12,199	10 2 6	11	..	..	..
Greenvale ..	304	7,298	24 0 0	6	..	..	..
Lara ..	8,329	45,825	5 10 0	34	..	7	..
Tandarra ..	4,558	21,083	4 12 6	18	..	..	..
Dura ..	337	3,200	9 13 4	8	..	..	..
Exford ..	8,054	64,039	8 0 0	46	..	6	..
Colbinabbin ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	85	..	..	..
Pirron Yaloak ..	1,058	23,796	22 7 6	12	..	..	..
Numurkah ..	2,360	18,901	8 0 0	14	..	1	..
Allambee ..	5,023	31,779	6 6 4	21	..	..	1,748
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,292	100 0 0	..	63	31	15
Phoenix ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	..
Keayang ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	11	..	..	..
Werneth ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	..
Staughton Vale ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	47	..	..	..
Glen Huntly ..	74	6,858	94 0 0	..	144	..	4
Hogan's ..	444	6,197	14 0 0	9	..	..	..
Ballure ..	183	1,463	8 0 0	10	..	..	..
Wein Wein Gurk ..	3,021	8,684	2 17 6	13	..	..	..
Inverary ..	1,260	7,548	6 0 0	24	..	..	..
Springs ..	398	2,290	5 15 0	8	..	..	..
The Heart ..	3,793	56,322	14 12 2	43	..	..	..

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1911—continued.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Condah ..	157	1,725	11 0 0		..	..	..
Mooralla ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	29	..	..	..
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	..	2	..
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,321	3 0 0	26	..	16	600
Shepparton ..	3,221	49,022	15 4 10	68	..	32	10
Doogalook ..	4,640	28,002	6 5 0	16	..	..	100
Allendale ..	1,108	9,728	9 1 0	7	..	..	..
Warnambool ..	46	1,188	25 10 8	..	25	..	..
Maddingley ..	13	1,300	100 0 0	..	8	5	..
Leongatha ..	53	1,325	25 0 0	3	..	..	..
Mortlake ..	2,350	10,945	4 13 1½	8	..	20	..
Dowling Forest ..	225	1,350	6 0 0	..	15	1	..
Geelong ..	3	300	100 0 0	..	9	..	..
Bellarine ..	204	5,457	26 15 0	8	..	..	49
Daylesford ..	70	2,958	42 5 2	16	..	..	..
Highton ..	425	11,032	26 0 0	21	..	..	98
Belmont ..	113	3,161	28 0 0	17	..	..	..
Mordialloc ..	460	7,850	17 1 6	38	..	..	..
Thomastown ..	581	11,200	19 5 6	34	..	..	..
Wangaratta ..	796	9,683	12 3 4	35	..	..	92
Warragul ..	98	2,060	21 0 0	9	..	..	..
Geelong (Newtown) ..	157	1,955	12 9 1	9	..	..	..
Werribee ..	23,214	301,781	13 0 0	5	..	..	6,665
Koonong Wootong† ..	10,181	103,330	10 3 0	64	..	7	..
Cornelia Creek ..	37,035	175,928	4 15 0	109	..	6	3,075
Bamawm ..	43,191	314,336	..	165	..	18	2,263
Meadowbank ..	313	9,088	29 0 0	4	..	..	50
Werribee Police..	55	1,650	30 0 0	..	..	16	..
Paddock ..							
Oaklands ..	8,060	26,163	3 5 0	3	..	..	6,340
Hurstwood ..	6,493	22,828	4 15 0	4	..	..	4,874
Eumeralla ..	10,034	57,000	5 13 7	14	..	6	6,204
Morven ..	8,029	39,141	4 17 6	9	..	..	5,888
Mt. Widderin ..	8,300	47,932	5 15 6	6	..	..	6,213
Tooronga ..	101	17,500	178 4 4	..	..	..	65
Nerrin Nerrin ..	6,802	57,314	8 10 0	..	..	..	5,781
Swan Hill ..	4,450	49,944	..	45	..	..	358
Cohuna ..	11,226	109,781	..	85	..	2	3,537
Sec. 6—Purchases ..	13,098	57,506	..	44	..	..	..
Cremona ..	1,102	16,532	..	Survey proceeding			..
Tongala ..	14,006	154,735	..	..	..	..	..
Ascot Park ..	1,484	18,545	12 10 0	..	..	..	..
Westmere ..	933	9,325	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Glenaladale ..	2,109	28,477	13 10 0	..	..	..	..
Deepdene ..	2,985	35,820	12 0 0	..	..	..	..
Boisdale ..	784	19,600	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
Gunbower ..	1,934	6,789	3 10 0	..	..	..	..
Thornton's ..	318	3,180	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	459,427	3,197,949	..	1,960	553	195	54,214

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

† This estate is the only area so far acquired under the compulsory clauses of the Act.

Altogether the Board has 88 properties, with a total area of 459,427 acres, but of these 11 estates, with an area of 68,649 acres, were not available for occupation at 30th June last. The remaining

77 estates having a total area of 390,778 acres, were occupied by 2,708 conditional purchase lessees, and contained 54,214 acres, which were available for occupation.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911 respectively, is summarized in the next statement. Extent of
Closer
Settlement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS OCCUPIED AND VACANT.

	At 30th June.			
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
In occupation—				
Number of Holdings ...	1,655	1,792	1,880	2,708
Area ... acres	188,787	196,573	235,938	312,794
Resident Population ...	5,600	5,608	6,360	10,000
Vacant and available for occupation—				
Area..... acres	...	...	9,302	54,214
Allotments—				
Farm ...	189 {	42	33	...
Workmen's Homes ...		106	104	...
Agricultural Labourers ...		...	47	...

The sum of £606,558 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1911. Of this amount £301,307 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, and £224,395 has been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1911, being £80,856. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £2,869,270, on which the interest payable amounts to £101,543 per annum.

Up to the 30th June, 1911, 734 applications for advances aggregating £73,977 had been approved, and the money advanced upon the improvements actually effected by the lessees which were valued at a bedrock estimate of over £126,000.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act* 1909 (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act* 1906 was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 601 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1911. Small im-
proved
holdings.

Victorian
Water-
works.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE
TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure and Advances by State.
		Gallons.	£
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—			
Coliban System	Domestic and Mining	8,825,037,000	1,200,257
Broken River Works	Stock and Domestic	...	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga	Irrigation, &c.	218,090	1,242,630
North west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	91,830	9,587
Kow Swamp Works	Irrigation, &c.	40,860	180,400
Loddon River Works	" "	14,000	163,768
		Cubic feet.	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ...	Stock and Domestic	1,981,000,000	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works	" "	125,000,000	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works	" "	160,000,000	27,346
White Cliffs and Nyah Pumping Schemes	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	...	50,151
Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme	" "	14,850	40,693
		Acre feet	
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20)	" "	Cubic feet	1,094,609
Waterworks Districts (7) ...	Stock and Domestic	171,500,000	583,868
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	Irrigation ... ..	...	67,332
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (86)	Stock and Domestic	922,229,500	996,518
Municipal Corporations (32) ...	" "	1,645,591,000	686,356
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation ... ..	...	31,953
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	...	...	232,394
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Domestic	6,533,000,000	3,921,517
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust	"	1,103,327,000	484,484
Total ... ..	...	...	11,086,378

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,501,271 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £701,271 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The balance, £1,688,663, represents the loan liability to

the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1910. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 205, Part III., of this work.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908, for £265,000, in addition to which amount the expenditure shown in the above table includes the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £190,082, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £29,402.

The succeeding table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

Advances
and ex-
penditure
for water-
works.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Expenditure and Advances by State.	Interest Capitalized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works	2,984,499	..	2,798*	..	..	2,984,499
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (20) ..	1,064,236	..	30,373	575,152	8,367	480,717
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	67,382	..	..	..	..	67,382
Waterworks Districts (7) ..	552,396	..	31,472	169,927	12,474	369,995
Waterworks Trusts (86) ..	960,304	6,871	36,214	130,989	66,744	769,442
Geelong Water Supply Works	455,082	..	..	265,000	190,082	190,082
Municipal Corporations (23)	676,813	43,633	..	165,870	96,595	457,981
(9)	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System ..	3,189,934	..	..	1,501,271	1,638,663	1,638,663
Abolished Trusts (8) ..	31,710	..	243	31,680	30	..
Miscellaneous	232,394	..	..	..	..	232,394
Total	10,224,293	50,850	101,100	1,073,618	1,960,370	7,241,155

* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have also been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773, from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1910, amounted to £42,297, viz., £16,852 against the First Mildura Trust, £14,727 against Waterworks Trusts, and £10,718 against Municipal Corporations.

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

The *Water Act* 1905, which came into operation on 1st May, 1906, consolidates and amends the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, and declares the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, and the property in the beds and banks containing the same. This Act is administered

The *Water Act* 1905.

by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, whose functions thereunder were principally administrative and advisory—the general construction of works on the part of the State being imposed on the Department of Water Supply. All State waterworks were vested in the Commission, and the property powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the Commissioners of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, with the exception of the First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust, were transferred to and vested in the Commission. The powers and duties of the Commission under this Act embrace the making and levying of rates and charges for the supply of water; the carrying out of surveys necessary to ascertain the nature and extent of the water supply and water storage resources of the State; determining the means and cost of improving such resources, and of improving and extending works for the conveyance and distribution of water throughout the State, and deciding as to the areas capable of being profitably supplied with water from such works; determining the extent, character, and quality of lagoon, swamp, and marsh lands within the State, the cost of works for their drainage and improvement, and the benefits to be derived from such improvement; preparing proposals for the construction of works of water supply or reports upon proposed works of water supply; the systematic gauging and recording of the volume and flow of rivers and streams, and of the volume of lakes and lagoons within the State, and the effect of climatic conditions thereupon; boring and other explorations for ascertaining the existence and location of subterranean waters, and the character and quality thereof; recording, publishing, and making available for general information the results of all such surveys, gaugings, borings, and other explorations; instructing the occupiers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts in the best methods of irrigated culture, and of the utilization of water as applied to agriculture, also in general rural economy; ascertaining and recording from time to time the extent of land under irrigation in the several irrigation and water supply districts, and the nature of the crops grown in and the products of such districts; and promoting the discussion of matters of general interest among the settlers in the irrigation and water supply districts by public conferences.

The *Water Act* 1909.

Comprehensive amendments were made in the *Water Act* 1905 by the passing of the *Water Act* 1909. The latter Act extends the authority of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by giving it the general construction of works formerly intrusted to the Department of Water Supply, so that the duties of the Commission are now constructive as well as administrative and advisory. This extension of authority has been effected by making the Department

of Water Supply a part of the Water Commission, and by imposing on the Commission all the duties formerly performed by the Water Supply Department. These include in addition to the construction of works the oversight of loans to Waterworks Trusts.

A change in the basis of the compulsory charge for water is another of the important amendments. Under the 1905 Act the charge for irrigation water was based on land values, being one-fifth of the net annual value of land commanded by irrigation works, from which one-half to three-fourths of the water allotted was supplied as a right. Under that Act the price of water varied with the quantity allotted as a right and with the price of land. Under the new Act (1909) the charge for water is based on the cost of supplying it, and includes 4 per cent. on the capital debt for interest, 2 per cent. on the original capital debt for liquidation or redemption fund, and in addition to these two the sum required to pay operation and maintenance expenses.

Water is now sold by measure, and the price of an acre foot of water is fixed, so that if all the water assigned is sold it will meet the entire running expenses of the district. From one-half to three-fourths of the water assigned is apportioned as a right, and the charge for this right is made compulsory. The remainder of the water is sold on demand or under contract.

Surplus or flood waters supplied outside of the irrigation season are sold at a less rate.

For several years the Commission has experienced great difficulty in inducing land-owners in waterworks districts to build storage tanks or dams of sufficient size to hold the year's supply, which are required in the interests of economy, and which will be still more necessary as the service from the present works is extended. The new Act provides that where land-owners neglect or refuse to build tanks of sufficient capacity the Commission may build them and collect the cost thereof from the land-owners.

Another of the amendments provides for temporary diversions of water. Under the old Act there was provision for granting licences or permits up to fifteen years, but the preliminary steps were expensive. The new Act contains a simpler procedure for yearly permits:

The various waterworks and districts vested in the Commission and their capital debit at 30th June, 1910, are set forth in the following statement:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

<i>(a) Free Head-works.</i>					Capital Debit at 30th June, 1910 (exclusive of cost of Loan Flotation).
					£
Broken River Works	..	..	..	..	14,853
Goulburn River Works	..	..	..	..	728,620
Kerang North-west Lakes Works	..	..	..	..	9,587
Kow Swamp Works	..	..	..	..	180,400
Loddon River Works	..	..	..	..	163,768
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir..	..	..	..	..	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works	..	..	..	..	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works	..	..	..	..	27,346
Total—Free Head-works					1,182,186

<i>(b) Waterworks Districts.</i>					Capital Debit at 30th June, 1910 (exclusive of cost of Loan Flotation).
	Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908.	Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1910.		
	£	£	£		£
Birchip ..	5,923	50,113	110,502		
Sea Lake ..	45,591				
Wycheproof ..	8,875				
Karkarooc ..	..	9,077	9,077		
Western Wimmera ..	74,948	7,989	82,937		
Wimmera United ..	109,588	1,886	111,474		
Long Lake (free head-works excluded)	5,277	21,618	26,895		
Coliban System ..	1,171,622	28,635	1,200,257		
Miscellaneous ..	12,184	16,926	29,110		
Total	1,434,008	136,244	1,570,252		1,570,252

**WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER
SUPPLY COMMISSION—continued.**

	Balance at Debit, 1st July, 1908.	Capital Expenditure since 1st July, 1908.	Balance at Debit, 30th June, 1910.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1910 (exclusive of cost of Loan Flotation).
<i>(c) Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Bacchus Marsh	5,257	5,889	11,146	
Campaspe	8,710	6,806	15,516	
Deakin	33,477	36,306	69,783	
Rodney	70,417	89,168	159,585	
Swan Hill	4,800	19,545	24,345	
Benjeroop and Murrabit ..	5,060	7,974	13,034	
Cohuna	56,733	28,771	85,504	
Dry Lake	719	..	719	
Gunbower West	5,889	191	6,080	
Kerang East	7,023	560	7,583	
Koondrook and Myall ..	3,316	9,079	12,395	
Macorna North	10,394	354	10,748	
Marquis Hill	5,399	124	5,523	
South Kerang	618	322	940	
Wandella	9,714	463	10,177	
East Boort	6,517	..	6,517	
Leaghur and Meering ..	2,422	..	2,422	
North Boort	2,058	..	2,058	
Tragowel Plains	34,870	..	34,870	
Twelve-Mile	1,772	..	1,772	
Total	275,165	205,552	480,717	480,717
<i>Irrigation Areas.</i>				
Nyah .. ..	..	18,149	18,149	
White Cliffs .. ..	..	32,002	32,002	50,151
<i>(d) New Works (to be apportioned to Irrigation and Water Supply Districts benefited).</i>				
Goulburn Main Channels—				
East Goulburn ... ..	...	129,748	129,748	
Waranga Reservoir to Campaspe	...	239,274	239,274	
Campaspe to Loddon ... ..	...	134,143	134,143	
Main Distributary Channels ...	...	10,845	10,845	514,010
Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme	...	40,693	40,693	40,693
<i>(e) Waterworks Trusts Districts.*</i>				
Avoca Waterworks Trust ..	...	...	5,643	
Carrum Waterworks Trust ..	...	...	17,824	
Loddon United Waterworks Trust	...	...	18,571	
Grand Total ..	...	...	...	3,838,009

*In consequence of the undermentioned Trusts having made default in the payment of interest on loans, their districts have been temporarily placed under the Commission's control.

The receipts and disbursements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1910, were as follows:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

Works.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Excess.	
		Total from Annual Votes.	On Capital Works from Annual Votes.	Net Expenditure on Management and Maintenance.	Revenue over Net Expenditure.	Net Expenditure over Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coliban	39,013	14,468	2,911	11,557	27,456	..
Goulburn	75	1,313	..	1,313	..	1,238
Loddon River	7	302	..	302	..	295
Kow Swamp	162	2,647	..	2,647	..	2,485
Broken River	8	217	..	217	..	209
North-West Lakes	97	624	..	624	..	527
Lake Lonsdale	147	263	..	263	..	116
Lower Wimmera .. ..	..	166	..	166	..	166
Irrigation Districts ..	32,763	26,342	1,350	24,992	7,771	..
Waterworks Districts ..	41,654	17,562	186	17,376	24,278	..
Licences, Diversions, Pumping	1,492	517	..	517	975	..
Tatura Experimental Farm	799	1,200	348	852	..	53
Departmental—General ..	234	..	..	..	234	..
	116,451	65,621	4,795	60,826	55,625	..
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
Departmental—General ..	...	5,448	..	5,448	...	5,448
Ouyen-Kow Plains ..	...	1,629	1,629	...	...	...
River Gauging and Surveys .. ..	...	2,315	...	2,315	...	2,315
New Projects .. ..	...	1,125	...	1,125	...	1,125
Loan Works—Services on account of, de- frayed from vote ..	...	2,626	...	2,626	...	2,626
Total	116,451	78,764	6,424	72,340	44,111	...

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the question of interest on capital expenditure or capital debit.

Areas
irrigated.

The extent to which the different crops were watered, and the actual areas irrigated in the different districts of the State during the year 1909-10, are set forth in the next statement.

IRRIGATION—AREAS OF CROPS WATERED, 1909-10.

Districts.	Area under Irrigation (Acres).						
	Cereals.	Lucerne grown for Pasture and Hay.	Sorghum and other Annual Fodder Crops.	Pastures.	Vineyards, Orchards, and Gardens.	Fallows, &c.	Total.
<i>Supplied from Goulburn State Works.</i>							
Rodney	742	13,206	431	11,199	3,466	3,312	32,356
Deakin	300	2,692	192	5,116	110	942	9,352
Total	1,042	15,898	623	16,315	3,576	4,254	41,708
<i>Supplied from Kow Swamp State Works.</i>							
Dry Lake .. .. .	..	1	..	380	3	2	386
Gunbower West	297	306	268	537	29	12	1,449
Kerang East	576	70	375	2,438	20	34	3,513
Macorna North	697	140	1,025	3,818	1	..	5,681
Marquis Hill	472	25	93	906	..	..	1,496
South Kerang	138	161	73	121	1	..	494
Wandella (portion of)	752	91	268	415	552	..	2,078
Total	2,932	794	2,102	8,615	606	45	15,097
<i>Supplied from Loddon State Works.</i>							
Wandella (portion of)	635	206	120	1,596	7	..	2,614
East Boort	863	..	68	254	32	..	1,222
Leaghur and Meering	465	8	17	645	3	..	1,138
North Boort	116	..	101	220	15	..	452
Tragowel Plains	4,848	214	121	2,334	83	..	7,605
Twelve-Mile	666	59	43	564	..	..	1,332
Total	7,648	487	470	5,613	145	..	14,363
<i>Supplied from other State Works.</i>							
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	25	2	..	3	1	31
Benjeroop and Murrabit	1,161	68	75	275	39	11	1,629
Campaspe	19	218	9	245	14	..	505
Cohuna	4,144	2,502	2,288	10,610	160	131	19,825
Koondrook and Myall	1,127	147	62	2,037	27	..	3,400
Nyah	90	10	116	13	65	275	569
Swan Hill	1,767	1,748	570	1,057	117	151	5,410
Western Wimmera .. .. .	..	41	40	33	914	25	1,053
White Cliffs .. .. .	..	..	40	..	..	162	202
Total	8,308	4,759	3,202	14,270	1,329	756	32,624
<i>Lands supplied from Kerang North-west Lakes</i>							
.. .. .	1,535	131	285	2,877	..	..	4,828
<i>Lands supplied directly from Kow Swamp State Works</i>							
.. .. .	442	1,042	484	832	..	7	2,807
First Mildura	978	715	..	..	9,600	698	12,000
<i>Supplied from Coliban State Works</i>							
.. .. .	..	134	475	134	2,254	..	2,907
<i>Private Diversions in Kerang District</i>							
.. .. .	830	164	453	1,885	5	10	3,347
Grand Totals, 1909-10	28,715	24,124	8,094	50,541	17,524	5,773	129,771
Grand Totals, 1908-9	42,418	27,254	10,174	72,120	17,653	7,254	176,878
Grand Totals, 1907-8	54,930	32,185	13,896	108,871	15,694	6,436	232,012

The areas irrigated in 1909-10 amounted, in the aggregate, to 73 per cent. of those irrigated in 1908-9, and to only 56 per cent. of those so treated in 1907-8. In 1909-10, however, the usual supply from the Loddon River Works was not available on account of the breaching of the Laanecoorie Weir. An analysis of the areas

watered reveals that, during 1909-10, 39 per cent. of the total was devoted to pastures, 18 per cent. to cereals, 19 per cent. to lucerne, 13½ per cent. to vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 6 per cent. to annual fodder crops, and 4½ per cent. to fallows, &c. The extent of land under irrigated culture for all kinds of crop was 129,771 acres, in addition to which 8,000 acres were watered under yearly permits granting authority to divert water from streams throughout the State. The area of country lands within the State artificially supplied with water for domestic and ordinary use and for watering stock was 10,864,000 acres. The number of separate towns supplied, exclusive of Melbourne and suburbs, is 124, the population served being about 274,300.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the financial position of these Trusts are exhibited below.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1910, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1910.
			In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1910.	
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.		Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redem- ption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra.. ..	..	3,509	..	..	164	3,345	67
Avenel .. ..	..	2,284	..	..	169	2,115	79
Avoca	2,662	8,709	..	2,494	572	5,643	112
Avoca Township .. ..	..	3,926	..	..	..	3,926	33
Bairnsdale .. ..	..	43,358	..	23,439	587	19,332	383
Ballan .. ..	..	1,100	..	..	242	858	17
Benalla .. ..	..	15,579	..	..	2,907	12,672	252
Bet Bet Shire	1,384	6,694	..	..	1,168	4,526	90
Boort	28	1,150	..	150	52	948	19
Bright .. ..	..	2,990	..	..	315	2,675	53
Broadford .. ..	..	10,492	..	..	..	10,492	534
Carlsbrook .. ..	..	8,400	..	2,400	318	6,682	113
Carrum .. ..	..	25,733	..	7,732	176	17,825	356
Charlton	2,840	7,877	..	887	50	6,940	138
Cobram .. ..	..	4,500	..	..	215	4,285	85
Colac .. ..	..	982	..	..	..	982	11
Dandenong .. ..	..	19,123	..	5,128	557	13,443	199
Daylesford Borough .. ..	..	24,206	2,794	3,139	1,643	22,213	441
Donald	3,058	8,166	..	1,166	343	6,657	267
Donald Shire	1,691	4,353	..	..	1,156	3,197	63
Echuca Borough .. ..	..	13,150	..	..	1,297	11,853	600
Elmore .. ..	..	4,000	..	..	379	3,621	72
Euroa .. ..	..	17,242	..	..	1,458	15,784	313
Gisborne .. ..	..	4,668	..	..	900	3,768	75
Hamilton .. ..	..	39,300	..	..	1,752	37,548	736
Healesville .. ..	..	4,661	..	..	535	4,126	..
Heathcote .. ..	..	8,480	..	..	473	8,007	158
Horsham Borough .. ..	..	17,713	..	7,712	600	9,401	186
Kara Kara Shire	1,522	9,447	..	..	411	9,036	179
Kerang	88	5,610	..	..	166	5,444	83
Kerang Shire	213	1,200	..	..	56	1,144	23
Kilmore .. ..	..	14,148	..	..	1,971	12,177	242
Koroit .. ..	..	5,502	..	2,047	395	3,060	61
Korumburra .. ..	..	11,492	..	..	1,118	10,374	207

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1910—continued.**

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1910, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1910.
			In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1910.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.		
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kowree	292	2,707	..	..	143	2,564	51
Kyabram .. ..	..	2,342	..	..	127	2,215	44
Kyneton Shire ..	..	31,345	..	..	13,230	18,115	362
Lancefield .. ..	..	7,082	..	..	484	6,598	131
Lawliot	1,302	12,095	..	..	641	11,454	227
Leongatha .. ..	..	7,823	..	..	138	7,685	152
Lilydale .. ..	..	6,384	..	..	65	6,319	126
Loddon United* ..	4,122	21,334	..	1,717	1,046	18,571	163
Longwood .. ..	..	2,400	..	550	98	1,752	35
Lowan Shire	1,258	11,680	..	..	620	11,060	220
Macedon .. ..	..	2,824	..	..	200	2,624	52
Mansfield .. ..	..	7,931	..	..	850	7,081	..
Maryborough .. ..	..	76,257	..	9,200	3,672	63,385	..
Mooroopna .. ..	..	3,054	..	1,400	100	1,554	31
Murchison .. ..	..	2,800	..	..	126	2,674	53
Murtoa .. ..	..	1,135	..	..	..	1,135	52
Nagambie .. ..	..	2,775	..	..	377	2,398	46
Nhill	799	10,318	..	2,482	400	7,436	148
Numurkah Shire ..	1,278	23,694	..	1,376	3,011	19,307	384
Omeo .. ..	..	3,982	..	..	383	3,599	144
Pyramid Hill .. ..	..	2,137	..	..	..	2,137	54
Riddell's Creek ..	..	4,050	..	497	153	3,395	68
Rochester .. ..	..	1,600	..	..	142	1,458	29
Romsey .. ..	..	4,700	..	..	906	3,794	75
Rushworth .. ..	..	4,500	..	..	144	4,356	86
Rutherglen .. ..	..	16,735	..	..	806	15,929	316
Seymour .. ..	..	27,959	..	..	1,885	26,074	520
Shepparton Urban ..	24	19,530	..	2,416	1,715	15,399	303
Shepparton Shire ..	110	17,123	..	1,376	1,279	14,468	287
St. Arnaud Borough ..	57	43,223	4,077	15,077	1,447	30,776	609
Stawell Shire	545	1,370	..	250	1,120	..	..
Sunbury .. ..	..	16,497	..	..	..	16,497	587
Swan Hill	231	4,383	..	..	161	4,222	84
Swan Hill Shire† ..	6,421	36,043	..	36,043	..	..	..
Tallangatta .. ..	..	4,297	..	..	45	4,252	84
Tatura .. ..	..	3,667	..	650	293	2,724	46
Traralgon .. ..	..	14,305	..	..	95	14,210	280
Tungamah Shire ..	4,130	16,424	..	..	677	15,747	300
Upper Macedon .. ..	..	2,290	..	..	323	1,967	..
Violet Town .. ..	..	5,750	..	..	213	5,537	109
Wangaratta .. ..	..	9,889	..	..	265	9,624	191
Warracknabeal	262	4,518	..	..	480	4,038	80
Warragul .. ..	..	14,678	..	..	..	14,678	423
Warrnambool .. ..	..	38,500	..	..	2,093	36,407	724
West Charlton .. ..	..	2,822	..	..	36	2,786	..
Winchelsea Shire ..	..	5,689	..	..	225	5,464	109
Woodonga .. ..	..	7,722	..	..	409	7,313	145
Woodend .. ..	..	10,163	..	..	2,175	7,988	149
Yarram .. ..	..	2,082	..	..	37	2,045	41
Yarrawonga Urban ..	1,897	8,800	..	..	1,417	7,383	146
Yatchaw .. ..	..	6,262	..	1,661	244	4,357	86
Yea .. ..	..	3,885	..	..	93	3,792	121
Total	36,214	960,304	6,871	130,989	66,744	769,442	14,727

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 278 of the *Water Act 1905*.

† This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act 1905*.

The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The following return contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1910:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1910.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—					
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Alexandra ..	511	16	4	531	141	236	155	..	532	
Avenel ..	230	2	2	234	20	87	148	1	256	
Avoca *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avoca Township †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bairnsdale ..	1,431	326	11	1,768	465	356	848	56	1,725	
Ballan ..	279	7	7	293	129	37	40	10	216	
Benalla ..	968	506	36	1,510	361	387	874	..	1,622	
Bet Bet Shire	302	67	1	370	12	22	208	18	260	
Boort ..	317	5	..	322	250	32	44	..	326	
Bright ..	187	109	1	297	153	47	123	1	324	
Broadford ..	418	..	..	418	12	50	..	1	63	
Carisbrook ..	381	..	5	386	26	57	361	8	432	
Carrum *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlton ..	601	30	..	631	161	78	350	46	635	
Cobram ..	431	1	6	438	64	133	304	10	511	
Colac †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dandenong ..	814	22	1	837	19	163	457	12	651	
Daylesford Borough	1,240	629	231	2,100	693	155	1,021	8	1,877	
Donald ..	513	203	22	738	332	209	157	2	750	
Donald Shire	265	..	5	270	27	57	149	..	233	
Echuca Borough	1,966	8	79	2,053	602	571	812	21	2,006	
Elmore ..	233	157	2	442	122	122	249	9	502	
Euroa ..	851	239	10	1,100	38	85	1,093	9	1,225	
Geelong Municipal †	11,713	3,853	328	15,894	2,107	1,639	11,321	192	15,259	
Gisborne ..	310	..	2	312	69	61	173	..	303	
Hamilton ..	2,664	462	51	3,177	761	388	1,688	91	2,928	
Healesville ..	357	51	55	463	142	56	190	9	397	
Heathcote ..	339	95	12	446	230	98	354	5	687	
Horsham Borough	1,667	542	153	2,362	811	487	648	30	1,976	
Kara Kara Shire	993	..	21	714	157	19	650	..	826	
Kerang ..	1,105	31	101	1,237	966	312	196	53	1,527	
Kerang Shire §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killmore ..	562	373	5	940	56	234	560	6	856	
Koroit ..	509	295	..	804	341	158	385	..	884	
Korumburra ..	540	312	106	958	616	234	496	52	1,398	
Kowree ..	294	..	5	299	144	79	177	1	401	
Kyabram ..	327	61	2	390	111	163	103	35	412	
Kyneton Shire	1,255	944	54	2,253	72	287	1,589	18	1,966	
Lancefield ..	307	104	4	415	36	49	303	..	388	
Lawloit ..	1,293	..	11	1,304	368	301	523	11	1,208	
Leongatha ..	575	58	21	654	33	67	347	17	461	
Lllydale ..	383	50	2	435	38	130	300	3	471	

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1910—
continued.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—				
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loddon United* ..	166	..	3	169	49	33	80	..	164
Longwood ..	1,336	..	9	1,345	218	303	763	28	1,312
Lowan Shire ..	177	..	3	180	20	37	117	..	174
Macedon ..	418	103	2	523	237	47	327	1	612
Mansfield ..	2,481	774	38	3,293	198	303	2,915	17	3,433
Maryborough ..	390	138	3	531	171	174	107	1	453
Mooroopna ..	258	202	2	462	89	133	227	..	449
Murtoa ..	460	15	..	475	435	79	59	2	575
Nagambie ..	359	68	33	460	189	121	110	12	432
Nhill ..	1,037	176	8	1,221	759	56	513	5	1,333
Numurkah Shire ..	2,329	351	47	2,727	339	565	959	29	2,392
Omeo ..	327	12	10	349	91	34	166	2	293
Pyramid Hill ..	210	2	3	215	15	26	113	6	160
Riddell's Creek ..	210	..	2	212	18	45	156	6	225
Rochester ..	436	26	..	512	406	57	131	9	603
Romsey ..	269	..	1	270	48	43	174	..	265
Rushworth ..	609	9	9	627	232	159	200	15	606
Rutherglen ..	1,494	43	11	1,548	636	216	732	2	1,586
Seymour ..	676	1,104	56	1,836	532	177	1,500	15	2,224
Shepparton Urban ..	1,756	282	29	2,067	1,379	416	708	40	2,543
Shepparton Shire ..	1,219	2	2	1,223	146	260	668	14	1,088
St. Arnaud Borough..	2,092	39	70	2,201	343	159	1,367	11	1,880
Stawell Shire §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury ¶ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swan Hill ..	598	21	14	633	140	265	194	15	614
Tallangatta ..	381	80	16	477	121	124	190	17	452
Tatura ..	383	90	13	486	207	186	163	16	572
Traralgon ..	795	90	..	885	19	82	955	12	1,068
Tungamah Shire ..	1,373	49	50	1,472	615	674	627	91	2,007
Upper Macedon ..	199	..	82	281	195	34	136	1	366
Violet Town ¶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wangaratta ..	1,363	327	34	1,724	743	462	449	..	1,654
Warracknabeal ..	938	130	13	1,081	704	167	185	11	1,067
Warragul ..	497	20	5,572||	6,089	4,659	432	400	26	5,517||
Warrambool ..	2,655	431	189	3,275	987	542	1,678	69	3,276
West Charlton ..	346	..	4	350	42	31	190	..	263
Winchelsea Shire ..	357	..	2	359	171	**	369	2	542
Wodonga ..	474	185	7	666	48	131	504	2	685
Woodend ..	230	389	22	621	30	123	484	12	640
Yarram ..	193	55	2	250	415	36	101	7	559
Yarrawonga Urban ..	670	196	..	866	239	277	340	7	913
Yatchaw ..	654	..	..	654	17	43	300	6	366
Yea ..	383	199	11	593	171	161	259	4	595
Total ..	68,129	15,176	7,778	91,083	27,358	14,859	47,017	1,250	90,484

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 278 of the *Water Act 1905*.

† This trust had no ordinary revenue and expenditure in 1910.

‡ Year ended 30th June, 1910.

§ This trust is inoperative.

¶ Including loan money £5,443.

¶ The control and management of the works of this trust have been taken over by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission by virtue of the provisions of section 154 of the *Water Act 1905*.

** Included under Maintenance and Management.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat vested in the Ballarat Water Commission, and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 842 Municipal Water-works.

million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, the respective storage capacities being 191, 225, and 200 million gallons. The following return shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Local Bodies.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1910, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Capital Indebtedness.				Interest out- standing at 30th June, 1910.
		Increased by Interest capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1910.	
			Amounts written off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	1,032	2,568	51
Ararat Borough ..	49,935	..	18,266	1,738	29,931	688
Ballarat Water Com- mission ..	309,300	41,869	2,111	45,440	303,618	7,227
Beechworth Shire ..	30,426	1,256	5,958	4,215	21,509	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Birchip Shire ..	2,669	..	..	308	2,361	148
Borong Shire ..	9,059	..	..	1,310	7,749	116
Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire ..	4,309	..	..	626	3,683	..
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	749	3,751	74
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	412	7,388	147
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	..
Dimboola Shire ..	2,566	..	..	364	2,202	..
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	821	1,369	27
Inglewood Borough ..	5,150	..	..	1,617	3,533	71
Karkarooc Shire ..	15,440	..	..	1,595	13,845	212
Kerang Shire ..	2,768	..	..	278	2,490	..
Korong Shire ..	1,565	..	..	413	1,152	23
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,316	1,684	33
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	4,114	42,731	1,717
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	66	948	19
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	151	649	13
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,240	2,650	53
Wycheproof Shire ..	2,445	..	..	275	2,170	136
Total ..	676,813	43,633	165,870	96,595	457,981	10,755

The corporations of Echuca Borough and Ballan and Melton Shires also have waterworks, the first purchased from the State, and the other two constructed out of Shire funds.

In addition to the above, £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest), was paid towards redemption by other municipal corporations, the balance of their liabilities to the State being transferred to Waterworks Trusts.

The irrigation and water supply trusts specified below were abolished, and the liabilities in respect of amounts due and owing to the Crown by such trusts on account of principal sums advanced by way of loan, and accrued unpaid interest thereon, were cancelled by provision in the *Water Act 1905*.

Abolished
Trusts.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS ABOLISHED AND LIABILITIES
CANCELLED.

Name of Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written off.		
	Advances.	Grants.	Total.	Capital.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dookie	630	..	630	630	171	801
Emu Valley	8,167	..	8,167	8,167	2,907	11,074
Harcourt	1,142	..	1,142	1,112*	335	1,447
Lerderberg	447	..	447	447	169	616
Millewa	973	..	973	973	582	1,555
Pine Hills	2,051	243	2,294	2,051	1,065	3,116
Torrumberry North ..	12,300	..	12,300	12,300	5,812	18,112
Werribee	6,000	..	6,000	6,000	3,752	9,752
Total	31,710	243	31,953	31,680	14,793	46,473

* £30 paid to Redemption Fund by Trust.

The Dookie works are now used solely for the supply of water to the Dookie Agricultural College, and the Emu Valley and Harcourt Works have been attached to the Coliban scheme.

A full account of the history of the Mildura Irrigation Settlement from its inception will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1904. The settlement was established in 1887, and the following particulars are an indication of its prosperity :—

Mildura
irrigation
settlement.

POPULATION OF MILDURA, 1891 TO 1911.

1891 April (Census)	... 2,321	1901 March (Census)	... 3,325
1896 September ...	... 2,000	1911 April (Census)	... 6,145

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1910, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION
TRUST, 1909-10.

<i>Receipts.</i>			£	<i>Payments.</i>			£
Horticultural Rates	..		17,284	Wages, Salaries, &c.	..		3,761
Town Rates	..		381	Fuel	..		4,943
Special Waterings, &c.	..		2,104	Interest to Government	..		2,736
Miscellaneous	..		1,560	Miscellaneous	..		5,026
Total			21,329	Total			16,466

The area of land under cultivation in the settlement in April, 1910, 12,189 acres, represents an increase of 289 acres over the area for the previous year, but the record of water acres, 35,475, is lower than the record of 1909, which was 36,909 acres. In the succeeding statement, the principal kinds of fruit grown are tabulated.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, APRIL, 1910.

Vines.				Citrus.		Other Fruit Trees.				Miscellaneous.			Vacant.	Total.
Gordos.	Sultans.	Currents.	Wine.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Figs.	Unenumerated.	Lucerne.	Crop.	House-garden.		
2,182	3,739	1,572	52	557	292	398	115	63	319	673	981	246	920	12,189

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological
Records.

Interesting particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are contained in the following tables. In the first is shown the actual rainfall during the years 1908, 1909, and 1910, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to

December, 1910, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	Yearly Average, to Dec., 1910.	During 1908.	During 1909.	During 1910.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	28·04	24·94	31·73	32·96
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers	30·86	29·40	33·44	34·35
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	25·77	21·56	27·52	29·31
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	25·08	20·17	28·53	26·70
Cape Otway Forest ..	38·14	35·76	40·50	42·46
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	25·22	17·49	28·72	26·82
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	24·05	15·62	24·45	23·56
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	35·43	25·86	36·91	34·63
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	35·15	24·50	36·37	33·80
South Gippsland ..	39·75	28·07	42·11	34·61
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	35·93	24·87	40·91	33·78
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	23·28	14·25	26·73	23·51
Mitchell River ..	28·09	18·07	27·73	26·63
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	25·93	19·98	26·08	24·93
Snowy River ..	33·27	30·23	32·52	31·74
Murray River ..	20·23	17·12	21·77	19·94
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	35·71	29·75	38·91	34·54
Ovens River ..	36·42	27·75	38·00	33·71
Goulburn River ..	26·12	20·19	28·94	26·95
Campaspe River ..	24·39	17·00	27·33	27·84
Loddon River ..	18·96	14·65	22·35	21·65
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	16·29	15·20	20·31	19·24
Avoca River ..	17·26	14·67	20·84	21·11
Eastern Wimmera ..	21·91	19·13	24·25	26·54
Western Wimmera ..	19·95	18·46	22·41	24·41
Mallee ..	13·84	13·95	16·67	18·47
Weighted Averages ..	24·54	19·87	26·86	26·42

The figures in the above table are the averages for each district. The next statement shows the areas of the State subject to different degrees of rainfall.

Rainfall.	Area in square miles.	
Over 60 inches	...	1,597
From 50 to 60 inches	...	3,348
From 40 to 50 inches	...	7,055
From 30 to 40 inches	...	14,029
From 25 to 30 inches	...	15,247
From 20 to 25 inches	...	14,070
From 15 to 20 inches	...	12,626
Under 15 inches	...	19,912

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1910, and the quarterly averages up to 1910 deduced from all available records, are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount, 1910.	Average to 1910.	Amount, 1910.	Average to 1910.	Amount, 1910.	Average to 1910.	Amount, 1910.	Average to 1910.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	6.09	3.75	7.56	8.60	11.83	9.49	7.48	6.20
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers ..	5.74	4.82	8.07	9.47	12.56	10.18	7.98	6.39
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	6.63	4.23	6.13	7.71	9.89	7.80	6.66	6.03
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	5.42	4.42	5.73	7.24	8.71	7.51	6.84	5.91
Cape Otway Forest ..	6.79	6.20	10.36	11.87	14.43	12.02	10.88	8.05
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	4.78	4.41	5.71	7.16	8.87	7.37	7.46	6.28
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	4.15	4.58	4.06	6.48	8.13	6.49	7.22	6.50
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	5.66	6.72	6.64	9.87	10.50	9.57	11.83	9.27
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	5.45	6.64	6.88	9.95	10.30	9.90	11.17	8.66
South Gippsland ..	5.23	7.00	6.57	11.27	10.57	11.77	12.24	9.71
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	5.11	6.75	5.51	9.43	9.75	10.40	13.41	9.35
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	4.84	5.03	2.83	5.64	7.12	5.71	8.72	6.90
Mitchell River ..	5.37	6.72	3.38	7.22	8.24	6.84	9.64	7.31
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	4.71	6.35	3.78	5.98	7.85	6.01	8.59	7.59
Snowy River ..	7.60	7.43	6.20	9.00	7.72	8.42	10.22	8.42
Murray River ..	3.83	3.72	4.30	6.00	7.27	5.90	4.54	4.61
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	4.61	6.10	6.86	10.42	13.10	10.88	9.97	8.31
Ovens River ..	3.79	5.83	7.58	11.10	14.08	11.47	8.26	8.08
Goulburn River ..	4.33	4.12	6.47	7.96	10.45	8.06	5.70	5.98
Campaspe River ..	4.83	3.67	6.95	7.38	10.50	7.83	5.66	5.51
Loddon River ..	4.06	3.02	5.28	6.93	8.15	5.69	4.16	4.32
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	3.97	2.41	4.78	5.34	7.67	4.99	2.82	3.55
Avoca River ..	5.14	2.52	4.85	5.46	7.77	5.39	3.85	3.89
Eastern Wimmera ..	5.61	2.98	6.52	7.01	10.07	7.17	4.34	4.75
Western Wimmera ..	5.53	2.39	5.56	6.57	8.61	6.76	4.71	4.23
Mallee ..	5.02	2.10	3.93	4.53	6.13	4.24	3.34	2.97
The whole State ..	5.15	4.19	5.62	7.29	9.08	7.34	6.57	5.72

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1908, 1909, AND 1910.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, — (minus).

Regions.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Western Districts ..	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cape Otway Forest ..	-17	-4	+50	-14	+23	-17	-4	+16	+24
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	-19	-6	+10	+1	+27	-13	+11	+2	+20
South Gippsland ..	-37	-6	+10	-27	+23	-30	-17	+18	+13
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers ..	-37	-1	+25	-26	+21	-42	-11	+14	-10
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	-33	+6	-17	-50	+47	-48	-7	+36	+9
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River ..	-30	+19	-11	-40	+22	-33	+35	+6	+8
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River ..	-29	+12	-9	-8	+48	-25	-17	+21	+26
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River ..	-42	+17	+83	-5	+36	-10	+7	+51	+45

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1908, 1909, AND
1910—continued.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	Fourth Quarter.			Year.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Districts	-17	-12	+17	-12	+12	+14
Cape Otway Forest	-27	-7	+35	-5	+7	+11
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	-42	-17	+23	-31	+6	-1
South Gippsland	-52	-23	+26	-30	+5	-13
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	-40	-23	+35	-34	+9	-4
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	-26	-41	+17	-15	-1	-4
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	-35	-51	+5	-21	+10	Normal
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River	-18	-43	+8	-7	+20	+21

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS
AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL
RECORDS OBTAINED IN MELBOURNE IN PAST YEARS.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
<i>Averages.</i>					
Mean pressure of air in inches	29.972	29.924	30.081	30.079	30.014
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0.895	0.800	0.807	0.984	0.871
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57.5	66.4	59.5	49.9	58.3
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18.8	21.5	17.7	14.1	18.0
Mean percentage of humidity.					
Saturation = 100	69	64	73	78	71
Mean rainfall in inches	7.21	5.80	6.59	5.77	25.37
Mean number of days of rain	37	23	30	42	132
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10.01	17.00	7.66	3.63	38.30
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6.0	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.9
Percentage number of hours during which the wind blew from the various points of the compass					
North	16.46	8.11	16.75	30.44	17.94
North-West	9.34	4.18	7.40	12.50	8.36
West	15.16	10.68	13.14	13.90	13.22
South-West	16.43	19.52	12.73	10.70	14.85
South	17.96	26.10	15.48	6.90	16.61
South-East	9.33	17.55	13.39	5.64	11.48
East	3.91	5.19	5.82	3.88	4.70
North-East	9.28	6.68	12.71	13.54	10.55
Calm	2.13	1.99	2.58	2.50	2.29
Mean number of days of fog	1.1	0.7	5.0	9.9	16.7

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS—*continued.*

Barometer corrected for Temperature, Sea Level, and Standard Gravity.	Inches.	Extremes.	
		Temperature of air in shade. ° Fahr.	
Greatest monthly range ...	1.503	Greatest monthly range ...	69.1
Smallest " " ...	0.489	Smallest " " ...	23.4
Greatest yearly range ...	1.719	Greatest yearly range ...	82.6
Smallest " " ...	1.169	Smallest " " ...	66.0
Highest air pressure on record	30.762	Greatest mean daily range ...	27.8
Lowest " " " "	28.942	Smallest " " " " ...	7.7
		Highest temperature on record	111.2
		Lowest " " " "	27.0
Solar radiation—highest on record ..	..	..	178.5 ° Fahr.
Terrestrial radiation—lowest on record ..	..	..	20.4 "
Greatest rainfall on record ..	..	..	44.25 Inches.
Smallest rainfall on record ..	..	..	15.61 "
Horizontal motion in miles ..	..	..	81.118 "
Mean hourly velocity of wind ..	..	..	9.2 "

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the calendar year 1910, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the official records for 54 years:—

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1910.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1910.	Average for 54 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 54 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	29.997	30.014	...	...
Highest " " " " ...	30.619	30.606	30.762	30.081
Lowest " " " " ...	29.255	29.216	29.983	28.942
Range (inches) ...	1.364	1.390	1.719	1.169
Mean temperature of air, in shade (° Fahr.)	59.3	58.3	59.7	57.6
Mean daily maximum ...	67.9	67.3	69.0	65.8
Mean daily minimum ...	50.7	49.3	51.2	47.2
Absolute maximum ...	104.4	105.2	111.2	96.6
Absolute minimum ...	31.8	30.7	33.9	27.0
Mean daily range ...	17.2	18.0	20.3	14.6
Absolute annual range ...	72.6	74.5	82.6	66.0
Solar Radiation (maximum) ...	160.2	161.2	178.5	92.7
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ...	27.7	24.8	46.2	20.4
Rainfall (in inches) ...	24.61	25.40	44.25	15.61
Number of wet days ...	167	132	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	42.41	38.30	45.66	31.59
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) ...	65	71	...	...
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5.8	5.9	...	...
Number of days of fog ...	22	17	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. These are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms—at Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total area of these reserves is 13,664½ acres. Particulars are as follows:—

Agricultural education.

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS,
1910.

Name.	Area.	How Used.
	Acres.	
Dookie and Currawa	5,161½	College and Experimental Farm
Longerenong (Jung Jung)	2,386	
Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk	2,500	Let for grazing and "cultivation"
Olangolah	2,800	Not in use
Bullarto	817	Let for grazing
Total	13,664½	

The Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges, but Gunyah Gunyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto for grazing.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 144,294 acres,

Endowment lands.

and is shown in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing and agricultural purposes:—

ENDOWMENT AREAS.

Parish.	Acres.	Parish.	Acres.
Ararat	1,100	Leeor	125
Ardno	210	Moyston	242
Alexandra	79	Moyston West	319
Bellellen and Illawarra	750	Mullroo and Yelta	28,600
Beveridge Island	2,732	Meering	690
Brankeet	387	Myrree	394
Berrigama	199	Mooroopna	98
Bealiba	135	Miloo	120
Bumbang	10,000	Mirampiram	99
Byawatha	108	Moir	136
Buckrabanyule	220	Mologa	107
Bringalbart	79	Nurcoung	230
Bangerang	58	Pental Island	17,350
Broadwater	198	Pannoomiloo	100
Carraragarmungee	1,864	Peechember	50
Cudgewa	732	Purnim	3,678
Colac Colac	420	Quantong	495
Corack East	474	Quambatook	380
Charam	331	Turrumberry North	615
Carchap	99	Tullich	400
Charlton East	228	Terrick Terrick East and West	160
Dropmore and Ruffy	454	Terrick Terrick East	40
Dinyarrak	359	Tallandoon	116
Dartagook	120	Tarwin	167
Estecourt	2,831	Turrumberry	281
French Island	340	Tallygaroopna	430
Gooram Gong	582	Tragowel	250
Granya	586	Toolongrook	160
Gowangardie and Currawa	272	Wychitella	1,015
Glenpatrick	100	Walwa	200
Glynwyll	524	Windham	452
Jumbuk	2,641	Wabba	335
Kunat Kunat	700	Warrenbayne	145
Karramomus and Tamleugh	672	Wappan	293
Kerrisdale	148	Woorak	630
Kaarimba	429	Waratah	148
Knowsley	103	Wareek	100
Knowsley East	296	Warrenmang	120
Korrak Korrak	150	Wail	240
Kinypanial	80	Wonthaggi North	2,535
Koonik Koonik	37	Yarck	569
Konnepna	126	Yanac-a-Yanac	168
Kerang	90	Yeringa	160
Lindsay Island	42,000	Yeerung	1,400
Laen	887		
Longwood	242	Total	144,294
Lang Lang and Yallock	4,780		

The total annual rental of endowment areas is £9,209.

In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, but more especially for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,846 acres was reserved in 1874, at Dookie situated in the County of Moira, in the North-Eastern District of Victoria, on which to found under the direction of the Council of Agricultural Education, a State Experimental Farm. The area has been increased at different times, 272½ acres being added in 1908.

Agricultural
College,
Dookie.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

There were 107 students in attendance at the College in 1910. The charges per head per annum are:—For maintenance—first year, £30, second year, £25, third year, £20; for medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s.; for books and other school materials, £4. Conduct, deposit, and sports fees are also payable. No charge is made for instruction.

The farm is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date buildings, improvements and appliances, and by means of a line of 4-inch pipes water is pumped from the Broken River to the College reservoirs, insuring permanency of supply.

The farm has 34½ acres under vines, and 20 acres under fruit trees, and in 1910 had 850 acres under cereals, hay, and green fodder. The live stock comprised 98 horses, 54 dairy cows, 111 other cattle, 1,850 sheep, and 250 pigs. The produce of the farm supplied to the College and farm for rations, &c., for the year was valued at £2,427, and the receipts comprised £2,439 from fees, and £3,599 from sale of produce, making a total of £8,465. The expenditure for the year, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £13,144.

Considerable attention is devoted to experimental work in connexion with the raising of new varieties of wheat and other cereals suitable for different parts of the country. The experimental plots numbered 5,000 last season.

Experiments with new fodder and other plants of economic importance are carried out, whilst attention is also paid to the indigenous grasses. A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes. There is a 4½ acre plantation of olives, of six varieties.

Manurial tests are carried out each year, and the results are published for the benefit of farmers.

There is a good demand for seed wheat, oats, and barley from the college farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed.

The ploughing, harvesting, and threshing are mainly carried out by the students under competent instructors. The students ploughed 1,000 acres last season, and cropped 850 acres. About 14,000 bushels of grain were harvested, and 600 tons of hay and ensilage made.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts, several highly-bred Clydesdale mares and a first-class stallion being used for stud purposes. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. The cattle include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Shorthorns. The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, Border Leicesters, Suffolks, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market receives considerable attention. The pigs kept are pure imported Berkshires, imported large and middle white Yorkshires, and large British Blacks, for all of which there is a good demand for stud purposes. The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept, a number of the birds having been imported from England.

Longere-
nong
Agricultural
College

The Longerenong Agricultural College and Farm, under the control of the Council of Agricultural Education, is situated about 8 miles from Horsham, and 3 miles from Dooen railway station. It accommodates thirty-five resident students, and several non-resident students, the sons of neighbouring farmers, attend classes. The farm contains 2,386 acres of land, of which about 700 acres are only fit for grazing, being low-lying and subject to floods in winter: the remainder is good wheat-growing land. About 500 acres are cropped each year, the staple crop being wheat, of which the average yield per acre for the season 1910-11 was 15 bushels.

A seed farm of 50 acres for the propagation and crossing of wheat and other cereals has been established for the purpose of distributing new and improved cereals to agriculturists, and experimental work is being carried on with grasses, maizes, and other fodder plants.

The orchard, containing 28 acres—5 of which are planted with phylloxera-resistant vines—50 acres of lucerne, and about 10 acres of summer fodder-crops, are irrigated each season by water obtained from the Western Wimmera Distributary Works.

Considerable attention has been paid to tree-planting—several plantations of fair extent having been established on the estate, and the roadways having been bordered with sugar-gums, pepper-trees, and pines of different kinds. The paddocks are watered by seven tanks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards, which, in dry years, are filled from the irrigation channel. The college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, and are sewered on the septic-tank principle.

There are four silos on the farm, and the live stock in 1910 comprised 36 horses, 37 dairy cattle, 34 other cattle, 1,500 sheep, and 20 pigs.

Lamb raising is one of the chief industries at Longerenong, and in 1910 the lambing averaged 98 per cent.

In 1910 the receipts comprised fees £650, and sale of produce, &c., £2,228; whilst the expenditure, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £4,247. Farm produce used for College consumption was valued at £660.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

In addition to the experimental farming carried on in connexion with the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, the Government has experimental farms at Wyuna, Rutherglen, and Whitfield. The Wyuna Irrigation Farm is devoted chiefly to raising, under irrigation, all kinds of fodder crops, and carrying on dairying and experimental feeding of stock. It is situated in the Shire of Deakin, nine miles north of Kyabram, and eight miles north-east of Tongala, on the Echuca-Toolamba railway line. The average annual rainfall is about 16 inches.

Wyuna
Irrigation
Farm.

An abundant supply of water is derived from the Waranga Basin by means of the channels of the State Rivers Commission, which intersect the property. The farm comprises an area of 540 acres, 200 of which are timber, and the balance plain land. One hundred and fifty acres of timber land have been cleared, cultivated, and graded, and 100 acres are permanently laid down to lucerne and provided with a system of irrigation and drainage channels. The lucerne is now permanently established, and large crops are cut, and fed to stock, or converted into hay and sold as opportunity offers. Considerable quantities of various seed wheats have been raised, also other cereal crops for hay and grain and ensilage, while in addition to a small orchard there are irrigated crops raised chiefly for ensilage purposes, comprising maize, sorghum, amber cane, millet, kafir corn, peas, beans, rape, mangolds, &c. The live stock consists of 8 working horses, 117 dairy cows and heifer calves, 32 pigs, and 250 head of poultry. The principal new buildings are brick quarters for a limited number of students, a large wood and iron bungalow for temporary use by immigrants, a cowshed and extensive brick-paved yards, a brick dairy, a boiler house, brick and iron piggeries, and four silos (capacity 520 tons). Provision is made for short terms of instruction in the principles and practice of irrigation, and in the grading and preparing of land. From time to time lectures on subjects of interest to farmers are delivered by the Departmental staff, and these are open to the public.

The Government Tobacco Farm, of 113 acres at Whitfield, is used to demonstrate the suitability of certain varieties of tobacco to Victoria, and by means of the trials there conducted several new tobaccos have been satisfactorily acclimatized and established. For many years it was said that cigar leaf of marketable value could not be grown; but it has been proved that this was a mistake, as leaf for

Government
Tobacco
Experi-
mental
Farm.

cigar-making purposes has been grown, and sold at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per lb., the yield being from 700 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. of cured leaf per acre.

The varieties which have given best results are Comstock for yield, and Vuelta de Abajo for quality. Experimental work in pipe tobaccos has led to improved qualities, and prices have reached 8d. per lb. for heavy plug leaf. The varieties proved to be most useful for this leaf are Tax and Blue Pryor, which have given yields of from 1,000 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. of cured leaf per acre. Hester, Conqueror, and Orinoco have given better quality and finer texture, but the yield per acre has only ranged from 800 to 1,000 lbs. of cured leaf. During the past three years seed has been sent from the farm to 1,000 growers, and information on systems of culture disseminated.

A stud herd of Red Polled cattle is kept, and dairying operations are carried on. In addition, experimental work is conducted in connexion with vines, fruits, maize, and fodder crops.

Government
Viti-
cultural
Station.

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, has an area of 913 acres, and is being used as a viticultural station, model orchard, and experimental farm. The expenditure in connexion with the station, including buildings and maintenance, amounted to £3,767 in 1910.

The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to an attack of phylloxera—a disease which injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it obtains a footing. In Victoria, phylloxera was discovered in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts into which it had been introduced, and other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators have discovered, however, that certain American vines are able to resist phylloxera, and these are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds.

There is a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations have been founded in each viti-

cultural district of the State, and data carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, the principal wine and table varieties are grafted on each kind of resistant stock, after which they are planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers are thus enabled to see readily which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand, on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vigneron, who may not have the facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

Large areas are devoted to the permanent growth of resistant stocks for the production of cuttings. A considerable area of more suitable land for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant, grafting and callusing houses, &c., have been erected. The callusing is done in a heated compartment, and the cuttings are packed in boxes with seaweed and sawdust.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on the very sites of phylloxerated vines that had to be uprooted. These are growing luxuriantly, thus affording striking testimony to their resistant value.

The principal resistant stocks grown belong to the genera *Riparia* and *Rupestris*, with their hybrids. As its name indicates, the *Riparia* in its native habitat loves moist, fertile soils along water-courses. Its root system is spreading and horizontal. Placed in such conditions as it is naturally accustomed to, it grows luxuriantly, but from the character of the root system, it is susceptible to drought. The species of *Rupestris* that are cultivated are more erect in habit than the *Riparias*, which are trailing. They are generally deeper rooted plants, and hence are better able to thrive in districts with a less generous rainfall. The hybrids apparently inherit the good qualities of both parent plants, and have so far proved themselves most suitable for all conditions of soil and climate. They have also a wider range of affinity as graft-bearers.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now occupied by boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are already supplying vigneron and farmers with skilled labour of a class now difficult to obtain. This work has been sufficiently long in operation to enable some idea to be formed of its value and possibilities, and the results obtained justify the brightest optimism. Many lads trained in the various rural pursuits have been sent out to employment in different parts of the State, and all are doing well.

Experimental work is carried on with manures, cereals, grasses, fodder, and reputedly drought-resisting plants. Plots of selected wheats have been grown for seed for distribution, and a model orchard has been planted. Experimental dairying and the cross-breeding of strains of dairy cattle are also carried on, with a view to investigating the possibilities of dairying in the drier districts of the State. Milking and feeding sheds with necessary silos have been erected, and dairying, as practised in dry climates, forms part of the regular instruction. Sheep are also kept, and the growth of suitable summer fodder crops is an important branch of the work.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

This school is situated in Richmond Park, Burnley, and is about 3 miles from Melbourne. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police paddock. In 1890, the Government decided to establish on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past ten years much has been done to provide for the teaching of regular and casual students, and those visitors calling in search of special information.

Model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, an entirely new and complete orchard equipment provided, and a large variety of instructive implementa got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals of all kinds are kept, and a poultry run is provided, also such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard and grazing and arable land where garden and vegetable crops are largely grown.

The school course includes regular lectures in agricultural and horticultural science, poultry breeding, and kindred subjects.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, and bush fruits, the harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, and drying of fruit, vegetable culture, the clearing, grading, and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by giving lessons daily in class-room and field.

Prior to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication that the school is doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The botanic gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season. The school year extends from February to December.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Agricultural High Schools have been established at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Ballarat, and it is proposed to open others at Colac, Mansfield, Warragul, Mildura, and Geelong. During 1909-10 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £12,844. They have been established under condition that—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least 14 years of age, and must have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or they must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council appointed for each school exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. It also nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, subject to the provision that the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees at the school.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, established on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, exist throughout the State. Accounts of some of the more important societies will be found in previous issues of this work. One hundred and four agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1910, in regard to which particulars are set out below.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1907 TO 1910.

Societies.	Area of Grounds.	Number of Members.	Government Grant.	Total Receipts (including Government Grant).	Total Expenditure.	Bank Overdraft.
	Acres.		£	£	£	£
Royal (Melbourne) ...	42	2,004	...	12,141	12,205	8,149
Ballarat ...	11	413	152	1,501	1,672	635
Benalla ...	13	279	40	937	909	...
Bendigo ...	10	321	125	1,812	1,733	79
Colac ...	13	397	57	1,476	1,678	402
Geelong ...	150	377	60	1,518	951	...
Hamilton ...	21	329	65	1,086	1,021	...
Horsham and Wimmera ...	28	481	49	1,109	1,197	6
North-Eastern ...	25	290	45	877	750	478
Ovens and Murray ...	39	366	83	1,287	1,538	238
Shepparton ...	23	470	78	2,618	2,501	696
Warracknabeal ...	16	400	32	825	867	589
Others ...	1,331	13,390	2,030	36,727	36,911	8,688
Total, 1910 ...	1,722	19,517	2,816	63,914	63,933	20,010
Total, 1909 ...	1,649	17,583	2,598	58,246	55,212	19,826
Total, 1908 ...	1,600	16,726	2,366	55,814	56,043	22,851
Total, 1907 ...	1,613	16,849	2,160	56,801	55,360	21,768

The loan liability of these societies in 1910 amounted to £4,085. The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1910 numbered 38, their membership being 3,793, the receipts for the year £3,603, (including Government grant £213), the expenditure £3,516, the bank overdraft £95, and the loan liability £1,342.

INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, &C.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out, infected orchards are destroyed.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigating building at Melbourne wharf, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the Chief Horticulturist has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

The fear of introducing either of the fruit flies, *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata*, has induced the Agricultural Department to arrange for the more thorough examination of fruit from New South Wales, Queensland, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Besides the inspection of orchards, experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases, lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture, and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after-treatment.

GENERAL REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN VICTORIA.

No country in the world is so free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent the spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations.

The Commonwealth Government controls the inspection of all meats exported from Australia, and, in addition, Victorian State laws insist on a thorough inspection of meats for export, and all inspectors

associated with the work are officials of the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned in this State are subjected to the closest scrutiny. The State jealously guards the wholesomeness of all products sent to oversea countries which are intended to be used as food for man. The whole of the milk supply is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution is rigorously insisted on.

Horses.—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

Cattle.—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), and Texas-fever or tick fever, a disease dependent on a malarial organism, *Pyrosomum Bigeminum*, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*), do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle do not require to be housed at any period of the year, and the continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of the animals, and to the suppression of that disease. Tubercle does not affect more than about 5 per cent. of Victorian cattle, and as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows than formerly, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health are found.

Sheep.—Tuberculosis has never been observed in Australian sheep. Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

Swine.—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and "measles" (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and general freedom from disease. Mildness of climate, moreover, is a great factor in insuring their healthfulness.

Dogs.—Rabies (*Hydrophobia*) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

Poultry.—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of the poultry of the State are regularly conducted. The industry of rearing chickens and turkeys for export is now established on a solid basis, and the wholesomeness of such products originating in Victoria cannot be questioned.

EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WORK, 1909-10.

The expansion of our rural industries, and the permanent adoption of methods considered impracticable only a decade ago, suggest a review of the circumstances which have guided the Victorian farmer towards the present achievement. The Department of Agriculture has played no small part in bringing about increased production in every branch of agriculture, but its most useful teaching has perhaps been through the medium of a widely extended series of experimental plots designed upon lines which the farmer could follow with economy and profit to himself. In the wheat areas, these experimental plots preceded the grain drill and the now universal fertiliser. The demonstration of the soundness of new ideas, and the proof that wheat soils, instead of being worn out as was generally thought, were in reality unproductive only by reason of the fact that the methods in vogue were incapable of utilizing the unlimited stores of dormant plant food, came at a period when a serious exodus of experienced farmers was threatened. Following upon the success of the field experiments came the widespread demand for grain drills and fertilizers. One has only to study the figures relating to the effects of fertilization to realize that a new lease of life was given to Victorian farming through its agency. The new doctrine was determinedly preached by officers of the Department until the natural conservatism of the farmer was overcome. Since then, however, new problems have arisen, altered conditions having given rise to circumstances which previously were not conspicuous. Among these may be noted the question as to whether the continuous use of phosphatic manures alone over a long term might not react injuriously upon the soil and prejudice its returns. With the purpose of obtaining fundamental data concerning the response of the northern wheat soils under a variety of conditions, a highly interesting group of experiments has been conducted during the past six years by the Superintendent of Agriculture. Areas of 10 acres have been secured in 26 representative localities in the principal wheat districts, a portion being cropped each year. Reference has already been made in previous editions of the *Year-Book* to the progress results from these fields. Summarizing these results, they have so far confirmed the superiority of the superphosphate over other forms of phosphatic manures for wheat growing, also the inutility up to the present time of manures containing nitrogen and potash. Rotation of crops and deep cultivation are being extensively tested throughout the State, and the effects of subsoiling have served to illustrate the fact that in what are known as the "Northern Plains," a deeper system of cultivation is of advantage in increasing the yield of grain. The benefits of green manuring and rotation of crops are not likely to be manifested until the termination of the trials in 1912; but there is already accumulating evidence that these practices lead to an increased stock-carrying capacity of the land, and a considerable amelioration of the physical texture of the soil itself. Perhaps the most prominent feature in the usefulness of the experimental fields is that they have

enabled comparisons to be made between different varieties of wheat and oats grown side by side, under identical conditions of cultivation and manuring. It has taken only one season to reveal the unsuitability of some varieties. Others have required confirmatory trials, and a very limited number have been conspicuous successes from the commencement. Of the latter, the variety which has survived all tests from a grain-producing point of view, is "Federation." An instructive illustration of the superiority of "Federation" over such a widely-grown variety as "Dart's Imperial," is to be found in the table below:—

Season.	"Federation."			"Dart's Imperial."		
	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North Plains	Mallee.	Wimmera.	North Plains
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1905 ..	14.7	21.3	22.4	14.5	21.1	20.6
1906 ..	19.0	30.0	27.8	15.1	26.9	22.3
1907 ..	14.6	18.5	17.0	14.0	13.5	14.2
1908 ..	18.2	19.7	17.2	14.3	18.0	14.0
Average	16.6	22.3	21.1	14.4	20.3	17.7

During 1909, these wheat variety trials were continued upon a more extended scale. The average results of all the experimental wheat fields under the supervision of the Field Branch were:—Federation, 21.7 bushels per acre; Yandilla King, 20.0 bushels; Australian Talavera, 18.1 bushels; College Purple Straw, 16.5 bushels; Jumbuck, 15.4 bushels.

In addition to conducting the trials already alluded to, with the view of ascertaining the yielding properties of different wheats, the Department has in view the introduction of varieties having superior milling properties to those now generally in use. Up to the present time, the milling value of his wheat has not concerned the farmer very much; but if one studies the literature of other countries on this matter, it becomes evident that the time is arriving when the commercial value of wheat, which is the staple food-stuff of all civilized nations, must be put upon a more logical basis. Wheat is more or less valuable according as a greater or less amount of flour can be made from it, and the flour has a fluctuating value in proportion to its "strength" or water-absorbing capacity and content of gluten. In order to carry out co-related investigations upon this side of the wheat industry, the Department of Agriculture is installing a miniature flour-milling plant to test all varieties grown in the State. Work of this character, although not on such comprehensive lines, is being carried out in the other States of the Commonwealth, as well as in most European countries.

The potential value of such systematic investigations to Victoria is immense. New markets for our flour are being opened up in the East and South Africa, and, in order to permanently secure that trade, only the best quality of flour can be safely

exported. If our flour is of unknown quality we stand at the mercy of our commercial rivals, whose article may be of superior bread-making capacity. A third safeguard for the wheat-growing industry will be found in the initiation of "stud" plots for breeding new varieties of cereals at Longerenong and Dookie Agricultural Colleges. The Wheat Improvement Committee, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Vegetable Pathologist, and the Principal of the Dookie Agricultural College, has charge of four stations upon the Government farms at Wyuna and Rutherglen, and at the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, where work of this character is being actively carried on. Results are to be looked for within a year or two, and there is little doubt that the study of varieties under close scientific observation from sowing to harvesting must lead to the establishment of sound principles for the future guidance of the Victorian wheat-grower.

In Southern Victoria, the necessities of the dairyman, the breeder of lambs for export, and the potato-grower, have not been overlooked. A series of experimental plots, embracing green fodder crops of all kinds, roots, legumes and grasses, has been instituted, the plots being generally under the auspices of an Agricultural Society or other rural body. Varieties of maize, sorghum, and millet, have been given especial attention, and most useful work is being done in investigating the manure requirements of a variety of soils. The advantages of growing all fodder crops in drills, and the imperative necessity of cultivating between the rows, have been conclusively demonstrated and must do much to extend the area of these crops. The old system of broadcasting fodder crops, to languish as the summer advances, is giving way to more reasonable methods. It may also be mentioned that the maize industry is now receiving the same close attention that is being given to wheat. The establishment of "stud" plots at Orbost, Bruthen, and Colac, whereon the characteristics of a number of varieties, both for fodder and grain, are being observed, is a step in the right direction. A great number of cross fertilizations between varieties were made last season, some of which are bound to produce hybrids of superior value to the parents. Variety trials in representative potato-growing districts now offer information of value to the potato-grower as to the varieties best adapted to the local soil and rainfall.

In the experimental market-garden at Cheltenham, vegetables of every description are being grown for market, under the supervision of a practical market-gardener. Manure tests of every description are being made, and the results carefully tabulated. Vegetable diseases and insect pests injurious to crops are also being investigated. It is intended to make the experimental garden the demonstration ground for new varieties of seeds of all kinds. Carried out upon such common-sense lines, and based upon commercial success only, the results will, in a year or two, offer much useful information to the suburban vegetable-grower. The experiments in trying seed potatoes before sowing, which have been carried out

at the farm during the past three years, have proved beyond doubt the success of sprouted seed potatoes. It has been shown by the demonstration plots that sprouted seed will give greater yields per acre and value per ton than unsprouted seed, whilst in addition the land can be used for fodder crops for two months (July and August) instead of lying idle, waiting for the seed to germinate. Under the old system the seed is planted in July and dug in November, the plants being checked in their growth by the early Spring frosts, while under the new system the seed which is allowed to sprout or mature in the trays, under a shed, is not planted till September, but is ready for digging only a fortnight later than the unsprouted. Not only is a crop assured under the latter system, but the yield is from 50 to 100 per cent. larger than under the other method, and thus it will be readily seen that the market gardeners are amply repaid for the extra expense of £1 per acre incurred in planting sprouted seed. Several experiments were carried out on manured sections during the past season with unsprouted and sprouted seed potatoes, the former being planted on 7th July with a soil temperature of 51 degrees and dug on 28th November, while the latter were planted on 7th September with a soil temperature of 58 degrees and dug on 12th December. The manures used were 5 cwt. of bonedust and superphosphate and two trucks of stable manure, at a cost of £3 17s. 10½d. per acre. The results compare favorably with previous years, and, as the following table will show, are all in favour of the sprouted seed. The yields therefrom in the first four varieties mentioned, which are standard varieties in the district, varied from 2 tons 12 cwt. to 6 tons 7 cwt. in excess of those obtained from the unsprouted seed:—

Variety.	Sprouted Seed.		Unsprouted Seed.	
	tons.	cwt.	tons.	cwt.
Carmen No. 1	...	10	5	12
Green Mountain	...	10	5	17
Sutton's Abundance	...	9	6	8
Up-to-Date	...	12	5	13
White Prolific	...	8	5	10
Brownell's Beauty	...	6	5	17
Adironack	...	4	4	8

The activities of the Field Branch have also been directed towards the utilization of soils hitherto considered as being of too low a fertility for profitable working. Fringing the coast-line of Victoria there are large areas of what is called "heath land," sandy in character and clothed with low heath and ti-tree. In the Portland district, an attempt has been made to show that with drainage and suitable manuring, land of this character can be made to produce

profitable crops. Millet, rape, sugar beet, potatoes, and grasses have shown such encouraging yields that the Government has initiated a comprehensive scheme for drainage, which when completed will permit of some 20,000 acres being put under grass or crop. There is little doubt that work of this useful nature will be extended to the large areas of similar land in South Gippsland.

It will be gathered from the above brief outline that the objectives of the Departmental inquiries are all in the direction of enabling the producer to handle his soil to more advantage, and at the same time with economy. It is the true function of a Department to demonstrate sound principles in farming, and past results point to the solid advantages accruing from the advice of experienced officers. The standard of cultivation in Victoria is decidedly on the up grade, and with modern implements there is no reason why the present production in all branches should not be doubled or trebled.

FORESTRY.

The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this area over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area (over 600,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is derived from a total area of about 200,000 acres. The trees are felled on the selection system of treatment; but for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinnings only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in many districts. The open timber licence system has been abolished in Victoria, and strict control is enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As is usual in newly-settled countries, little care was formerly exercised in respect to the forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of its mountain territory and its ample rainfall. In many districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants has been completed at Creswick, and the existing nursery at Macedon has been remodelled. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in Southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Warrnambool and Frankston. In the past, much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns.

In addition to the two nurseries, there are thirteen plantation trial stations, having a total area of 10,000 acres. The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 18; protective staff, 58; and nursery staff, 23. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1909-10 amounted to £40,572. The expenditure was £35,759, of which sum £17,883, or 50 per cent., was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

A Forests Act, conferring reasonable powers of management and control on the conservancy staff, passed by Parliament on 6th November, 1907, came into operation on 1st January, 1908. An amending Act, which was required to remedy certain defects in the principal Act, and to give the conservancy staff greater control over fire-raising and other forest offences, has recently received the approval of Parliament. Under this law, working plans regulating the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves are being put in force, thus maintaining the forests in a productive condition.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction,

Agriculture,
expendi-
ture and
revenue
connected
with.

and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC.,
1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture	10,890	11,852	12,323	13,965	12,710
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	2,375	2,475	3,351	3,382	3,491
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries ...	296	197	213	288	365
Seed Advances Act—Fees ...	23	67	57	...	...
Carriage of Agricultural Produce at reduced Rates—Allowance to Railway Department ...	41,787	25,000	...	...	...
Development of Export Trade	34,050	37,681	32,859	24,798	37,400
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ...	3,021	3,757	5,196	4,666	4,691
Vegetation Diseases ...	4,257	4,297	8,600	8,880	9,043
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ...	214	219	222	347	642
Doncaster Cool Stores ...	390	400	1,345	799	987
Doncaster Cool Stores—Additions, Plant, &c ...	...	...	...	...	5,819
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ...	14,428	23,316	25,487	26,248	30,851
Publishing Agricultural Reports ...	2,250	2,293	1,886	2,182	3,645
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c. ...	3,486	1,568	11,614	359	1,217
Rabbit and Vermin Extinction ...	16,477	16,513	17,585	22,756	23,005
Stock and Dairy Supervision	...	5,103	8,092	16,596	18,939
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ...	7,319	6,790	6,323		
Village Settlements ...	67	97	99	98	98
Labour Colonies ...	493	500	450	550	550
State Forests and Nurseries	18,805	18,358	19,103	21,003	35,759
Total ...	160,628	160,483	154,805	146,917	189,212
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ...	28,115	35,310	39,473	29,594	43,131
State Forests ...	44,113*	46,838*	53,894*	38,802	40,572

* Including licences and leases other than Agricultural.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the State has rendered material assistance to all the producing industries connected with the land. In addition to the expenditure shown, various sums have

been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, and for relief to farmers on account of bush fires, flood losses, and purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

The loan expenditure in 1909-10 was £198,946 on account of closer settlement, and £10,734 on account of wire netting.

Land
occupied,
and culti-
vation and
live stock
thereon:

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1906, and March, 1910. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith, these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars for 1910 are as follows:—

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1910.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 5 ..	3,469	10,334	30,668	41,002	3,636	37,366
6 " 15 ..	4,420	44,810	13,247	58,057	16,306	41,751
16 " 30 ..	4,854	107,998	82,358	190,356	35,178	155,178
31 " 50 ..	3,866	159,155	67,217	226,372	44,272	182,100
51 " 100 ..	6,696	514,529	248,923	763,452	128,835	634,617
101 " 200 ..	9,208	1,389,057	528,348	1,917,405	310,579	1,606,826
201 " 300 ..	5,422	1,362,833	459,424	1,822,257	301,370	1,520,887
301 " 400 ..	5,904	1,998,644	1,111,022	3,109,666	473,986	2,635,680
401 " 500 ..	2,863	1,298,733	241,206	1,539,939	317,174	1,222,765
501 " 600 ..	2,212	1,221,823	459,916	1,681,739	319,610	1,362,129
601 " 700 ..	2,568	1,656,850	1,138,163	2,795,013	453,050	2,341,963
701 " 800 ..	1,249	944,343	325,423	1,269,766	239,259	1,030,507
801 " 900 ..	1,014	867,671	179,064	1,046,735	197,293	849,442
901 " 1,000 ..	1,173	1,123,644	467,703	1,591,347	272,677	1,318,670
1,001 " 1,500 ..	2,583	3,175,340	1,601,051	4,776,391	748,061	4,028,330
1,501 " 2,000 ..	1,062	1,849,446	395,788	2,245,234	339,811	1,905,423
2,001 " 2,500 ..	514	1,153,958	467,296	1,621,254	166,520	1,454,734
2,501 " 3,000 ..	329	750,766	913,910	1,664,676	94,535	1,570,141
3,001 " 4,000 ..	150	1,145,013	313,330	1,458,343	149,281	1,309,262
4,001 " 5,000 ..	161	675,665	121,539	797,204	54,330	742,874
5,001 " 7,500 ..	78	969,101	187,402	1,156,503	60,139	1,106,364
7,501 " 10,000 ..	79	682,878	1,210,582	1,893,460	35,240	1,858,220
10,001 " 15,000 ..	72	977,245	121,909	1,099,154	20,385	1,078,769
15,001 " 20,000 ..	52	904,037	14,649	918,686	13,167	905,519
20,001 " 30,000 ..	22	504,259	508	504,767	2,952	561,815
30,001 " 40,000 ..	15	510,762	7,580	518,342	8,324	510,013
40,001 " 50,000 ..	5	225,438	400	225,838	579	225,259
50,001 and upwards	2	116,486	374	116,860	363	116,497
Total ..	60,240	26,400,818	10,709,200	37,110,018	4,796,912	32,313,106

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1910—continued.

Size of Holdings (In Acres.)		Live Stock on Land occupied.				
		Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
			Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 to	5 ..	3,569	4,694	3,953	5,227	1,530
6 "	15 ..	6,293	8,843	6,436	4,981	4,033
16 "	30 ..	8,746	13,082	10,793	11,620	5,563
31 "	50 ..	9,535	15,796	13,193	23,332	7,255
51 "	100 ..	21,214	46,345	37,630	83,333	20,465
101 "	200 ..	41,077	107,001	90,587	255,577	41,797
201 "	300 ..	33,059	78,678	77,826	341,113	27,273
301 "	400 ..	42,472	85,726	99,060	591,634	27,757
401 "	500 ..	25,211	41,769	54,526	404,620	13,346
501 "	600 ..	21,547	29,676	46,354	418,181	9,148
601 "	700 ..	26,601	31,337	52,749	587,736	9,750
701 "	800 ..	14,513	17,228	30,384	393,252	6,096
801 "	900 ..	12,220	14,759	27,823	379,346	4,442
901 "	1,000 ..	14,965	15,100	31,073	514,582	4,514
1,001 "	1,500 ..	38,625	31,654	83,122	1,509,276	9,466
1,501 "	2,000 ..	17,686	12,576	40,445	991,389	3,526
2,001 "	2,500 ..	9,689	6,585	25,517	714,778	1,671
2,501 "	3,000 ..	5,234	3,143	12,842	471,681	1,055
3,001 "	4,000 ..	7,951	5,617	22,670	761,999	1,052
4,001 "	5,000 ..	3,734	2,358	14,516	454,566	515
5,001 "	7,500 ..	5,204	2,939	25,705	739,027	553
7,501 "	10,000 ..	2,510	1,187	12,944	516,204	159
10,001 "	15,000 ..	3,148	2,041	18,240	801,495	468
15,001 "	20,000 ..	2,635	1,165	10,037	691,049	273
20,001 "	30,000 ..	1,069	541	4,602	409,264	92
30,001 "	40,000 ..	1,616	460	4,924	405,540	138
40,001 "	50,000 ..	526	148	3,039	218,653	19
50,001 and upwards		542	62	1,216	89,219	28
Total ..		381,251	578,510	862,206	12,788,704	202,019

1445 716

The figures are exclusive of live stock travelling, and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,571 holdings containing 975,556 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 37,373 acres of cultivation, 4,641 horses, 24,200 cattle, 96,662 sheep, and 3,653 pigs. The position disclosed was that 54,918 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land and occupying in the aggregate 12,700,424 acres of such land, also occupied 5,352,682 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,053,106 acres, and less than half of the total area in occupation. These occupiers, however, controlled 65 per cent. of the total cultivation, and possessed 74 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 68 per cent. of the other cattle, 91 per cent. of the pigs, and 31 per cent. of the sheep. To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1906 and 1910, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for these years in the subsequent

table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep :—

CULTIVATION AND SHEEP-CARRYING CAPACITY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS, MARCH, 1906 AND 1910.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to Equivalent in Sheep.	
		Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.
1 to 100 ..	1906	3·78	4·68	3·65	6·00	1,440,822	1·33
	1910	3·45	4·76	3·25	6·28	1,586,653	1·51
101 „ 320 ..	1906	13·02	18·81	12·20	17·73	4,259,999	1·18
	1910	13·19	17·50	12·55	17·50	4,415,168	1·09
321 „ 640 ..	1906	18·07	28·54	16·58	17·21	4,137,133	·84
	1910	17·58	24·65	16·53	17·00	4,290,653	·80
641 „ 1,000 ..	1906	12·52	17·52	11·81	11·40	2,739,991	·78
	1910	14·42	17·99	13·90	12·18	3,075,406	·68
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	1906	21·66	24·04	21·32	17·20	4,135,089	·66
	1910	23·29	26·15	22·87	20·10	5,074,837	·69
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	1906	12·15	4·31	13·27	8·30	1,994,035	·51
	1910	10·57	6·22	11·21	8·81	2,224,312	·61
5,001 „ 10,000	1906	6·04	1·06	6·74	6·52	1,566,846	·79
	1910	8·22	1·78	9·17	6·29	1,589,021	·54
10,001 and upwards	1906	12·76	1·04	14·43	15·64	3,758,546	·88
	1910	9·28	·95	10·52	11·84	2,989,460	·88
Total ..	1906	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,032,461	·81
	1910	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	25,245,510	·78

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. In this return it may be seen that 48·64 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, after supplying 65 per cent. of the cultivation, contained 53 per cent. of the grazing stock; whilst holdings of over 1,000 acres supplied 54 per cent. of the total area used for grazing, and only 47 per cent. of the stock mentioned. As many of the large areas are situated in the rich Western District, which is favoured with a good annual rainfall, it requires only the introduction of labour to utilize the capacity of these lands to carry at least as many sheep per acre as are now carried on holdings of 320 acres or under. The figures show that there is sufficient land in use in Victoria to support at least thirteen million more sheep than there were in 1910. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, as much as 39 per cent. of the number of dairy cows being on holdings of from 101 to

320 acres. Naturally, pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails, the proportion found on holdings of the acreage mentioned being about 41 per cent. of the total in the State. Compared with 1906, the sheep-carrying capacity per acre of the total grazing area in 1910 shows a decline, and of the various sizes of holdings, those having an area of less than 101 acres and of from 1,001 to 5,000 acres are the only ones in which an improvement is apparent. The proportionate increase of pastoral areas in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres is very prominent, especially as it is accompanied by a proportionate reduction in the number of live stock grazed.

Particulars of land occupied and cultivation thereon are in the following table compared with similar information for the year 1906 :—

LAND OCCUPIED, 1906 AND 1910.

Privately-owned Land.				Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately-owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings (in acres).	Year.	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture, &c.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 100 ..	1906	19,173	721,669	554,759	1,276,428	196,580	1,079,848
	1910	23,305	896,826	442,413	1,279,239	298,227	1,051,012
101 „ 320 ..	1906	16,121	3,459,291	937,727	4,397,018	789,330	3,607,688
	1910	17,583	3,686,498	1,209,660	4,896,158	839,664	4,056,494
321 „ 640 ..	1906	9,319	4,497,331	1,604,280	6,101,611	1,197,536	4,904,075
	1910	9,676	4,623,839	1,900,058	6,523,897	1,182,254	5,341,643
641 „ 1,000 ..	1906	3,876	3,164,404	1,063,166	4,227,570	735,263	3,492,307
	1910	4,354	3,553,261	1,800,551	5,353,812	863,080	4,490,732
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	1906	3,466	5,112,200	2,200,867	7,313,067	1,009,034	6,304,033
	1910	4,159	6,178,744	2,464,135	8,642,879	1,254,392	7,388,487
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	1906	617	2,106,732	1,996,797	4,103,529	180,884	3,922,645
	1910	749	2,671,444	1,348,979	3,920,423	298,146	3,622,277
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	1906	220	1,567,251	471,271	2,038,522	44,347	1,994,175
	1910	239	1,651,979	1,397,984	3,049,963	85,379	2,964,584
10,001 and upwards	1906	195	4,134,067	176,916	4,310,983	43,521	4,267,462
	1910	175	3,298,227	145,420	3,443,647	45,770	3,397,877
Total ..	1906	52,987	24,762,945	9,005,783	33,768,728	4,196,495	29,572,233
	1910	60,240	26,400,818	10,709,200	37,110,018	4,796,912	32,313,106

The most noticeable alteration between 1906 and 1910 is in holdings of over 10,000 acres. The number of these has decreased by 10 per cent. and the area occupied by 20 per cent., yet there has been a small increase in the cultivation. In the case of all other sizes exhibited above there has been an increase in number and, with one exception, in area, and the only holdings which do not show an increase in cultivation are those of from 321 to 640 acres in extent.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1911, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1911.
(Areas 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ...	14,984	483,854	175,970	2,081,778	29,324	2,770,926
North-Central ...	5,783	203,553	28,312	1,884,154	15,349	2,131,368
Western ...	10,942	471,058	188,194	6,008,602	77,396	6,745,250
Wimmera ...	5,800	1,411,662	1,388	4,391,873	98,065	5,902,988
Mallee ...	3,630	1,031,467	954	3,583,543	1,377,643	5,993,607
Northern ...	10,303	1,456,333	20,033	3,738,804	12,202	5,227,372
North-Eastern ...	4,934	180,608	1,883	4,012,165	132,545	4,327,201
Gippsland ...	8,275	147,712	574,461	3,339,539	572,379	4,634,091
Total ...	64,651	5,386,247	991,195	29,040,458	2,314,903	37,732,803

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	17.46	6.35	75.13	1.06	100.00
North-Central ...	...	9.55	1.33	88.40	.72	100.00
Western ...	...	6.98	2.79	89.08	1.15	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	23.92	.02	74.40	1.66	100.00
Mallee ...	...	17.21	.02	59.79	22.98	100.00
Northern ...	...	27.86	.38	71.53	.23	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	4.18	.04	92.72	3.06	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	3.19	12.40	72.06	12.35	100.00
Total ...	...	14.28	2.63	76.96	6.13	100.00

PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	23.18	8.98	17.75	7.17	1.27	7.34
North-Central ...	8.95	3.78	2.85	6.49	.66	5.65
Western ...	16.92	8.75	18.99	20.69	3.34	17.89
Wimmera ...	8.97	26.21	.14	15.12	4.24	15.64
Mallee ...	5.61	19.15	.10	12.34	59.51	15.88
Northern ...	15.94	27.04	2.02	12.87	.53	13.85
North-Eastern ...	7.63	3.35	.19	13.82	5.72	11.47
Gippsland ...	12.80	2.74	57.96	11.50	24.73	12.28
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that in the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About 28 per cent. of the land occupied in the Northern, and about 24 per cent. of that occupied in the Wimmera district is devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supplied 53 per cent. of the cultiva-

tion in Victoria. In the Western, North-Central, and North-Eastern districts, the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 58 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that division.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands in March, 1911, is given.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK, 1911.

District.	Acres Occupied for—		Number of—		Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres used for Pasture.*
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
Central ...	483,854	2,257,748	247,740	1,052,694	112
North-Central ...	203,553	1,912,466	99,923	1,044,713	86
Western ...	471,058	6,196,796	316,772	4,100,068	97
Wimmera ...	1,411,662	4,393,261	56,196	2,205,610	58
Mallee ...	1,031,467	3,584,497	49,343	679,432	27
Northern ...	1,456,333	3,758,837	213,668	2,048,886	89
North-Eastern ...	150,608	4,014,048	207,004	783,052	50
Gippsland ...	147,712	3,914,000	356,923	968,210	79
Total ...	5,386,247	30,031,653	1,547,569	12,882,665	74

* Reckoning six sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle.

The area occupied does not include 2,314,903 acres regarded as mostly in an unproductive state, and horses' grazing have not been allowed for in the stock. There has been a small decrease in the number of sheep—there having been 12,882,665 in 1911, as compared with 12,937,983 a year earlier. The decline in numbers was confined to the Western, Wimmera, and North-Eastern districts, where there were 312,980 less than in 1910; the other five districts showed an increase of 257,662 sheep. The practice among farmers of combining sheep-farming with agriculture is growing in the State with very satisfactory results. In the Mallee, the number of sheep showed an increase of 88 per cent. between 1906 and 1910, and a further increase of 7 per cent. in the year 1910-11.

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Pastoral
and
dairying
(Census).

The occupations of persons settled on the land are collected in the census years only in full detail.

In 1891 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 15,296, and in 1901 it was 30,920. The full particulars for the 1901 census are as follows:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1901

Persons following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grazier, Pastoralist, Stock Breeder, and Relative Assisting ..	2,242	177	2,422	303	—	—	1,159	1,062	—	—
Station Manager, Overseer, Clerk ..	—	—	—	—	593	4	1	7	39	—
Stock Rider, Drover, Shearer, Shepherd, Pastoral Labourer ..	47	—	100	—	4,540	7	5	—	248	—
Dairy Farmer, and Relative Assisting ..	2,205	276	3,007	756	—	—	3,263	4,456	—	—
Dairy Assistant, Milker ..	—	—	—	—	3,194	386	—	—	32	3
Poultry Farmer ..	19	8	132	79	17	3	16	41	1	—
Stock and Brands Department Officer ..	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Others, including Pig Farmers ..	3	1	10	—	34	—	2	—	—	—
Total	4,516	462	5,671	1,138	8,396	400	4,446	5,566	322	3
Total Males					23,351					
Total Females					7,569					
Grand Total					30,920					

Occupations
of persons
settled on
the land—
Agricultural
(Census).

In 1891 the number engaged in agricultural pursuits was 82,482, and in 1901 it had increased to 95,920. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the census of 1901 was taken:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmer and Relative Assisting ..	13,267	1,099	15,096	1,693	—	—	16,361	13,238	—	—
Farm Manager, Overseer ..	—	—	—	—	359	6	—	—	3	—
Farm Servant, Agricultural Labourer ..	—	—	—	—	20,204	599	—	—	956	5
Market Gardener ..	859	19	1,647	32	1,518	9	576	132	22	—
Fruit Grower, Orchardist ..	493	44	868	91	700	43	465	172	14	—
Hop, Cotton, Tea, Coffee Grower ..	10	2	7	—	48	48	9	2	—	—
Tobacco Grower ..	10	—	25	—	24	—	1	—	—	—
Vine Grower, Vignerons ..	174	18	72	8	1,131	6	86	39	6	—
Sugar Planter ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horticulturist, Gardener ..	237	7	571	17	2,132	7	107	39	214	—
Agricultural Department Officer ..	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—
Others, Threshing Machine Owners and Workers, &c. ..	20	1	26	—	72	2	4	3	103	—
Total	15,071	1,190	18,312	1,841	26,229	720	17,609	13,625	1,318	5
Total Males					78,539					
Total Females					17,381					
Grand Total					95,920					

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last eight years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1903 TO 1910.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903	87,322	48,561	135,883
1904	90,396	51,933	142,329
1905	91,336	50,982	142,318
1906	92,652	51,993	144,645
1907	93,981	51,905	145,886
1908	94,990	52,410	147,400
1909	96,873	52,782	149,655
1910	99,948	54,083	154,031

The number of persons ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually work on it; but persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon farms and pastoral holdings. Five years ago the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject, and from the knowledge gained in this way, and particulars available from other sources it is believed that such labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 24,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the following return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1910-11. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1910-11.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen	20s. to 30s. per week	25s. per week
Farm labourers	20s. to 30s. "	20s. "
Threshing machine hands ..	7d. to 1s. per hour	8d. per hour
Harvest hands	5s. to 8s. per day	6s. per day
Milkers	15s. to 25s. per week	20s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	4d. to 6d. per bag	5½d. per bag
Hop pickers " "	3d. to 4d. per bushel	3½d. per bushel
Married couples	25s. to 40s. per week	30s. per week
Female servants	8s. to 20s. "	12s. "
Men cooks	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
Stockmen	£52 to £78 per annum	£52 per annum
Shepherds	£39 to £68 "	£45 "

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1910-11—*continued.*

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Hut keepers	£26 to £52 per annum ..	£40 per annum
Generally useful men ..	15s. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Sheep washers	20s. to 30s. " ..	25s. "
Shearers, hand*	19s. to 25s. per 100 sheep	20s. per 100 sheep
" machine*	19s. to 25s. " ..	20s. "
Bush carpenters	25s. to 60s. per week ..	35s. per week
Gardeners, market	20s. to 30s. " ..	22s. 6d. "
" orchard	20s. to 30s. " ..	22s. 6d. "
Vineyard hands	15s. to 25s. " ..	20s. "

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

Area under
cultivation.

In the following table figures are given showing the land under cultivation in each of the five years ended March, 1907 to 1911:—

CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1906-7 TO 1910-11.

Crop.	Year Ended March.				
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	2,031,893	1,847,121	1,779,905	2,097,162	2,398,089
Other Grain Crops ...	458,451	487,721	511,698	474,164	479,227
Root Crops	62,150	60,078	55,315	70,516	71,191
Hay	621,139	682,194	956,371	864,359	832,669
Green Forage	36,502	59,897	63,066	56,586	71,826
Vines	25,855	26,465	24,430	22,768	23,412
Orchards	54,021	54,111	54,946	56,108	57,375
Market Gardens ...	7,906	9,022	9,279	10,214	10,778
All other Crops ...	5,669	5,914	6,751	6,658	7,503
Land in Fallow ...	990,967	894,300	1,034,422	1,175,750	1,434,177
Total Cultivation	4,294,553	4,126,823	4,496,183	4,834,285	5,386,247

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 5,386,247 acres, under crops of various kinds and in fallow in 1910-11. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, of barley and rye in 1839, of hay

in 1841, of green forage and vines in 1842, of peas and beans in 1849, of mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, of garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and of chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land under artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady progress has been made, though the area in the last three years shows a slight decline when compared with that for 1907-8. The area of land in fallow has been increasing since 1858-9, and in recent years the increase has been very marked, the area in March, 1911, having been in excess of that for the previous year by 258,427 acres.

For the fifteen years, 1896-7 to 1910-11, the total area under cultivation, its proportion to the area of the State—56,245,760 acres—and the yearly increases or decreases, actual and centesimal, were as follows:—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.	Area under Tillage (exclusive of area under Artificial Grass).		Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Total.	Percentage of Area of Victoria.	Total.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
1897 ...	2,925,416	5·20	...	...
1898 ...	3,144,574	5·59	+219,158	+7
1899 ...	3,727,765	6·63	+583,191	+19
1900 ...	3,668,556	6·52	-59,209	-2
1901 ...	3,717,002	6·61	+48,446	+1
1902 ...	3,647,459	6·48	-69,543	-2
1903 ...	3,738,873	6·65	+91,414	+3
1904 ...	4,021,590	7·15	+282,717	+8
1905 ...	4,175,614	7·42	+154,024	+4
1906 ...	4,269,877	7·59	+94,263	+2
1907 ...	4,294,553	7·64	+24,676	+0·5
1908 ...	4,126,823	7·34	-167,730	-4
1909 ...	4,496,183	8·00	+369,360	+9
1910 ...	4,834,285	8·60	+338,102	+7·5
1911 ...	5,386,247	9·58	+551,962	+11·4

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding that under artificial grasses, was 2,925,416 in 1896-7, and 5,386,247 acres in 1910-11, there being an increase in the fifteen

years of 2,460,831 acres, or of 84 per cent. The increase has been distributed over nearly the whole period, but there are three years in which a slight reduction appears. The area of land actually under crops of various kinds in 1910-11 was 3,952,070 acres.

Agricultural
production.

The following return contains a statement of the production from cultivated lands for the past three years:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1908-9 TO 1910-11.

Produce.	Year ended March.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Wheat bushels	23,345,649	28,780,100	34,813,019
Other Grain „	13,516,894	10,266,650	12,277,548
Root Crops tons	196,813	225,016	225,931
Hay „	1,415,746	1,186,738	1,292,410
Vines ... cwt. of grapes	561,679	548,828	592,438
Green Forage ... £	157,665	141,465	179,565
Orchards £	408,597	458,557	559,380
Market Gardens ... £	231,975	255,350	269,450
Other Agricultural Produce £	298,543	289,805	220,873

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay.

Wheat was first grown in Victoria in 1836, and there was a general increase in the area under cultivation up to 1899-1900, when 2,165,693 acres were harvested. After this there was a reduction, and the area remained fairly uniform until 1909-10. In the succeeding year, 1910-11, the area was 2,398,089 acres, and the yield, 34,813,019 bushels, these figures establishing a record both in regard to cultivation and production of wheat. The average yield for last season was 14.52 bushels per acre.

An estimate of the area under wheat was made on 2nd August, 1910, and an estimate of the wheat yield was made four months later, on 29th November. The following were the forecasts:—

Estimated area under wheat for grain ...	2,345,600 acres
„ „ „ hay ...	225,000 „
Total ...	2,570,600 acres
Estimated produce of grain ...	32,161,000 bushels
Average per acre ...	13.71 „

The results showed that though the estimates were understated they were fairly accurate.

The results in detail of the wheat harvest for the last three years are shown in the accompanying table:—

WHEAT YIELDS FOR THE SEASONS ENDED MARCH, 1909, TO
MARCH, 1911, IN COUNTIES.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.
Central—									
Bourke ..	1,794	6,332	14,543	28,632	97,994	276,483	15.96	15.35	19.01
Grant ..	7,213	18,896	33,747	130,754	244,765	695,526	18.13	12.95	17.95
Morrington ..	121	470	968	2,470	7,008	11,926	20.41	14.91	12.32
Evelyn ..	108	210	426	1,445	3,510	6,039	13.38	16.71	14.29
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	884	2,641	4,303	16,834	47,945	83,472	19.04	18.15	19.40
Dalhousie ..	2,795	7,671	9,114	48,171	112,706	128,773	17.23	14.69	14.13
Talbot ..	10,885	23,635	29,590	211,842	318,215	471,586	19.46	13.46	15.99
Western—									
Grenville ..	7,968	18,854	41,036	167,294	279,593	774,856	21.00	14.83	18.88
Polwarth ..	7	155	885	87	2,627	15,317	12.43	16.95	17.31
Heytesbury ..	21	64	49	466	1,238	1,515	22.19	17.94	30.92
Hampden ..	2,278	6,976	18,993	47,475	84,622	322,585	20.84	12.13	16.98
Ripon ..	58,471	71,032	98,443	1,291,862	1,049,417	1,571,914	22.00	14.77	15.97
Villiers ..	1,524	2,639	3,360	21,015	25,638	61,471	13.79	9.53	17.27
Normanby ..	1,105	1,939	4,634	16,036	31,311	61,007	14.51	15.98	13.22
Dundas ..	1,183	4,359	5,296	19,734	61,743	60,624	16.72	14.19	11.45
Follett ..	303	425	433	4,568	6,914	5,060	15.08	16.15	11.17
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	157,297	174,213	180,275	1,960,605	2,223,997	1,766,688	12.46	12.77	9.80
Borung ..	300,798	332,322	336,633	5,301,253	5,693,380	5,314,410	17.62	17.06	15.79
Kara Kara ..	104,223	113,648	127,104	1,792,609	1,659,539	1,880,603	17.20	14.60	14.80
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	31,819	33,554	46,515	332,191	391,339	582,394	12.01	11.66	12.52
Veesh ..	284,057	281,035	351,599	2,587,595	2,849,633	4,011,903	9.11	10.17	11.41
Karkaroc ..	242,961	245,010	261,972	1,597,398	2,532,771	3,259,777	6.57	10.34	12.44
Tatchera ..									
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	23,753	30,699	40,716	249,688	395,925	656,148	10.51	12.90	16.12
Gladstone ..	98,221	113,902	124,462	1,492,342	1,626,284	1,760,662	15.19	14.28	14.15
Bendigo ..	95,267	122,016	135,897	1,509,691	2,039,407	2,571,624	15.84	16.71	18.92
Rodney ..	102,558	134,514	152,827	1,623,178	2,046,596	2,326,845	15.88	15.21	15.23
Moir ..	205,913	284,651	230,499	2,218,701	4,124,932	4,718,602	10.77	14.49	16.25
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	7,749	18,539	18,101	160,081	177,383	296,963	20.66	13.10	16.41
Bogong ..	26,214	43,639	46,210	423,751	482,092	826,578	16.17	11.03	17.89
Benambra ..	499	1,186	1,763	8,599	21,411	31,571	17.23	18.05	19.61
Wonnangatta ..	16	40	130	156	411	2,245	9.75	10.23	17.27
Glipsland—									
Croajlongong ..	27	31	89	318	365	1,537	11.78	11.77	17.27
Tambo ..	19	178	275	431	3,476	6,540	22.68	19.53	23.80
Dargo ..	11	225	410	147	3,740	8,476	13.36	16.80	19.26
Tanjil ..	1,749	6,416	9,641	21,957	142,953	202,372	12.55	22.28	20.99
Buln Buln ..	94	816	2,189	1,223	14,180	35,871	13.01	17.38	16.39
Total ..	1,779,905	2,097,162	2,393,089	23,345,649	28,780,100	44,813,019	13.12	13.72	14.52

It will be observed that the area harvested for wheat last season was 300,927 acres more than in the previous one, and 618,184 acres more than in 1908-9. The increase last season was contributed by

every county with only two exceptions, the largest increase being shown by the county of Karkarooc. In 1910-11 the area and the production were the highest recorded, and the average per acre was the highest since 1875-6.

The principal districts where wheat is grown are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Weeah, Karkarooc, and Tatchera; and the Northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. Of the wheat harvested in 1910-11, that in the counties enumerated was 2,048,319 acres, or 85 per cent. of the total in the State, and the produce therefrom was 28,849,656 bushels, or 83 per cent. of the total. The other districts are, however, not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat-growing, as though they provided only a small proportion of the area and produce in 1910-11, the average yield per acre was 21 per cent. greater than that in the counties mentioned.

The following table shows the area of each of the principal wheat-growing counties, and the cultivation for the years of first and largest record, and for last year:—

WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES: AREA AND PRODUCTION.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation for 1910-11.	
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Year.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.
	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Western Dist.— Ripon ..	1,125,760	1855-6	40	35·62	1910-11	98,446	15·97	98,446	15·97
Wimmera Dist.— Lowan ..	3,181,440	1871-2	232	16·69	1892-3	257,685	8·58	180,275	9·80
Borung ..	2,740,480	1871-2	4,590	15·59	1903-4	424,224	13·67	336,633	15·79
Kara Kara ..	1,472,640	1871-2	7,987	14·84	1910-11	127,104	14·80	127,104	14·80
Mallee Dist.— Weeah ..	2,562,560	1891-2	40	21·00	1910-11	46,515	12·52	46,515	12·52
Karkarooc ..	3,797,120	1879-80	233	10·87	1902-3	371,069	·22	351,509	11·41
Tatchera ..	2,138,240	1871-2	2	12·00	1904-5	342,022	8·35	261,972	12·44
Northern Dist.— Gunbower ..	862,720	1871-2	181	13·36	1880-1	75,114	9·29	40,716	16·12
Gladstone ..	1,153,280	1869-70	7,988	17·46	1910-11	124,462	14·15	124,462	14·15
Bendigo ..	1,247,360	1869-70	21,038	16·26	1910-11	135,897	18·92	135,897	18·92
Rodney ..	1,087,360	1855-6	63	26·66	1910-11	152,827	15·23	152,827	15·23
Moira ..	1,986,560	1871-2	14,986	15·93	1904-5	328,811	10·87	290,409	16·25

In the next table the average yield of wheat per acre in each of these counties during the last ten years is given:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES, 1901-2 TO 1910-11.

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Western District—										
Ripon ..	18.13	9.60	15.32	16.57	16.59	14.96	15.05	22.09	14.77	15.97
Wimmera District—										
Lowan ..	8.53	3.21	13.47	11.32	12.43	10.72	9.99	12.46	12.77	9.80
Borong ..	7.22	.47	13.67	11.03	13.61	14.02	9.84	17.62	17.06	15.79
Kara Kara ..	10.19	1.38	15.97	12.50	14.59	14.64	10.04	17.20	14.60	14.80
Mallee District—										
Weeah ..	5.65	.46	12.39	7.24	7.54	9.21	6.23	12.01	11.66	12.52
Karkaroc ..	3.77	.22	10.76	3.30	5.77	8.15	2.51	9.11	10.17	11.41
Tatchera ..	3.22	.10	11.99	3.35	5.33	9.00	1.02	6.57	10.34	12.44
Northern District—										
Gunbower ..	3.93	.27	14.54	8.77	10.70	10.58	3.67	10.51	12.90	16.12
Gladstone ..	8.49	1.25	16.68	12.36	13.45	14.43	7.64	15.19	14.28	14.15
Bendigo ..	8.35	1.40	18.54	13.44	15.13	14.54	6.29	15.84	16.71	18.92
Rodney ..	10.82	4.37	17.40	12.40	15.37	10.38	7.32	15.88	15.21	15.23
Molra ..	9.27	1.15	17.18	10.87	12.71	8.99	5.61	10.77	14.49	16.25

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the Central and North-Central districts:—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL DISTRICTS.

		First Cultivation Recorded.			
District and County.	Area of County.			Average Yield per Acre.	
		Year.	Area.		
	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels.	
Central District—					
Bourke	1,101,440	1855-6	13,606	25.03	
Grant	1,173,760	1855-6	12,072	25.65	
Mornington ..	1,040,000	1855-6	943	29.57	
Evelyn	750,980	1855-6	1,124	31.43	
North-Central District—					
Anglesey	1,054,080	1855-6	129	28.77	
Dalhousie ..	838,400	1855-6	3,113	26.67	
Talbot	1,037,440	1855-6	445	33.68	

District and County.	Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation in 1909-10.		Cultivation in 1910-11.	
	Year.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield per Acre.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Central District—							
Bourke	1861-2	30,268	17.12	6,382	15.35	14,543	19.01
Grant	1910-11	33,747	17.95	18,896	12.95	33,747	17.95
Mornington ..	1860-1	3,153	14.03	470	14.01	968	12.32
Evelyn	1859-60	1,789	15.43	210	16.71	426	14.29
North-Central District—							
Anglesey	1910-11	4,303	19.40	2,641	18.15	4,303	19.40
Dalhousie ..	1869-70	25,124	21.47	7,671	14.69	9,114	14.13
Talbot	1871-2	76,555	13.81	23,635	13.46	29,560	15.99

In the succeeding table is shown the area under wheat, the produce, and the average yield per acre, during each of the last fifteen years:—

WHEAT RETURN, 1896-7 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	..	..	1,580,613	7,091,029	4.49
1898	..	..	1,657,450	10,580,217	6.38
1899	..	..	2,154,163	19,581,304	9.09
1900	..	..	2,165,693	15,237,948	7.04
1901	..	..	2,017,321	17,847,321	8.85
1902	..	..	1,754,417	12,127,382	6.91
1903	..	..	1,994,271	2,569,364	1.29
1904	..	..	1,968,599	28,525,579	14.49
1905	..	..	2,277,537	21,092,139	9.26
1906	..	..	2,070,517	23,417,670	11.31
1907	..	..	2,031,893	22,618,043	11.13
1908	..	..	1,847,121	12,100,780	6.55
1909	..	..	1,779,905	23,315,649	13.12
1910	..	..	2,097,162	28,780,100	13.72
1911	..	..	2,398,089	34,813,019	14.52

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1903-4 on 17,400 holdings, in 1904-5 on 18,000 holdings, in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings, in 1906-7 on 18,077 holdings, in 1907-8 on 16,303 holdings, in 1908-9 on 16,968 holdings, in 1909-10 on 18,593 holdings, and in 1910-11 on 21,221 holdings. The decline in the yield and in the average per acre, which is observed in the two years prior to 1903-4, was due to the severity of the seasons experienced all over the wheat-growing districts of the State. The yield in 1905-6 was 23,417,670 bushels, and that in 1906-7, 22,618,043 bushels; in 1907-8, as the result of an adverse season, it again fell to the level of that in 1901-2, but in 1908-9 it reached 23,345,649 bushels, and in 1909-10, 28,780,100 bushels. This quantity was greater than that for any previous year, but it was exceeded in 1910-11, when 34,813,019 bushels were produced. In addition to 2,398,089 acres harvested for grain, there were 240,026 acres of wheat cut for hay in 1910-11, so that the total area sown with wheat in that year was 2,638,115 acres. From information received from growers, it is estimated that the corresponding area for the season 1911-12 is 2,571,000 acres, or 67,000 acres less than in 1910-11, the reduced acreage being most noticeable in the counties of Ripon, Rodney, Tatchera, and Karkaroc. The standard weight of wheat is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel; but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat, according to the standard fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, was 62½ lbs. in 1899-1900, 1900-1, and 1901-2; 61 lbs. in 1902-3; 60½ lbs. in 1903-4; 61½ lbs. in 1904-5; 63 lbs. in 1905-6; 62¾ lbs. in 1906-7; and 62½ lbs. in 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, and 1910-11.

The following table shows, for 1898 and each subsequent year to 1906, the mean population of Victoria; the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year; the quantity of wheat grown; the quantity (after deducting imports) of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported; and the breadstuffs left over and available for home consumption. In addition to that required for food consumption, a quantity is used for seed purposes, equal, on an average, to three-quarters of a bushel per acre. The particulars given in the table cannot be brought up to date, as information in regard to imports from and exports to other States is not now available:—

POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS, 1898 TO 1906.

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old Wheat and Flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat Harvested for Season ended March in each Year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	
				Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490
1899 ...	1,186,265	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,202,195
1900 ...	1,193,338	2,121,700	15,237,948	7,011,242	10,348,406
1901 ...	1,202,960	1,872,000	17,847,321	10,248,093	9,471,228
1902 ...	1,207,110	1,525,288	12,127,382	3,899,246	9,753,424
1903 ...	1,208,880	903,616	2,569,364	-4,495,403*	7,968,383
1904 ...	1,207,537	173,708	28,525,579	18,616,831	10,082,456
1905 ...	1,212,517	2,609,878	21,092,139	15,427,229	8,274,788
1906 ...	1,227,072	549,930	23,417,670	17,053,652	6,913,948

* Net import.

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption were disposed of in each of the eight years ended with 1905 was as follows:—

DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS, 1898 TO 1905.

Year.	Wheat and Flour.				
	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	How disposed of—			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed.	Used for Food, &c.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Total.	Per Head.
1898 ...	9,054,490	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,000,647	5·12
1899 ...	10,202,195	2,121,700	1,772,602	6,307,893	5·32
1900 ...	10,348,406	1,872,000	1,696,000	6,780,406	5·68
1901 ...	9,471,228	1,525,288	1,529,249	6,416,691	5·33
1902 ...	9,753,424	903,616	1,616,946	7,232,862	5·99
1903 ...	7,968,383	173,708	1,626,954	6,167,721	5·10
1904 ...	10,082,456	2,609,878	1,807,351	5,665,227	4·69
1905 ...	8,274,788	549,930	1,705,182	6,019,676	4·96

With the exception of 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the thirty-four years ended with 1911 have been more than enough to supply home consumption. Wheat has therefore been exported each year, with these two exceptions.

Stocks of
wheat and
flour.

No information is obtainable as to the wheat imported from or exported to other States, and this makes it difficult to account for the disposal of that harvested in 1910-11. It is estimated, however, that about 8,500,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which will leave over 26,000,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1911, has been received from holders, and is as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1911.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ...	364,500	25,400	389,900
Sites leased from Railways ...	7,746,400	17,800	7,764,200
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways) ...	4,250,700	703,200	4,953,900
Farms ...	3,027,000	...	3,027,000
Total ...	15,388,600	746,400	16,135,000

Wheat
production
of world.

The wheat crop of the world, according to the latest statement of the United States Agricultural Department, except in the case of Australasia, is shown below for the last three years:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1908 TO 1910.

Continent.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australasia ...	50,223,000	71,364,000	99,075,000
Europe ...	1,673,368,000	1,960,470,000	1,952,531,000
Asia ...	381,608,000	432,963,000	508,152,000
Africa ...	60,577,000	69,199,000	72,886,000
America, North ...	787,036,000	913,933,000	855,433,000
„ South ...	218,886,000	182,500,000	159,753,000
Total ...	3,171,698,000	3,630,429,000	3,647,830,000

Oats.

In 1910-11 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 392,681 acres, from which a yield of 9,699,127 bushels, or the third highest on record, was obtained, giving an average of 24.70 bushels to the

acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for the last fifteen years:—

OATS GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	..	..	419,460	6,816,951	16·25
1898	..	..	294,183	4,809,479	16·35
1899	..	..	266,159	5,523,419	20·75
1900	..	..	271,280	6,116,046	22·55
1901	..	..	362,689	9,582,332	26·42
1902	..	..	329,150	6,724,900	20·43
1903	..	..	433,489	4,402,982	10·16
1904	..	..	433,638	13,434,952	30·98
1905	..	..	344,019	6,203,429	18·03
1906	..	..	312,052	7,232,425	23·18
1907	..	..	380,493	8,845,654	23·25
1908	..	..	398,749	5,201,408	13·04
1909	..	..	419,869	11,124,940	26·50
1910	..	..	384,226	7,913,423	20·60
1911	..	..	392,681	9,699,127	24·70

In addition to the area shown for last season, there were 575,791 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1910-11 was 968,472 acres. In August, 1911, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1911-12 was 906,700 acres, or a decrease of 61,772 acres as compared with the year 1910-11. Imports into Victoria from oversea countries during 1910 included 11,380 bushels of oats, as well as 24,472 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported from Victoria to these countries 94,050 bushels of oats and 643,990 lbs. of oatmeal.

The area under barley in 1910-11 was 52,687 acres, of which 30,609 were under malting, and 22,078 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for this product is uniformly good. The following table shows the returns for the last fifteen years. It will be noticed that the average per acre in

Barley.

1905-6, though very little higher than that in 1910-11, is the best for the period covered by the table:—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1896-7 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	53,421	8,952	641,406	174,199	12·01	19·45	13·08
1898	26,118	11,087	502,411	256,043	19·24	23·09	20·39
1899	33,584	14,275	776,785	335,782	23·13	23·52	23·25
1900	65,970	13,603	1,197,948	268,140	18·16	19·71	18·42
1901	49,723	9,130	1,003,477	212,001	20·18	23·22	20·65
1902	25,480	6,943	527,564	166,287	20·71	23·95	21·40
1903	26,436	11,280	394,877	166,267	14·94	14·74	14·88
1904	33,586	14,174	878,721	339,282	26·17	23·80	25·50
1905	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18·69	19·53	18·97
1906	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24·56	28·43	25·95
1907	30,052	22,764	674,043	581,399	22·43	25·54	23·77
1908	41,940	21,134	747,315	311,980	17·82	14·76	16·79
1909	42,882	21,766	1,013,384	497,797	23·63	22·87	23·38
1910	38,762	19,841	658,105	365,279	16·98	18·41	17·46
1911	30,609	22,078	804,893	535,494	26·30	24·25	25·44

During 1910, 888,133 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 860,812 bushels of malt.

Potatoes.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 62,904 acres last season; the next being 62,390 acres in the previous season. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next, 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The yield in 1910-11 was 163,312 tons, or 2 tons 12 cwt. per acre. The following table shows the potato returns for the last fifteen years:—

POTATOES GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1910-11.

Year ended June.			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1897	..	..	43,532	146,555	3·37
1898	..	..	44,197	67,296	1·52
1899	..	..	41,252	161,142	3·91
1900	..	..	55,469	173,381	3·13
1901	..	..	38,477	123,126	3·20
1902	..	..	40,058	125,474	3·13
1903	..	..	49,706	168,759	3·40
1904	..	..	48,930	167,736	3·43
1905	..	..	46,912	92,872	1·96
1906	..	..	44,670	115,352	2·58
1907	..	..	55,372	166,839	3·01
1908	..	..	54,149	135,110	2·50
1909	..	..	47,903	152,840	3·19
1910	..	..	62,390	174,970	2·80
1911	..	..	62,904	163,312	2·60

Trade in potatoes is mainly confined to that with the Australian States, as in 1908, of 10,465 tons imported, all but 1 per cent. were received from Tasmania; while of 21,130 tons exported, 8,954 were sent to New South Wales, 5,009 to Queensland, 3,981 to Western Australia, and 3,010 to South Australia. In 1909, the import section of this trade was interrupted on account of the prevalence of "Irish Blight" in the potato crops of Tasmania, in consequence of which restrictions were placed upon the transfer of potatoes from affected areas. During that year the imports into Victoria amounted to only 2,557 tons, of which all but 76 tons were received from Tasmania; but the exports reached 25,642 tons, the principal consignments being 8,367 tons to South Australia, 7,157 tons to New South Wales, 5,451 tons to Western Australia, and 4,117 tons to Queensland. Later information cannot be supplied, as the practice of keeping records of trade between States has been discontinued by the Commonwealth Government.

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, Hay, when 450 acres returned 900 tons. The greatest area sown, and the maximum production since that date were in 1908, when 956,371 acres were cut for 1,415,746 tons; the next highest record in production was in 1910, when 1,292,410 tons were produced. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1910-11 was 158,834 tons. The following is a return of the hay crop for each of the last fifteen years:—

HAY RETURNS, 1896 TO 1910.

Year.			Area under Crop.	Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1896	..	..	416,667	449,056	1.08
1897	..	..	580,000	659,635	1.14
1898	..	..	565,345	723,299	1.28
1899	..	..	450,189	596,193	1.32
1900	..	..	502,105	677,757	1.35
1901	..	..	659,239	884,369	1.34
1902	..	..	580,884	601,272	1.04
1903	..	..	733,353	1,233,063	1.68
1904	..	..	452,459	514,316	1.14
1905	..	..	591,771	864,177	1.46
1906	..	..	621,139	881,276	1.42
1907	..	..	682,194	682,370	1.00
1908	..	..	956,371	1,415,746	1.48
1909	..	..	864,359	1,186,738	1.37
1910	..	..	832,669	1,292,410	1.55

Hay making is largely confined to oaten crops, as of the total hay produced last season there were 929,781 tons of oaten hay, equal to 1.61 tons per acre harvested, 333,711 tons of wheaten hay, or 1.39 tons per acre, and 28,918 tons of hay made from lucerne and other crops, equal to 1.72 tons per acre. The average return per acre for all classes of hay last season has been exceeded only once since 1870.

The five
principal
crops.

The area under the five principal crops during each of the last eleven years, the production of these crops, and the proportion of each to the population, are exhibited in the following table. It is interesting to observe the variations per head of the population in the areas under crop, and in the yields during the period covered by the table:—

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-1 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901 ..	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	38,477	502,105
1902 ..	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	40,058	659,239
1903 ..	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	49,706	580,884
1904 ..	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	48,930	733,353
1905 ..	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	46,912	452,459
1906 ..	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	44,670	591,771
1907 ..	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	55,372	621,136
1908 ..	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	54,149	682,194
1909 ..	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	47,903	956,371
1910 ..	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	62,390	864,359
1911 ..	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	62,904	832,669
PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ..	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	123,126	677,757
1902 ..	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	125,474	884,369
1903 ..	2,569,364	4,402,982	561,144	168,759	601,272
1904 ..	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,218,003	167,736	1,233,063
1905 ..	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	92,872	514,316
1906 ..	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	115,352	864,177
1907 ..	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	166,839	881,276
1908 ..	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	135,110	682,370
1909 ..	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	152,840	1,415,746
1910 ..	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	174,970	1,186,738
1911 ..	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	163,312	1,292,410
AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901 ..	1·69	·30	·05	·03	·42
1902 ..	1·45	·27	·03	·03	·54
1903 ..	1·65	·36	·03	·04	·48
1904 ..	1·62	·36	·04	·04	·61
1905 ..	1·88	·28	·04	·04	·37
1906 ..	1·70	·26	·03	·04	·49
1907 ..	1·66	·31	·04	·04	·51
1908 ..	1·47	·32	·05	·04	·54
1909 ..	1·40	·33	·05	·04	·75
1910 ..	1·63	·30	·05	·05	·67
1911 ..	1·83	·30	·04	·05	·64

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-1 TO 1910-11—*continued*.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ..	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1902 ..	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1903 ..	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1904 ..	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1905 ..	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1906 ..	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71
1907 ..	18·43	7·21	1·02	·14	·72
1908 ..	9·62	4·13	·84	·11	·54
1909 ..	18·33	8·74	1·19	·12	1·11
1910 ..	22·42	6·16	·80	·14	·92
1911 ..	26·63	7·42	1·03	·13	·99

The next table compares last season's yields of the principal crops with those of the three previous seasons, and the averages of the ten years ended in March, 1907.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1897-8 TO 1906-7,
1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, AND 1910-11.

Crop.	Yield per Acre.				
	Average of Ten Years, 1897-8 to 1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
Wheat ... bushels	8·64	6·55	13·12	13·72	14·52
Oats	21·26	13·04	26·50	20·60	24·70
Barley—Malting ..	20·62	17·82	23·63	16·98	26·30
„ Other... ..	23·16	14·76	22·87	18·41	24·25
„ Total	21·32	16·79	23·38	17·46	25·44
Potatoes ... tons	2·93	2·50	3·19	2·80	2·60
Hay—Wheaten ..	1·16	·82	1·32	1·33	1·39
„ Oaten, &c. ..	1·42	1·08	1·55	1·38	1·61
„ Total	1·33	1·00	1·48	1·37	1·55

The substantial improvement in the average yield of wheat is to a great extent due to improved methods of cultivation, whilst the reduction in that of potatoes is due to interference by blight in some districts. The average yields of other leading crops last year were not exceeded in the previous periods mentioned in the table except in the case of the oat crop for 1908-9.

The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1910-11.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central	2.23	15.21	49.67	39.57	24.12	34.84	3.02
North-Central	1.79	10.52	9.01	20.74	8.45	3.69	1.63
Western	7.23	11.84	16.10	22.67	13.98	7.92	6.64
Wimmera	26.86	19.83	.95	.84	16.05	2.44	38.34
Mallee	27.52	9.53	3.90	.02	7.55	6.52	17.79
Northern	31.04	21.10	10.11	.15	18.17	13.20	30.98
North-Eastern	2.76	7.37	1.58	4.14	5.22	9.10	1.34
Gippsland .. ..	.52	4.60	8.68	11.87	6.46	22.29	.26

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 653.

This statement shows that during last season 85 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; over two-fifths of that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; half of that under barley was in the Central district; and 83 per cent. of that under potatoes was in the Central, North-Central, and Western districts. Hay was more uniformly cultivated over the whole State, though the proportion was somewhat small in the North-Central, Mallee, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts. The Central district accounted for more than one-third of the area under minor crops, principally through a much larger area being used for gardens and orchards and for peas and beans than in other portions of the State. Naturally, the fallow land is confined to the wheat-growing districts.

The area under the principal crops in proportion to the cultivation in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL CULTIVATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 1910-11.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central	11.30	12.34	5.41	5.15	41.50	15.34	8.96
North-Central	21.08	20.30	2.33	6.41	34.56	3.86	11.46
Western	36.80	9.87	1.80	3.03	24.71	3.58	20.21
Wimmera	45.62	5.52	.04	.04	9.46	.37	38.95
Mallee	63.98	3.63	.20	..	6.10	1.35	24.74
Northern	51.11	5.69	.37	.01	10.38	1.93	30.51
North-Eastern	36.66	16.03	.46	1.44	24.07	10.73	10.61
Gippsland	8.55	12.22	3.10	5.05	36.42	32.14	2.52
Total of Victoria	44.52	7.29	.98	1.17	15.46	3.95	26.63

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 653.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was mainly confined to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; largely to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; to wheat, oats, and hay in the North-Central district; and to hay and minor crops in the Central and Gippsland districts.

In Victoria the proportion of the land under each crop to the total area under tillage during each of the last thirteen years was as stated hereunder:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP,
1898-9 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March—	Proportionate Area to Total Cultivated Land of— (Exclusive of Area under Artificial Grass.)						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1899	57.78	7.14	1.28	1.11	15.17	3.64	13.88
1900	59.04	7.39	2.17	1.51	12.27	3.74	13.88
1901	54.28	9.76	1.58	1.03	13.51	3.62	16.22
1902	48.09	9.02	.89	1.10	18.08	4.13	18.69
1903	53.34	11.59	1.01	1.33	15.54	4.02	13.17
1904	48.95	10.78	1.19	1.22	18.24	3.90	15.72
1905	54.54	8.24	1.10	1.12	10.84	3.71	20.45
1906	48.49	7.30	.96	1.05	13.86	3.75	24.59
1907	47.31	8.86	1.23	1.29	14.46	3.77	23.08
1908	44.76	9.66	1.53	1.31	16.53	4.54	21.67
1909	39.59	9.34	1.44	1.06	21.27	4.29	23.01
1910	43.38	7.95	1.21	1.29	17.88	3.97	24.32
1911	44.52	7.29	.98	1.17	15.46	3.95	26.63

It is shown on page 651 that during the period covered by this table, the area under cultivation has steadily increased. By the figures in the table above it would seem that the actual area under wheat has not made anything like a corresponding increase. If, however, it be taken in conjunction with land in fallow which is mainly used for wheat cropping, it will be observed that in proportion to the total area under cultivation, that used for wheat has been fairly uniform in the last thirteen years, but that in the later years the practice to fallow preparatory to sowing has grown considerably.

Prices of
agricultural
produce.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price for each of the last thirteen years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1899 TO 1911.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.							
	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.		
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).	
Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1899	2 2	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 5	73 0	36 5	
1900	2 5	2 1	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 9	41 11	26 11	
1901	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 4	73 11	55 10	
1902	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 5	77 7	84 4	
1903	6 0	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1	
1904	2 8	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 2	52 6	26 1	
1905	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0	
1906	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0	115 6	101 5	
1907	2 9	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 2	59 1	37 6	
1908	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11	
1909	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0	
1910	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 0	78 0	57 0	
1911	3 2	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0	82 0	63 0	

In Melbourne the price of wheat throughout last year was fairly good, ranging from 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per bushel. The latter rate was quoted in the month of January; but after that month the price declined, and in June it was as low as 3s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It improved to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in August, but again declined, and it was down to 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in November and December. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in 1910 were as follows:—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1910.

Month.	Price per Bushel.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.
January	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 1
February	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
March	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0
April	4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11
May	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	3 6	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	4 1	3 6
August	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	4 1	3 11
October	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8
November	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	3 9	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the nine years ended March, 1911:—

Yield of crops in Australasia.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1902-3 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1903 ...	2,569,364	1,585,097	6,165	6,354,912	970,571	876,971	7,457,915
1904 ...	28,525,579	27,334,141	2,436,799	13,209,465	1,855,460	767,398	7,891,654
1905 ...	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956	9,123,673
1906 ...	23,417,670	20,737,200	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,308,305	776,478	6,798,934
1907 ...	22,618,043	21,817,938	1,108,902	17,466,501	2,758,567	651,408	5,605,252
1908 ...	12,100,780	9,155,884	693,527	19,135,557	2,925,690	644,235	5,567,139
1909 ...	23,345,649	15,483,276	1,202,799	19,397,672	2,460,823	700,777	8,772,790
1910 ...	28,780,100	28,532,029	1,571,589	25,133,851	5,602,368	793,660	8,661,100
1911 ...	34,813,019	27,913,547	1,022,373	24,344,740	5,897,540	1,120,744	8,273,926
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1903 ...	4,402,982	351,758	520	620,823	161,714	1,752,745	21,766,708
1904 ...	13,434,952	1,252,156	70,713	902,936	255,300	1,621,950	15,107,237
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024	12,707,982
1907 ...	8,845,654	1,404,574	28,884	896,166	457,155	1,979,574	11,201,789
1908 ...	5,201,408	851,776	9,900	874,388	721,753	1,526,002	15,021,861
1909 ...	11,124,940	1,119,558	38,811	1,280,235	739,303	1,946,010	18,906,788
1910 ...	7,913,423	1,966,586	50,018	1,209,131	1,248,162	2,347,548	13,804,000
1911 ...	9,699,127	1,702,706	50,469	1,136,618	776,233	2,063,303	10,093,564
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1903 ...	561,144	18,233	3,595	317,155	45,778	201,133	1,136,232
1904 ...	1,218,003	174,147	510,557	487,920	51,487	212,459	1,160,504
1905 ...	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194	1,128,164
1906 ...	1,062,139	111,266	61,816	505,916	49,497	93,664	1,024,045
1907 ...	1,255,442	152,739	158,283	491,246	48,827	141,895	1,035,346
1908 ...	1,059,295	75,148	64,881	566,937	76,205	149,186	1,163,406
1909 ...	1,511,181	166,538	137,667	825,740	74,433	158,645	1,938,452
1910 ...	1,023,384	272,663	193,586	691,424	101,673	153,654	1,304,000
1911 ...	1,340,387	82,005	83,621	544,471	33,566	142,318	920,536
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1903 ...	168,759	30,732	3,257	28,312	6,200	163,518	193,267
1904 ...	167,736	56,743	17,649	31,415	4,315	168,419	208,787
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606	123,402
1907 ...	166,839	114,856	15,830	22,277	5,028	182,323	169,875
1908 ...	135,110	55,882	13,177	20,263	5,671	145,483	142,999
1909 ...	152,840	71,794	11,550	21,588	6,695	121,605	195,206
1910 ...	174,970	100,143	13,544	18,569	5,948	73,862	180,500
1911 ...	163,312	121,033	15,632	23,920	5,864	70,090	138,025
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1903 ...	601,272	243,289	23,181	308,825	91,593	89,210	138,684*
1904 ...	1,233,063	316,810	136,117	479,723	119,156	115,513	154,334*
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	78,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077	161,498*
1907 ...	881,276	621,846	94,343	398,866	158,112	104,797	140,402*
1908 ...	682,370	376,800	77,601	376,170	137,511	98,406	160,870*
1909 ...	1,415,746	730,014	92,947	591,141	170,008	137,518	173,134*
1910 ...	1,186,738	981,201	96,854	574,475	195,182	118,746	†
1911 ...	1,292,410	843,044	151,252	595,064	178,891	115,190	†

* Estimated.

† No Information.

Other crops.

The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1905, are shown in the subjoined table:—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1905-6 TO 1910-11.

Crop.	1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	11,785	641,216	11,559	704,961	10,844	508,761
Rye	1,959	28,893	1,571	20,770	1,441	21,966
Peas and Beans ..	12,253	265,206	12,012	286,636	13,613	213,818
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,657	16,400	1,360	16,139	1,184	14,295
Beet, Carrots, Pars-nips, and Turnips	909	6,408	713	5,644	496	3,650
Onions	4,889	25,597	4,705	28,000	4,249	22,649
Green Forage ..	34,041	..	36,502	..	59,897	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	2,767	33,281	1,859	17,494	1,076	10,685
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	313	1,906	323	2,787	218	1,179
Tobacco	169	1,405	133	603	345	2,764
Vines—Grapes ..	26,402	498,590	25,855	752,826	26,465	535,804
Flax	500	{ 332 fibre 2,357 seed }	655	{ 1,116 fibre 4,853 seed }	1,263	{ 60 fibre 2,710 seed }
Gardens and Or-chards ..	59,607	..	61,927	..	63,133	..
Minor Crops ..	2,763	..	2,699	..	2,982	..
Land in Fallow ..	1,049,915	..	990,967	..	894,300	..
Artificial Grasses	1,040,335	..	1,095,642	..	1,095,471	..

Crop.	1908-9.		1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	14,004	650,462	19,112	1,158,031	20,151	982,103
Rye	2,024	32,504	2,399	26,070	2,640	32,647
Peas and Beans ..	11,153	197,807	9,824	145,742	11,068	223,284
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,370	15,048	1,119	14,116	1,254	17,654
Beet, Carrots, Pars-nips, and Turnips	702	4,541	573	4,215	872	7,481
Onions	5,340	24,384	6,434	31,715	6,161	37,484
Green Forage ..	63,066	..	56,586	..	71,826	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,741	18,161	1,595	13,160	1,295	16,262
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops	189	1,094	140	882	121	937
Tobacco	413	2,647	321	2,740	329	†
Vines—Grapes ..	24,430	561,679	22,768	548,828	23,412	562,438
Flax	190	{ 6 fibre 153 seed }	1,213	{ 676 fibre 1,515 seed }	600	{ 748 fibre 2,457 seed }
Gardens and Or-chards ..	64,225	..	66,322	..	68,153	..
Minor Crops ..	4,218*	..	3,389*	..	5,158*	..
Land in Fallow ..	1,034,422	..	1,175,750	..	1,434,177	..
Artificial Grasses	1,029,711	..	988,671	..	991,193	..

* For details see page 678.

† Not available.

In the year 1901-2 there were 10,020 acres under maize, from Maize. which a return of 615,472 bushels was obtained. After that year the area of land under this crop was fairly constant until 1909-10, when it was increased to 19,112 acres, which produced 1,158,031 bushels. In 1910-11 the area was further increased to 20,151 acres, but the production was only 982,103 bushels, of which 331,383 bushels were in the county of Tanjil, 219,547 in Dargo, 174,473 in Tambo, 113,476 in Croajingolong, 50,381 in Buln Buln, 25,670 in Delatite, 21,470 in Bogong, 13,569 in Benambra, 10,725 in Mornington, and 10,220 in Grant. Maize is grown in other counties of the State, but to such a small extent that it accounted for only 1 per cent. of the total production last season.

The area under rye in 1910-11 was 2,640 acres, from which Rye. 32,647 bushels of grain were obtained, both area and produce being the greatest since 1870. Last season rye was grown throughout the State, except in the counties of Hampden, Borung, Kara Kara, Gunbower, Tambo, Millewa, Weeah, and Karkaroc. In Delatite, the quantity yielded was 9,946 bushels, in Bogong 6,205 bushels, and in Talbot 2,453 bushels. In each of the counties, Bourke, Grant, Anglesey, Dalhousie, and Normanby the produce exceeded 1,000 bushels, but in no other county did it reach that quantity.

In the area under peas and beans there was an increase from Peas and beans. 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; there was a decline in 1909-10 to 9,824 acres, and a partial recovery in 1910-11 to 11,068 acres. The production last season was, with two exceptions, the greatest during the last fifteen years, but was only about one-fifth of that in 1893-4. Peas and beans are generally grown in all the counties except Millewa, Weeah, and Gladstone. Those from which the principal crops were obtained last season were Buln Buln with 45,664 bushels, Grant with 32,986 bushels, Tanjil with 28,141 bushels, Mornington with 24,181 bushels, Bourke with 16,488 bushels, and Polwarth with 13,019 bushels, which six counties accounted for 72 per cent. of the whole crop.

A considerable increase in the area under mangel-wurzel has Mangel-wurzel. taken place since 1900-1, there having been 865 acres in 1901-2, 1,360 acres in 1906-7, and 1,370 acres in 1908-9. There was a decline to 1,119 acres in 1909-10, but in 1910-11 the area reached 1,254 acres. The production increased from 9,679 tons in 1901-2 to 16,139 tons in 1906-7, 15,048 tons in 1908-9, and 17,654 tons in 1910-11. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Grant, Heytesbury, Tanjil, Grenville, Normanby, Mornington, Buln Buln, and Bourke.

Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed an increase of 50 per cent. in area and 77 per cent. in production in the last, as compared with the previous season. In 1901-2, the land sown was 561 acres; in 1908-9 it was 702 acres, and last year it was 872 acres. The produce was 4,140 tons, 4,541 tons, and 7,481 tons in the respective years named.

Onions.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. The counties yielding the largest crops last season were—Bourke, Buln Buln, Grenville, Polwarth, and Morningson. In Bourke, the yield was 8,029 tons from 1,021 acres; in Buln Buln, 5,513 tons from 708 acres; in Grenville, 5,307 tons from 984 acres; in Polwarth, 4,582 tons from 728 acres; in Morningson, 4,376 tons from 766 acres; in Grant, 3,745 tons from 822 acres; and in Villiers, 3,058 tons from 604 acres. The total area under onions in 1910-11 was exceeded only by that of the previous year, whilst the production was the highest recorded. The following is a return for the last sixteen years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1895-6 TO 1910-11.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1895-6 ..	3,780	10,759	1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218
1896-7 ..	3,735	11,256	1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969
1897-8 ..	3,751	11,217	1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597
1898-9 ..	4,472	17,308	1906-7 ..	4,705	28,000
1899-1900 ..	4,436	19,905	1907-8 ..	4,249	22,649
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766	1908-9 ..	5,340	24,384
1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859	1909-10 ..	6,434	31,715
1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467	1910-11 ..	6,161	37,484

Green forage.

During the last nine seasons the area devoted to green forage was lowest in 1904-5, when it was 29,902 acres. In 1908-9 it had increased to 63,066 acres, in 1909-10 it was 56,586 acres, which was less than that in each of the two preceding years, and in 1910-11 it was 71,826 acres, which was exceeded only in 1877-8, and then only by 207 acres.

Grass and clover seed.

The area under grass and clover for seed last season showed an increase on the figures for 1907-8, but, with this exception, was the lowest during the last thirty-nine years. The product returned in 1909-10 from 1,595 acres was 13,160 bushels, and in 1910-11 from 1,295 acres it was 16,262 bushels. It is remarkable that such favorable results have not led to the reservation of a greater area for seed purposes.

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in Hops. 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. Delatite, Bogong, and Polwarth were the chief counties in which hops were grown last season, but yields were also recorded in Tanjil and Dargo. There has been a heavy falling-off in the last twenty-seven years, and though the production of hops in 1910-11 was slightly in excess of that for the previous season, both area and produce were lower than in any other of the last thirty-six years. Last season there were only 22 growers, whose return from 121 acres was 937 cwt.

In 1895-6 there were 1,969 acres under flax or linseed (*Linum* Flax. *Usitatissimum*), but in 1898-9 the area had fallen to 72 acres. Since that year the area sown has increased, the returns for 1903-4 showing 19 growers of flax, who cultivated 259 acres, and produced 1,226 cwt. of seed, 61 cwt. of fibre made, and 4,769 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1904-5 there was a considerable increase, the number of growers being 33, the area cultivated, 564 acres, and the produce 781 cwt. of seed, 320 cwt. of fibre made, and 3,060 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1906-7 there were 72 growers, and the area increased to 655 acres, which produced 4,853 cwt. of seed and 1,116 cwt. of fibre, with 13,800 cwt. of straw awaiting treatment; in 1907-8 there were 87 growers, and the area still further increased to 1,263 acres, but the season was very unfavorable to the crop, and only 2,710 cwt. of seed, 60 cwt. of fibre, and 9,800 cwt. of straw for treatment were returned; in 1908-9 there were only 21 growers who cultivated 190 acres, and produced 153 cwt. of seed, 6 cwt. of fibre, and 861 cwt. of straw. In 1909-10, the effect of a stimulus caused by the Commonwealth Government granting a bonus of 10 per cent. on the market value of both fibre and seed was very evident, as in Victoria there were 106 growers who cultivated 1,213 acres, and produced 1,515 cwt. of seed, and 676 cwt. of fibre, as well as 836 cwt. of straw which awaited treatment. Some disappointment, however, was caused in marketing as, although there was a good demand for the prepared fibre, the flax millers were not in a position to purchase or treat the whole crop promptly. This led to a delay in the disposal of the produce, and had the effect of again reducing the cultivation, with the result that in 1910-11 there were only 33 growers, and the area under crop declined to 600 acres, which produced 748 cwt. of fibre and 2,457 cwt. of seed, as well as 235 tons of straw awaiting treatment.

In 1910, imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £2,499, principally from India and New Zealand; linseed oil worth £56,694, of which 92 per cent. came from the United Kingdom; and fibre worth £127,480,

principally from New Zealand and the Philippine Islands. After supplying local requirements there is an extensive market, as there is scarcely any limit to the demand for linseed and fibre in other parts of the world. There is therefore great promise that in this State the flax industry will become firmly established, and be very profitable.

Tobacco.

In addition to the Government tobacco experimental station (see page 627), there are plantations in the counties of Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there were also small areas cultivated in Anglesey, Heytesbury, Tambo, Dargo, and Buln Buln. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last fifteen years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1910-11.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.		Produce.	
		Acres.		Cwt. (dry.)	
1896-7	233	1,264		7,890	
1897-8	77	522		3,419	
1898-9	31	78		190	
1899-1900	28	155		1,365	
1900-1	16	109		311	
1901-2	17	103		345	
1902-3	24	171		781	
1903-4	25	129		848	
1904-5	20	106		1,112	
1905-6	31	169		1,405	
1906-7	30	133		603	
1907-8	49	345		2,764	
1908-9	60	413		2,647	
1909-10	50	321		2,740	
1910-11	57	329		..	

The maximum quantity of tobacco grown was in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced, but of late years tobacco growing in Victoria has been upon a small scale.

Vines, wine,
raisins, &c.

The area under vines showed a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-1 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, and 23,412 acres in 1910-11. The vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State. There are, however, districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing; the Shire of Mildura produced last season 340,050 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 82,891 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 22,565 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the

Stawell Shire where 10,103 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1910-11. At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are as follows:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1897 TO 1911.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes Gathered.	Wine Made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1897 ..	2,603	27,934	601,053	2,822,263	11,276	762
1898 ..	2,364	27,701	457,437	1,919,389	13,234	462
1899 ..	2,453	27,568	468,887	1,882,209	17,979	1,033
1900 ..	2,382	27,550	298,920	933,282	17,847	3,315
1901 ..	2,486	30,634	631,912	2,578,187	29,370	3,715
1902 ..	2,469	28,592	497,269	1,981,475	27,533	2,546
1903 ..	2,347	28,374	444,966	1,547,188	35,534	3,722
1904 ..	2,260	28,513	654,965	2,551,150	53,447	7,490
1905 ..	2,253	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1906 ..	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,403
1907 ..	1,860	25,855	752,826	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929
1910 ..	1,606	22,768	548,828	991,941	81,044	27,408
1911 ..	1,652	23,412	592,438	1,362,420	79,318	26,394

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1910-11, 194,630 cwt. was used for making wine, 339,544 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 58,264 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 79,318 cwt. of raisins made, 49,440 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura. That destructive insect affecting the vines, the phylloxera vastatrix, has not during recent years shown itself to any marked extent. Attempts are being made to completely stamp out the pest by the Department of Agriculture through the distribution of disease-resistant stocks.

Raisins are being produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of local requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt., consequently, nearly 60,000 cwt. of the production in 1911 is available for export. With regard to currants, a year's consumption is about 30,000 cwt., and it was not until 1910 that anything approaching the required quantity was produced locally.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale Orchards. was 5,780 in 1910-11, as against 5,647 in 1909-10, 5,241 in 1907-8, and 5,163 in 1905-6. The area under orchards in these years was 53,325, 51,578, 49,212, and 47,312 acres respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season and the acreage in each were as

follows:—Bourke, 11,582 acres; Evelyn, 11,559 acres; Mornington, 8,524 acres; Rodney, 3,493 acres; Talbot, 2,733 acres; Bendigo, 1,988 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 1,851 acres; Borung, 1,619 acres; Grant, 1,564 acres; Buln Buln, 1,093 acres; and Bogong, 1,071 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants—showing trees bearing and non-bearing—producing the various kinds of fruit grown during the seasons 1907-8 and 1910-11:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1907-8 AND 1910-11.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1907-8.			1910-11.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples	795,188	1,155,966	1,951,154	764,890	1,449,381	2,214,271
Pears	225,916	261,959	487,875	268,330	364,638	632,968
Quinces	18,505	48,309	66,814	22,820	58,116	80,936
Plums	187,353	296,915	484,268	134,129	355,332	489,461
Cherries	100,228	231,084	331,312	73,739	242,891	316,630
Peaches	109,406	295,189	404,595	179,240	292,054	471,294
Apricots	43,312	260,351	303,663	44,641	236,536	281,177
Nectarines ..	1,807	5,048	6,855	2,951	4,279	7,230
Oranges	27,117	34,024	61,141	45,403	40,190	85,593
Lemons	14,111	46,465	60,576	20,070	47,880	67,950
Loquats	2,170	5,248	7,418	1,621	4,926	6,547
Medlars	63	197	260	93	361	454
Figs	4,846	29,274	34,120	8,965	35,132	44,097
Passion	4,203	7,251	11,454	5,293	9,795	15,088
Guavas	352	949	1,301	323	162	485
Pomegranates	152	93	245	87	117	204
Persimmons ..	253	517	770	242	504	746
Total Large Fruits ..	1,534,982	2,678,839	4,213,821	1,572,837	3,142,294	4,715,131
Raspberries ..	..	1,547,847	1,547,847	..	663,315	663,315
Strawberries ..	..	1,157,534	1,157,534	..	4,018,944	4,018,944
Gooseberries ..	..	297,853	297,853	..	177,661	177,661
Mulberries ..	430	1,145	1,575	465	1,220	1,685
Olives	652	3,165	3,817	3,037	3,473	6,510
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	10,327	77,906	88,233	13,572	49,282	62,854
Almonds	8,605	19,772	28,377	9,690	21,053	30,743
Walnuts	4,726	3,787	8,513	4,252	4,461	8,713
Filberts	1,197	2,052	3,249	1,214	3,637	4,851
Chestnuts	410	476	886	493	533	1,031
Total Nuts	14,938	26,087	41,025	15,654	29,684	45,338

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3, to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, 49,086 in 1906-7, 51,578 in

1909-10, and 53,325 in 1910-11, which is the largest area returned up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for the last eleven years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1900-1 TO 1910-11.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901	5,400	44,688	893,418	251,384	71,357	172,467
1902	5,693	45,885	652,525	118,742	64,145	201,291
1903	5,301	44,502	903,853	248,030	91,665	154,112
1904	5,254	46,642	805,034	158,186	81,516	289,972
1905	5,341	47,205	1,019,816	188,849	90,735	121,725
1906	5,163	47,312	578,700	219,864	56,898	130,917
1907	5,367	49,086	1,010,381	303,647	77,277	237,468
1908	5,241	49,212	618,424	182,609	47,871	157,366
1909	5,586	50,675	1,241,826	373,145	99,608	167,012
1910	5,647	51,573	1,121,702	253,195	50,559	232,657
1911	5,780	53,325	1,667,271	640,436	86,355	325,677

LARGE FRUITS GATHERED—continued.

	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901	105,032	160,968	228,686	37,184	57,866	21,846	9,901
1902	111,891	284,312	234,101	60,150	64,954	18,135	9,363
1903	102,512	173,414	168,348	23,210	48,083	19,214	8,187
1904	124,423	260,589	336,899	27,670	61,429	26,405	8,863
1905	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500	7,335
1906	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467	12,339
1907	120,496	276,077	258,049	23,431	37,662	29,549	16,817
1908	71,798	290,178	239,735	28,620	46,827	20,460	10,753
1909	95,012	282,040	149,262	22,363	38,548	23,687	17,462
1910	100,054	291,766	292,496	34,027	51,130	22,675	10,566
1911	121,756	317,317	160,884	59,723	71,041	31,054	21,200

SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.

NUTS GATHERED.

	Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants (Red, Black, & White).	Others.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1901	20,396	4,246	12,431	1,794	882	66,837	25,294	6,818	6,469
1902	13,610	4,435	10,436	1,383	968	72,528	18,435	3,469	6,990
1903	20,185	3,101	11,573	1,456	1,011	41,551	19,378	3,437	8,262
1904	22,377	3,122	14,199	2,312	1,327	113,791	13,276	2,223	6,677
1905	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756	4,396
1906	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,320	81,077	23,131	6,144	4,696
1907	13,816	5,487	12,276	2,054	3,307	69,378	15,863	5,339	3,506
1908	12,466	3,645	8,526	3,705	2,145	62,921	20,266	1,928	5,047
1909	8,640	4,874	6,950	1,278	2,747	91,230	23,100	3,323	3,355
1910	6,143	6,472	5,876	1,428	1,738	81,008	25,368	1,760	5,003
1911	9,231	7,788	6,430	1,334	2,607	126,877	24,242	3,209	8,546

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the years 1907-8 and 1910-11:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1907-8 AND 1910-11.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1907-8.		1910-11.	
	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples	·32	·53	·75	1·15
Pears	·37	·70	1·01	1·76
Quinces	·72	·99	1·07	1·49
Plums	·32	·53	·67	·92
Cherries	·22	·31	·38	·50
Peaches	·72	·98	·67	1·09
Apricots	·79	·92	·57	·68
Nectarines	·73	·98	·66	1·11
Oranges	·47	·84	·70	1·49
Lemons	·77	1·01	1·05	1·48
Loquats	·12	·17	·89	1·19
Medlars	·24	·32	·11	·14
Figs	·60	·70	·70	·88
Passion Fruit	·38	·60	·64	·98
Guavas	·04	·05	·05	·14
Pomegranates	·33	·88	·99	1·73
Persimmons	·38	·56	1·01	1·50
Total Large Fruits only	·41	·64	·74	1·11
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds	2·22	3·18	4·13	6·03
Walnuts	2·38	5·35	2·78	5·43
Filberts	·59	·94	·66	·88
Chestnuts	5·70	10·60	3·44	6·65

This table shows a good increase in the average production of the principal large fruits between 1907-8 and 1910-11, when taking into consideration either all trees or bearing trees.

In addition, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in these orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1910-11—Melons, 16,736 cwt., rhubarb, 35,980 dozen

bundles, and tomatoes, 32,550 cwt. There were also 4,050 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce being estimated at over £8,000.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £341,891 in 1904-5, £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, £423,500 in 1909-10, and £524,380 in 1910-11. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared; but it may be set down at about £35,000.

In recent years some attention has been given to cider making, and, with the view of encouraging this industry, the Agricultural Department imported a complete cider-making plant, and had it sent to various districts, the consequence being that large quantities of cider were made by it. Local manufacturers of machinery have since made machines on the lines of the imported one, with the result that the cider industry is fairly established, and colonial cider may now be obtained in most hotels.

The area under market gardens for the year 1910-11 was 10,778 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and that the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be stated at £269,450. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture. Market gardens.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 338,173 lbs. in 1905-6. In the next three years there was a notable improvement, and in 1909-10 the quantity dried reached 811,935 lbs., which was by far the greatest for the years recorded. The figures for 1910-11 were considerably below those for 1909-10, though Dried fruit.

much above the figures for the previous eight years. The details for the last eleven seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1900-I TO 1910-II.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1901 ..	28,944	35,931	97,254	411,526	62,639	..	636,294
1902 ..	42,218	33,789	90,328	328,599	66,472	..	561,406
1903 ..	18,178	28,996	70,759	110,666	69,069	8,935	306,603
1904 ..	25,137	58,293	114,096	184,960	17,599	..	400,085
1905 ..	28,021	33,080	134,019	179,520	41,137	..	415,777
1906 ..	19,290	9,207	27,703	252,746	29,227	..	338,173
1907 ..	42,113	64,648	109,958	143,970	37,716	..	398,405
1908 ..	35,544	25,504	87,383	223,091	13,112	8,077	392,711
1909 ..	69,120	56,183	84,514	170,620	26,796	30,322	437,555
1910 ..	46,767	76,015	109,661	539,910	22,160	17,422	811,935
1911 ..	26,391	80,123	84,211	334,111	9,554	31,819	566,209

The bulk of the above dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1910-11 there were made also 8,606,080 lbs. of raisins, which quantity represented an increase of over 1,404,704 lbs. on the produce of the year 1908-9.

Minor crops.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but only such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors:—

MINOR CROPS, 1909-10 AND 1910-11.

Crop.	1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Chicory	522	462 tons (dry)	467	432 tons (dry)
Cucumbers ... ..	...	...	30	120 tons
Flowers	82	...	53	...
Garlic ... ..	...	...	3	70 cwt.
Herbs	10	...	8	...
Lupins	4	4 cwt.	...	...
Millet—Broom	178	{ 578 cwt. fibre 620 cwt. seed }	665	{ 3,663 cwt. fibre 3,881 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese	26	145 cwt. seed	15	119 cwt. seed
Mustard ... ..	...	...	6	600 lbs.
Nursery	578	...	877	...
Opium poppies	2	26 lbs.	2	31 lbs.
Pumpkins	1,942	20,764 tons	2,477	23,851 tons
Seeds—Agricultural and garden	4	...	1	...
Sugar Beet	2	35 tons	458	5,969 tons
Sunflowers	39	1,787 bushels	96	2,945 bushels
Total	3,389	...	5,158	...

The fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858-9, when 6,000 acres were so treated. With annual variations in acreage, but a general increase, the area in fallow reached 853,829 acres in 1904-5, 1,049,915 acres in 1905-6, 990,967 acres in 1906-7, 894,300 acres in 1907-8, 1,034,422 acres in 1908-9, 1,175,750 acres in 1909-10, and 1,434,177 acres in 1910-11. The system of fallowing is much more extensive in the wheat-growing counties than in the other districts of the State. It is gratifying to find that the enormous advantages obtainable from this mode of treating the land are now being properly recognised. Evidence of this is supplied by returns received in March, 1908, from which it appears that on fallowed land manured there was a gain in wheat yield of over 5 bushels per acre, while on fallowed land unmanured the gain was nearly 2 bushels per acre. In order to obtain definite information regarding the relative production from fallowed and unfallowed land under wheat, particularly in a dry season like 1907-8, some of the principal growers in the wheat districts of the State were invited in the year 1908 to furnish information on the subject, and the tabulated results of their replies are set out in the table which follows:—

WHEAT GROWING ON FALLOWED AND UNFALLOWED LAND, 1907-8.

District.	MANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Wimmera—				
Counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara ...	69,834	11·82	27,520	5·75
Mallee—				
Counties of Weeah, Karkarooc, and Tatchera ...	31,963	5·75	20,908	2·62
Northern—				
Counties of Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira ...	41,110	9·50	28,946	4·06
Western—				
County of Ripon ...	4,821	17·93	5,993	13·47
Total ...	147,728	10·07	83,367	4·93

Taking the districts as a whole, it will be seen that the yield per acre from the fallowed was more than twice as great as that from the unfallowed land; and taking the districts separately, this proportion is maintained in each of the three principal ones. In the Western District the difference is not marked in the same degree, due probably to the fact that wheat-growing except on a very small scale was commenced in that portion of the State only in recent years.

Some information was also obtained in regard to wheat-growing on unmanured land, particulars of which, in the case of the counties of Karkaroc and Tatchera in the Mallee District (the driest in the State in 1907-8) are set out below:—

District and County.	WHEAT GROWN ON UNMANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Mallee—	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Karkaroc	3,067	2·21	17,448	·95
Tatchera	2,453	3·06	17,323	·24
Total	5,520	2·59	34,771	·60

A striking difference is shown here between the yields from the fallowed and the unfallowed land, the latter being simply a failure.

Manure
used.

In those counties which are included in the first, but not in the second table, the areas returned as unmanured were small, indicating that wheat growing on unmanured land is in them carried on to only a limited extent. This conclusion is confirmed by the increase in the number of farmers using manure, and in the quantity of manure used in Victoria, as exhibited in the following table:—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1898 TO 1910.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1898	7,318	225,830	143,586	16,052
1901	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1902	18,537	1,099,686	206,676	36,630
1903	19,921	1,205,443	207,817	41,639
1904	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674
1906	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1907	23,733	2,018,079	232,394	62,337
1908	24,437	2,053,987	235,492	64,715
1909	26,690	2,407,331	197,446	77,579
1910	27,845	2,714,854	203,884	86,316

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that cultivated in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent.; in 1903, 36 per cent.; in 1904, 46 per cent.; in 1905, 56 per cent.; in 1909, 66 per cent.; and in 1910, 69 per cent., which was much higher than in any previous year. During 1910 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 88,633 tons, and its value £230,289. Eighty-eight per cent. of the quantity, representing 86 per cent. of the value, consisted of guano and rock phosphates imported from Ocean Island.

So widespread is the range of application of artificial manures and so general has their use become in Victoria, that it would appear difficult to add anything of interest to the purchaser of these modern aids to agriculture; but if there is one point more than another, with which the purchaser of manures is not entirely conversant, it is probably a knowledge of the safeguards afforded him by the Artificial Manures Act.

After divesting of their legal phraseology the clauses showing the intentions of the framers of this Act, it will be found that every importer or manufacturer of artificial manures (over the amount of one half hundredweight) within the State is required each year to register the brand of each fertilizer at the office of the Secretary for Agriculture, and under a statutory declaration to state, amongst other things, his full name and address, the material from which the manure is manufactured, the chemical analysis of the manure, and the retail price per ton. From these particulars the unit value of 1 per cent. of each class of plant food (Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash) in a ton of manure is computed. The unit values so established operate for twelve months only, and what is called the "commercial value" of all manures sold during that period is calculated from them. A list showing the "commercial value" and selling price of all manures will be found in the *Agricultural Journal*. The Act further requires that each bag of manure shall have a label attached showing the net weight and an analysis of the contents. It may not be generally known that each purchaser of manures is required under the Act to produce, when required by the Chemist for Agriculture, the invoice certificate which should be issued by the vendor at the time of sale. Purchasers of manures, therefore, may with advantage to themselves observe the precaution of keeping the labels.

In order to check the quality of manures despatched to the country, inspectors are empowered to take samples at certain places during transit. The compliance of the vendors with the guarantee given by them is best described in the words of the Agricultural Chemist:—"It is quite noteworthy that almost without exception the whole of the samples were well up to the guarantee, and in many cases were in excess of the percentages of fertilizing constituents guaranteed." So far, the Victorian farmer can have no fault to find with the quality of superphosphate sold in the State. Owing, however, to the great demand for bonedust, a mixed fertilizer is now being placed on the market under the name of bone fertilizer, the manurial effect of which is unsatisfactory compared with ordinary bonedust.

As regards the price per ton, it is gratifying to find that farmers are able to purchase manures of equal quality at a cheaper rate per ton than that which rules in adjoining States.

Selling prices in several of the American States are higher than those prevailing in Victoria. The Victorian purchaser of artificial manures may thus congratulate himself on being able to purchase high-grade manures at reasonable prices. It is, moreover, a

Use of
artificial
manures.

matter of further congratulation that complete harmony exists between the Department of Agriculture as the administrator of the Act and the merchants whose business is amenable to its operation.

It has come to be recognised by progressive farmers that, valuable as are the effects of manures rationally used, their usefulness is controlled by the cultivation given to the land. In other words, it is unreasonable to expect the maximum benefit from manures on imperfectly tilled land, the moisture content of which is below what it should be. Cultivation always has been, and always will be, the most important of all operations on the farm, and it is the recognition of this fact that leads to some persons securing better results than their neighbours.

The three watchwords in agricultural practice may be described as Cultivation, Rotation, and Fertilization, the proper observance of which leads to that higher standard of production towards which the demands of civilization are forcing the agriculturists of all nations to aspire.

Characteris-
tics of Vic-
torian soils

The soils of Victoria vary widely in their physical and chemical conditions. Colour alone is not always an index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than exists in lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in this reasoning on account of darkish coloured soils containing generally more organic matter, and, other things being equal, having thus a better absorptive and retentive power for moisture. Fertility, however, is the harmonious operation of a number of factors, some of which are difficult to control. The absorption, retention, and movement of the soil moisture are entirely dependent on the composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and in this particular, many farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down; in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is usually regarded that the true measure of fertility is the amount of the mineral elements of plant food present in the soil; but although without food no plant can thrive, yet without an adequate supply of

moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district in the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District, field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that the soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and at all events for some time, except it may be for special crops, there would appear to be little necessity for manures supplying this element. It must not be forgotten, however, that plant foods produce their best results when in correct proportions to one another, and on sandy soils, when root crops and legumes are grown, potash fertilization may be found necessary.

The percentage of lime present forms a distinct feature in soils of the northern plain, but in the south with the exception of certain places where the geological formation is of limestone, this most essential element is lacking. It is not too much to say that many thousands of acres in Southern Victoria stand in more need of drainage and liming than of manures. As a corrector of soil acidity, and as the formation of a base, wherewith other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available for the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils, so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre—once every two or three years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility with which to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and an all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

Farm
implements.

In recent years the number of engines, horse-works, machines, and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings has been ascertained at the time of the collectors' visits. The particulars for the last two years are as follows:—

**MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS
IN EACH DISTRICT, 1910 AND 1911.**

Districts.	Number of -													
	Engines.		Horse-works.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff- cutters.	Cream Separators.
	Steam.	Oil.												
1910.														
Central ..	509	353	1,826	116	87	297	3,566	17	16,163	11,674	5,356	2,312	5,494	4,903
North-Central ..	303	106	1,064	162	31	336	2,053	43	5,737	3,893	1,355	1,218	2,149	2,502
Western ..	264	525	1,725	711	70	261	2,837	81	9,599	6,560	1,833	1,963	3,122	2,630
Wimmera ..	119	556	2,865	2,475	56	2,023	3,276	3,313	8,613	5,847	3,749	3,880	3,642	2,288
Mallee ..	132	98	938	805	24	1,415	1,034	2,657	3,668	1,921	2,080	1,558	1,108	1,065
Northern ..	624	189	1,830	4,176	109	2,692	5,243	2,630	12,832	8,392	5,170	4,656	2,686	4,731
North-Eastern ..	308	86	816	228	33	319	1,495	298	5,041	3,171	1,066	786	1,450	1,768
Gippsland ..	380	144	608	28	68	124	1,000	13	7,731	5,633	2,226	738	2,020	4,471
Total ..	2,637	2,057	11,722	8,701	478	7,467	20,498	9,057	69,384	47,094	22,885	17,111	21,671	24,358
1911.														
Central ..	489	501	1,828	283	86	252	3,856	46	16,895	11,823	5,964	2,553	5,620	5,325
North-Central ..	306	124	1,025	212	34	299	2,086	48	5,750	3,984	1,377	1,245	2,069	2,849
Western ..	279	685	1,702	1,057	65	233	3,070	129	10,109	7,001	1,991	2,226	3,328	3,257
Wimmera ..	105	778	2,697	2,833	58	1,789	3,308	3,043	8,572	5,894	3,784	3,926	3,798	2,660
Mallee ..	149	216	1,017	1,031	38	1,433	1,389	3,032	4,058	2,508	2,302	1,879	1,298	1,189
Northern ..	691	274	1,818	4,841	74	2,622	5,340	2,392	13,490	8,633	5,874	4,990	2,837	5,163
North-Eastern ..	317	104	839	331	30	356	1,576	282	5,224	3,404	1,140	871	1,514	2,049
Gippsland ..	365	236	630	89	65	148	1,114	16	8,198	5,885	2,405	878	2,057	4,815
Total ..	2,701	2,918	11,556	10,727	453	7,132	21,739	8,988	72,396	49,092	24,837	18,568	22,521	27,307

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1911, showed that there were also in use 538 milking machine plants, 3,183 shearing machines, 3,573 wool presses, and 1,540 grain graders.

Compared with 1910, the decrease shown by the figures for 1911 in the number of threshing machines, winnowers, and strippers, is the result of an increased use of harvesters, which have grown in numbers in each district. The only other decrease is in the number of horse-works. The Central, Western, Mallee, and Northern districts are mainly responsible for a marked increase in reapers and binders, grain drills, cultivators, ploughs, harrows, and chaffcutters; and each district has contributed towards a substantial increase in the number of oil-engines, harvesters, and cream separators.

The following are particulars respecting dairy cows in Victoria for Dairying. each of the last eight years:—

DAIRYING, 1903 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Number of Cream Separators in use.
			<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	
1903 ..	41,824	515,179	46,685,727	5,681,515	8,986
1904 ..	42,931	632,493	61,002,841	4,747,851	13,408
1905 ..	46,757	649,100	57,606,821	4,297,350	15,710
1906 ..	47,741	701,309	68,088,168	4,877,593	19,446
1907 ..	49,406	709,279	63,746,354	4,397,909	20,599
1908 ..	49,158	609,166	48,461,398	4,328,644	22,395
1909 ..	50,870	625,063	55,166,555	5,025,834	24,358
1910 ..	52,610	668,777	70,603,787	4,530,893	27,307

In 1908 the autumn was exceptionally dry, and as a result of this the number of cow-keepers and of dairy cows and the quantity of butter and cheese made showed a decrease in that year as compared with the year 1907. The production was somewhat increased in 1909, though the number of cows and the quantity of butter made were still less than in any of the years 1904 to 1907 inclusive, and in 1910 there was a further increase, the quantity of butter produced being higher than in any previous year, though the number of cows was lower than in 1906 or 1907. It is generally regarded that the milk required to make 1 lb. of butter will make about 2 lbs. of cheese, and on this basis the figures in the table show that, after deducting supplies required for milk and cream consumed in their natural state and for milk concentrated, condensed, or

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preserved, the average production from each dairy cow was equal to 109 lbs. of butter in 1910, as against an average of 92 lbs. in 1909, 83 lbs. in 1908, 93 lbs. in 1907, 100 lbs. in 1906 and 1904, 92 lbs. in 1905, and 97 lbs. in 1903.

Live stock.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each of the last six census years, together with the numbers per head of the population at each period, are shown in the following table. The progress of the industries dependent on the breeding of stock is thus indicated:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION: RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Stock.	1861.		1871.		1881.	
	Population, 640,322.		Population, 731,628.		Population, 862,346	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	76,536	·14	209,025	·29	275,516	·32
Cattle—						
Milch Cows	197,332	·37	212,193	·29	329,198	·38
Other	525,000	·97	564,534	·77	957,069	1·11
Sheep	5,780,896	10·70	10,477,976	14·32	10,300,285	12·01
Pigs	61,259	·11	180,109	·25	241,936	·28

Stock.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Population, 1,140,405.		Population, 1,201,341.		Population, 1,315,551	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	436,469	·38	392,237	·33	472,080	·36
Cattle—						
Milch Cows	395,192	·35	521,612	·43	668,777	·51
Other	1,387,689	1·22	1,080,772	·90	873,792	·67
Sheep	12,692,843	11·13	10,841,790	9·03	12,832,665	9·79
Pigs	282,457	·25	850,370	·29	333,281	·25

The animals are here compared with the number of inhabitants of Victoria. In the next table they are apportioned to the number of square miles in the State.

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE: RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Year.			Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles).				
			Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
				Milch Cows.	Other.		
1861	..	..	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	..	..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	..	..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	..	..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	..	..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911	..	..	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, except for a slight fall in the number of sheep between 1871 and 1881. Between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, however, there was a reduction in the numbers of horses, cattle generally, and sheep; and between 1901 and 1911 there was a decrease in the number of cattle other than dairy cows, as well as in the number of pigs. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the decade, indicating the growth of the dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last four years. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with holdings, in March, 1910, will be found on page 642; and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, in March, 1910, are enumerated on page 694:—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1908 TO 1911.

Live Stock.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Horses (including foals)...	424,648	424,903	442,829	472,080
Cattle—				
Dairy Cows ...	709,279	609,166	625,063	668,777
Other (including calves)	1,133,528	964,996	924,577	878,792
Sheep ...	14,146,734	12,545,742	12,937,983	12,882,665
Pigs ...	211,002	179,358	217,921	333,281

It will be seen that the figures for 1911 relating to all classes of stock, except cattle other than dairy cows and sheep, are above those for the previous year. Horses, which include 53,905 foals reared, show an increase of 29,251.

Prices of
stock.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1909 and 1910 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1909 AND 1910.

Stock.	Prices in 1909.						Prices in 1910.									
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
<i>Horses.</i>																
Extra heavy draught	49	10	0	46	0	0 to 52	0	0	51	10	0	48	0	0 to 54	0	0
Medium draught ..	37	10	0	34	0	0 to 40	10	0	40	5	0	38	10	0 to 43	0	0
Delivery Cart ..	29	7	6	26	0	0 to 33	0	0	30	2	6	27	10	0 to 33	0	0
Order Cart ..	19	5	0	17	10	0 to 22	0	0	19	10	0	18	10	0 to 22	10	0
Indian Remounts ..	23	5	0	22	0	0 to 30	0	0	23	2	6	22	10	0 to 25	0	0
Saddle and Harness	12	2	6	11	0	0 to 13	0	0	12	7	6	11	10	0 to 14	0	0
Ponies ..	21	15	0	21	0	0 to 24	0	0	23	12	6	22	0	0 to 24	0	0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>																
<i>Bullocks—</i>																
Extra Prime ..	13	9	0	10	19	0 to 15	10	0	12	2	0	10	11	0 to 14	2	0
Prime ..	11	12	0	10	0	0 to 13	5	0	10	9	0	9	7	0 to 12	8	0
Good ..	9	13	0	8	7	0 to 11	2	0	8	17	0	7	17	0 to 10	15	0
Good Light and Handy Weights ..	8	0	0	6	10	0 to 9	5	0	7	11	0	6	5	0 to 9	10	0
Second ..	8	13	0	5	10	0 to 7	15	0	6	10	0	5	12	0 to 8	0	0
<i>Cows—</i>																
Best ..	8	3	0	6	19	0 to 9	5	0	7	9	0	6	7	0 to 8	15	0
Others ..	5	15	0	4	15	0 to 7	0	0	5	14	0	4	10	0 to 7	7	0
<i>Young Cattle.</i>																
Prime Steers and Heifers ..	4	17	0	4	5	0 to 5	9	0	4	10	0	3	10	0 to 5	7	0
Calves, prime ..	2	14	0	2	2	0 to 3	0	0	2	11	0	1	15	0 to 3	0	0
„ good ..	1	18	0	1	9	0 to 2	5	0	1	15	0	1	2	0 to 2	2	0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>																
Best Milkers ..	9	14	0	8	10	0 to 11	9	0	9	8	0	7	12	0 to 11	1	0
Good ..	7	2	0	5	10	0 to 8	15	0	6	19	0	4	10	0 to 9	10	0
Inferior ..	3	14	0	2	15	0 to 4	10	0	4	3	0	3	0	0 to 5	15	0
Springers, best	7	4	0	6	10	0 to 8	5	0	7	9	0	5	12	0 to 8	18	0
Heifers, best Springers	5	8	0	4	5	0 to 6	15	0	5	16	0	4	5	0 to 7	5	0
Dry Cows ..	3	9	0	2	12	0 to 4	0	0	3	9	0	2	7	0 to 4	0	0
Stores ..	2	14	0	2	5	0 to 3	0	0	2	14	0	2	5	0 to 3	2	0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>																
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>																
Extra Prime ..	0	17	7	0	12	2 to 1	3	3	0	19	4	0	12	3 to 1	5	6
Prime ..	0	15	8	0	11	0 to 1	1	0	0	17	1	0	11	4 to 1	2	8
Good ..	0	13	7	0	9	4 to 0	17	7	0	14	10	0	10	0 to 0	19	9
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>																
Extra Prime ..	0	14	9	0	9	11 to 1	0	3	0	16	6	0	11	3 to 1	2	9
Prime ..	0	12	11	0	8	6 to 0	17	0	0	14	2	0	9	3 to 0	19	6
Good ..	0	11	1	0	7	4 to 0	14	3	0	11	11	0	7	7 to 0	16	4

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1909 AND 1910—continued.

Stock.	Prices in 1909.			Prices in 1910.		
	Average.	Range.		Average.	Range.	
<i>Fat Sheep</i> —continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Wethers (merino)</i> —						
Prime ..	0 13 9	0 9 6 to	0 18 1	0 15 5	0 9 9 to	1 0 9
Good ..	0 11 9	0 8 0 to	0 15 7	0 13 2	0 8 9 to	0 18 9
<i>Ewes (merino)</i> ..	0 10 0	0 6 7 to	0 14 5	0 10 8	0 6 3 to	0 16 9
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>						
Extra Prime ..	0 13 9	0 8 9 to	0 19 1	0 14 6	0 9 7 to	0 17 10
Prime ..	0 11 9	0 8 0 to	0 15 6	0 12 5	0 8 4 to	0 15 10
Good ..	0 9 11	0 7 2 to	0 12 10	0 10 5	0 6 10 to	0 13 9
Second ..	0 8 0	0 6 2 to	0 10 9	0 8 5	0 6 0 to	0 11 0
<i>Pigs.</i>						
<i>Back Fattens</i> —						
Extra Heavy						
Prime ..	5 5 0	2 15 0 to	6 12 0	4 4 0	2 15 0 to	5 12 0
Extra Prime and						
Weighty ..	3 13 0	2 10 0 to	5 2 0	2 17 0	1 18 0 to	3 10 0
<i>Baconers</i> —						
Extra Prime ..	3 2 0	2 7 0 to	3 10 0	2 13 0	2 2 0 to	3 4 0
Prime ..	2 16 0	2 5 0 to	3 3 0	2 9 0	1 17 0 to	2 19 0
<i>Porkers</i> ..	1 19 0	1 13 0 to	2 4 0	1 13 0	1 7 0 to	2 0 0
<i>Stores</i> ..	1 6 0	1 1 0 to	1 12 0	1 3 0	0 19 0 to	1 7 0
<i>Slips and Suckers</i> ..	0 14 0	0 8 0 to	0 19 0	0 11 0	0 8 0 to	0 15 0

Compared with 1909, the average prices of horses and sheep in 1910 point to improved values; but those of horned cattle, and pigs generally, show a reduction. The range of prices indicates fluctuations in value during each year as well as unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

The return of stock slaughtered in the last eight years was partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The number includes those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs. Previous to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately. The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered during each of the last eleven years:—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1910.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900 ..	2,371,415	248,797	231,752
1901 ..	2,469,797	251,477	261,479
1902 ..	2,827,938	233,206	224,431
1903 ..	2,652,569	235,284	164,745
1904 ..	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905 ..	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906 ..	2,826,144	261,034	274,391
1907 ..	3,226,141	289,709	257,695
1908 ..	3,309,865	279,710	225,162
1909 ..	3,708,712	287,548	210,613
1910 ..	4,245,881	319,665	257,287

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1910.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	1,921,284	244,571	119,137	437,332	3,808	..	9,181	115	112,604	3,618	303	11
1901	2,016,863	249,079	134,276	431,740	980	..	10,087	937	127,145	11,107	481	58
1902	2,337,262	229,728	106,390	378,029	2,293	..	13,211	485	117,984	99,436	700	57
1903	2,337,958	231,682	52,681	294,906	1,630	4,200	11,400	1,473	107,754	8,305	499	110
1904	1,843,896	242,276	67,302	459,963	720	3,200	1,095	699	120,754	775	242	51
1905	1,922,402	231,519	92,347	649,107	16,663	1,959	3,229	981	154,190	1,578	291	72
1906	2,170,581	251,004	96,618	651,914	8,009	2,580	2,522	1,476	175,120	1,127	545	73
1907	2,255,308	282,403	81,116	866,498	2,805	1,585	11,760	3,141	174,970	92,575	1,360	24
1908	2,480,072	260,529	71,309	773,396	15,789	2,296	10,775	2,015	151,478	45,622	1,377	79
1909	2,718,344	276,759	67,177	941,309	7,399	2,5	10,962	2,235	143,206	37,897	1,155	65
1910	2,592,514	302,282	91,850	1,573,516	13,009	1,557	41,420	3,624	163,844	38,431	750	36

The most noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to the sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing. The number in 1910 was considerably greater than in any previous year, which is an indication of the growth of the frozen meat trade in Victoria. In that year the oversea exports included 35,119,134 lbs. of lamb and 22,219,793 lbs. of mutton, valued at £501,533 and £259,042 respectively, all of which, excepting about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was sent to the United Kingdom.

The following is a return of the imports and exports of animals under principal heads during 1909. The export of horses was largely to New South Wales and India, and the other trade in live stock was principally with Australian States:—

LIVE STOCK IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1909.

				Number of—			
				Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Imported	...	...	...	6,696	90,539	1,650,381	1,860
Exported	...	...	...	7,432	81,935	842,922	95
Net Imports	...	...	...	...	8,604	807,459	1,765
Net Exports	...	...	...	736	...	...	...

The information in this table, combined with that relating to stock held at the end of 1909 and stock slaughtered during that year, shows that there were no very serious losses by death of live stock during the year. By adding the increase in the number on hand, the stock slaughtered, and the stock exported (net) during 1909, it will be seen that after replacing losses by mortality, those reared give a net production for the year of about 18,600 horses, 254,400 cattle, 3,293,300 sheep, and 247,400 pigs. In consequence of the abolition of records of Inter-State imports and exports reliable estimates of the production during 1910 cannot be given.

In the last six years the wool production of the State has been arrived at by a method which gives a much more accurate estimate of the season's production than formerly. The information relating to the clip has been obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance has been made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. Previously, the wool production was estimated from the Customs returns for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION,
SEASON 1910-11.

Districts.			Wool Clip, 1910-11.				
			Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.		
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
Central	...	...	5,060,953	452,652	5,513,605
North-Central	...	...	5,879,238	550,845	6,430,083
Western	...	...	26,386,292	2,164,397	28,550,689
Wimmera	...	...	13,400,573	869,087	14,269,660
Mallee	...	...	3,951,065	301,796	4,252,861
Northern	...	...	11,400,629	993,308	12,393,937
North-Eastern	...	...	3,760,028	303,802	4,063,830
Gippsland	...	...	4,120,448	479,157	4,599,605
Total Clip*			1910-11	73,959,226	6,115,044	80,074,270	
			1909-10	71,006,003	5,673,606	76,679,609	
			1908-9	65,289,108	3,641,093	68,930,201	
			1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973	
			1906-7	67,943,784	6,739,416	74,683,200	
			1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871	
			1909-10.		1910-11.		
Wool clip			lbs. 76,679,609	lbs. 80,074,270
Estimated quantity of wool stripped from Victorian skins			6,551,844	7,450,158
Estimated quantity of wool on Victorian skins exported			12,101,376	14,279,216
Total production			95,332,829	101,803,644
Total value			£4,044,755	£4,318,100

* The average weight of the fleece in 1910-11 was—sheep, 6·39 lbs.; lambs, 2·50 lbs.; sheep and lambs combined, 6·15 lbs.

The quantity of wool produced last season, as the result of a better average clip and an increased number of sheep, was 7 per cent. in excess of that for 1909-10. Its value—£4,318,100—was also 7 per cent. greater than in the previous season.

The following table shows the wool imported, exported, and used in the factories of the State, and the value of same. With an allowance for weight lost in washing and scouring and for the wool

Wool imported, exported, and used locally.

on skins exported, the figures will give approximately the quantity of wool produced in each of the eleven calendar years, ending 1909:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND USED
LOCALLY—1899 TO 1909.

Year	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool Used in Manufac- tures in the State.			Wool Production— Greasy and Scoured (Approximately).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	s. d.	£	lbs.	£
1899	63,067,135	2,351,059	121,877,604	5,701,410	2,867,884	1 0	143,394	61,078,353	3,493,745
1900	32,527,987	1,927,677	102,208,965	4,217,018	3,045,292	0 6	76,132	42,723,270	2,365,478
1901	61,796,450	1,840,066	131,623,062	4,350,285	3,408,526	0 6	85,213	73,235,138	2,595,432
1902	38,008,765	1,141,715	100,516,094	3,473,372	3,473,835	0 8	115,794	65,981,164	2,447,451
1903	36,726,396	1,381,647	84,560,603	3,186,054	3,772,390	0 9	141,464	51,606,597	1,945,871
1904	51,449,037	2,076,958	123,208,133	5,452,973	4,027,080	0 10	167,795	75,786,176	3,543,810
1905	67,935,833	2,911,556	125,181,191	5,420,259	4,493,041	0 10½	196,570	61,738,399	2,705,273
1906	82,989,583	3,578,056	141,696,567	6,154,382	4,765,687	0 10½	208,497	63,472,671	2,784,824
1907	70,940,674	3,111,249	167,506,728	7,372,148	5,600,873	0 9	210,033	102,166,927	4,470,982
1908	65,458,440	2,836,606	136,897,537	6,059,914	5,470,740	0 9	205,153	76,909,837	3,428,461
1909	77,341,330	3,405,754	164,253,178	7,062,370	5,239,806	0 9½	212,867	92,153,643	3,869,478

Complete information in regard to the trade between States during 1910 is not available, but it is known that during that year there were exported to oversea countries 164,213,073 lbs. of wool, valued at £7,190,789, of which 76,068,574 lbs., worth £3,460,658, had been imported from other States. The quantity of wool used locally in manufactures in the same year was 5,309,730 lbs., and its value, £210,177.

Wool pro-
duction—
Australasia.

The quantity and value of wool produced in 1909 in the various Australian States and New Zealand, estimated on the import and export returns, were:—

	Quantity. (Greasy, Washed, and Scoured.)		Value.	
	lbs.	£		
Victoria	92,153,643	3,869,478		
New South Wales	333,614,714	13,858,154		
Queensland	99,674,283	4,773,347		
South Australia	47,168,099	1,841,419		
Western Australia	27,144,579	1,013,180		
Tasmania	10,960,561	439,564		
New Zealand	194,742,148	6,510,346		

Prices of
Wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review:—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1908-9 TO 1910-11.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District) ..	17½d. to 19d.	18d. to 21d.	15d. to 18½d.
Super	16d. to 17d.	16d. to 17½d.	13½d. to 14½d.
Good	13½d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.	11½d. to 12½d.
Average	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.	11d. to 12d.
Wasty and Inferior	7½d. to 8½d.	7½d. to 9½d.	6½d. to 8d.

PRICES OF WOOL, 1908-9 TO 1910-11—*continued*.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.
GREASY MERINO—<i>continued</i>.			
Extra Super Lambs	up to 21½d.	21d. to 23½d.	24d. to 27d.
Super Lambs	14d. to 16d.	15d. to 18d.	16d. to 19d.
Good Lambs	11d. to 12d.	11½d. to 13½d.	11d. to 12d.
Average Lambs	8d. to 8½d.	9d. to 10d.	8d. to 9d.
Inferior Lambs	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6½d.	4d. to 5d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	15d. to 16d.	17d. to 18½d.	14d. to 15½d.
Super Comebacks	13½d. to 14½d.	15d. to 16½d.	13½d. to 14½d.
Fine Crossbred	11d. to 12d.	13d. to 14½d.	11½d. to 12½d.
Medium Crossbred	6½d. to 7½d.	10d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	5½d. to 6d.	8½d. to 9½d.	6½d. to 7½d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	11½d. to 12d.	13d. to 16d.	12½d. to 14½d.
Good Crossbred Lambs	9½d. to 10½d.	11d. to 12d.	10d. to 11½d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ...	7½d. to 8½d.	8d. to 9½d.	7½d. to 8½d.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	21½d. to 23d.	24d. to 25½d.	22d. to 23½d.
Super Fleece	20d. to 21½d.	22d. to 23½d.	20d. to 21d.
Good Fleece	18d. to 19½d.	20d. to 22d.	19d. to 20d.
Average Fleece	16½d. to 17½d.	19d. to 20d.	17½d. to 18½d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	19d.	21d.	18½d.
" Comeback Fleece	16d.	18½d.	15½d.
" Merino Lambs	21½d.	23½d.	27d.
" Comeback Lambs	12d.	16d.	14½d.
Scoured Fleece	23d.	25½d.	23½d.

Returns which were collected in March, 1910, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows:—

NUMBER OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1910.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep in a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central ..	2,592	982,754	379	10.69	7.63
North-Central ..	2,043	972,439	476	8.43	7.55
Western ..	5,445	4,327,632	795	22.45	33.58
Wimmera ..	4,038	2,250,811	557	16.65	17.47
Mallee ..	1,118	631,337	565	4.61	4.90
Northern ..	4,659	2,020,911	434	19.21	15.68
North-Eastern ..	1,985	797,999	402	8.19	6.19
Gippsland ..	2,368	901,483	381	9.77	7.00
Total ..	24,248	12,885,366	531	100.00	100.00

The figures do not include 52,617 sheep which were travelling on roads, or were located in cities and towns. The average number of sheep to a flock in Victoria was 531, and this average was exceeded in three of its divisions—the Western, Wimmera, and Mallee Districts. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the flocks, but only 21 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also the evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. From 1906 to 1910 there had been an increase of 8,181 flocks, and of 1,545,244 sheep, each district having contributed to the increase of flocks and, with the exception of the Central and Western Districts, to the increase of sheep. The average number of sheep in a flock had decreased in each district, that of the State as a whole having been reduced during the period from 706 to 531. The decrease in the average size of flocks, combined with the increase in the number of sheep, is evidence of the growing popularity of sheep-farming. Excluding sheep travelling and in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to sizes of flocks:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1910.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500	18,589	2,614,051	76·66	20·29
500 to 1,000 ..	3,205	2,267,722	13·22	17·60
1,001 „ 2,000 ..	1,477	2,100,701	6·09	16·30
2,001 „ 3,000 ..	378	923,881	1·56	7·17
3,001 „ 5,000 ..	258	994,634	1·07	7·72
5,001 „ 7,000 ..	107	629,821	·44	4·89
7,001 „ 10,000 ..	93	797,754	·38	6·19
10,001 „ 15,000 ..	69	850,294	·29	6·60
15,001 „ 20,000 ..	35	624,688	·14	4·85
Over 20,000	37	1,081,820	·15	8·39
Total	24,248	12,885,366	100·00	100·00

Flocks of over 15,000, though not very numerous, being only about one in every 337, accounted for over 13 per cent. of all sheep, whilst those in the most general size—under 500 sheep—comprised 77 per cent. of the total flocks, and only 20 per cent. of the sheep. Of the largest flocks, 25 containing 712,609 sheep belonged to the Western District counties, and 4, containing 128,775, to the Central District counties. Flocks of from 15,001 to 20,000 were also chiefly confined to the Western District, where 28 of them, representing

491,367 sheep were found—so that as regards this size the district possessed four-fifths of the flocks and sheep in the State. The Western District had, altogether, over 33½ per cent. of the total sheep in Victoria, but only 18 per cent. of the number in this district was in flocks up to 1,000. In every other district the keeping of sheep was combined with agriculture to a much greater extent, as of the total in each district the proportion per cent. in flocks up to 1,000 was, in the Northern, 53; Mallee, 50; Wimmera, 48; North-Eastern, 47; Gippsland, 44; North-Central, 44; and in the Central, 43. Between 1906 and 1910, the flocks up to 1,000 increased by 7,740, or 55 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,501,078, or 44 per cent.; while in the same period the flocks over 1,000 increased by 441, or 22 per cent., and the sheep in them by only 44,166, or less than 1 per cent.

An estimate of the numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria at March, 1910, was as follows:— Breed of sheep.

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1910.

Breed of Sheep.					Number.
Merino	...	...	...	...	4,657,500
Comeback	...	...	...	...	2,976,000
Crossbred, coarse	...	...	...	...	1,682,000
" Shropshire and Southdown	...	...	...	...	1,552,500
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	905,500
Shropshire	...	...	...	...	517,500
Other	...	...	...	...	646,983
Total					12,937,983

The export trade in frozen lamb began in 1892, and in the years that have since elapsed, it has so enormously developed that it is now recognised as one of the principal industries of the State. In 1892, 11,794 centals of beef and mutton, and in 1894, 111,715 centals of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were exported. In two years from its inception the trade had increased tenfold, and this prosperous beginning was the index of its future expansion. For three or four years after the inception of the trade mutton was the chief export, but in 1896 the export of lambs commenced to be seriously viewed by graziers. The trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to fall short of realization. In 1909, 941,309 carcasses—760,308 of lamb, and 181,001 of mutton—and in 1910, 1,573,516 carcasses—1,087,179 of lamb, and 486,337 of mutton—were exported. Lamb Raising.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and properly selected breeds of sheep are profitable, not only as meat but as wool producers. The

climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

The growing of wheat and the raising of lambs are two industries which are mutually dependent; farmers should, therefore, more actively combine these pursuits, as in so doing they will effect subtle transmutations in farming operations. Sheep, moreover, keep fields free from weeds, in addition to causing an enrichment of the ground.

In Victoria the legislative trend is towards the breaking up of large estates, and many small holdings have been established. With the extension of the intense culture methods that are being impressed on farmers, lamb-raising is becoming an extensive industry. Oversea markets for mutton and lamb are continually being opened up, so that there is no risk of the trade being overdone.

The demand for lamb in Britain alone steadily increases, and supply and means of transport are factors that demand considerable attention. In the season for 1910, freight was freely offering, and carcases were therefore rapidly shipped to overseas markets. The general meat supplies for the increasing populations of Europe fall far short of requirements, and it is expected that the markets of Germany and Austria, now closed to Australian meats, will soon be thrown open, and will furnish a further impetus to our trade.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool is persistently increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population, and the increasing inability of stock owners in old countries to augment their flocks, because of the proportionate contraction of their grazing lands. Old lands whose territories are limited, and whose populations are vast and increasing, cannot find room to depasture the great flocks and herds necessary to meet their requirements, and so must look for supplies of meat and wool to newer lands, where sheep will flourish and where extensive grazing areas are available. The possibilities, then, for settlers in Victoria who may embark in the industry of raising lambs for export overseas are unbounded; the hours of toil are neither long nor exacting, and the industry is now one of the most profitable and popular of farming occupations. With the continuous breaking up of large estates and the settlement of increasing numbers of small sheep-farmers on the land, mutton will become the primary and wool the incidental consideration, instead of the present reverse condition existing.

If special fodder crops were generally grown and methods of husbandry practised on the same lines as in New Zealand, it should be quite possible for Victoria to soon possess 25,000,000 sheep, whereas at present the number is only 12,882,665. The carrying capacity of a farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, but at the present time, although unlimited markets exist abroad, graziers do not make

sufficient special provision for feeding their stock. They, for the most part, rely entirely on the natural pastures. If systematic efforts were made to extensively grow fodder crops, graziers would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would also increase the resources and prosperity of the State.

Where rainfall is certain and irrigation possible lucerne as a mainstay fodder should be grown, for the cultivation of this crop vastly increases the carrying capacity of the farm. When the irrigation schemes of the Northern areas are completed an enormous impetus will be given to lamb production. Lucerne, rape, kale and turnips, which are the best fattening fodders for sheep, will then, no doubt, be grown in great luxuriance.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Europe, and the only real rival we have in oversea markets is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not rendered to the same extent as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in this State for export are very great, and no apprehension need be felt that the outlet for lambs is likely to become contracted. The significant feature to be kept in mind is that the number of sheep all the world over is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Europe is now finding that it must largely depend on oversea countries for its meat supplies.

Raising lambs, although not an arduous vocation, is a calling in which one must possess some knowledge of farm practice and of the management of flocks, in addition to having an acquaintance with diseases incidental to sheep, before one can hope to meet with success. Settlers who take up this work will, however, experience but little difficulty in gaining knowledge, inasmuch as the State officers are always prepared to proffer advice on any difficulties that may crop up.

The breeding of pigs for export, either in the form of pork or bacon, if conducted on systematic lines, should prove a remunerative business. As an adjunct to dairying and general farm operations pig-breeding should be considered an indissoluble factor. Pigs are the best agents to profitably use up the waste products of a farm, and separated milk and damaged grain can profitably be converted into pork. Notwithstanding the incessant demand for pig products, farmers regard with some indifference this important branch of agriculture. There are only 333,281 pigs in the State at the present time, and this number could be enormously and advantageously increased, for there is a continuous demand in the old world for products of swine origin. It is estimated that in the principal countries of the world there exist 137,448,000 pigs. During 1910 only 1,557 carcasses of pork were exported from Victoria. Pork.

Beef and
Veal.

The raising of bees for export is not as yet a great undertaking in the State, although the industry is capable of being established in districts where water is plentiful and where special fodder crops can be advantageously grown. The rearing of milk herds is an important business in Victoria, for the production of milk is one of the staple industries of the State. The number of cattle being raised in the world is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and therefore short supplies of beef in thickly populated countries must inevitably occur. It is estimated that there are about 448,460,000 cattle in the civilized countries of the world.

It is possible for Victoria to raise extensive herds, not only of dairy cattle, but also of bees to furnish meat supplies for oversea markets. During 1910, there were exported 5,832 carcasses of beef, and 3,893 carcasses of veal.

Live stock
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

In the subsequent statement are given the total number and the number per square mile of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States, according to the returns for the end of 1910, and in New Zealand as at the end of 1908:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1910.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Total Number.					
Victoria	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
New South Wales	650,594	865,639	2,266,589	45,825,308	321,544
Queensland .. .	593,813	365,444	4,766,255	20,331,838	152,212
South Australia* ..	249,326	119,628	265,234	6,267,477	96,386
Western Australia..	134,114	30,785	794,255	5,158,516	57,628
Tasmania .. .	41,388	52,966	148,888	1,788,310	63,715
New Zealand (1908)	363,259	536,629	1,236,697	23,480,707	245,092
Number per Square Mile.					
Victoria	5.37	7.61	10.00	146.59	3.79
New South Wales	2.10	2.79	7.30	147.65	1.04
Queensland .. .	.89	.55	7.11	30.32	.23
South Australia ..	.66	.31	.70	16.49	.25
Western Australia..	.14	.03	.81	5.29	.06
Tasmania .. .	1.58	2.02	5.68	68.22	2.43
New Zealand (1908)	3.47	5.12	11.80	224.16	2.33

* Exclusive of Northern Territory, the return for which shows that in 1910 there were 24,509 horses, 513,383 cattle, 57,240 sheep and 996 pigs.

When a comparison is made between the above figures and those for previous years relating to the different States of Australia, the most striking feature presented is the all-round increase in the number of pigs in each of the last two years. This is specially noticeable on account of the successive decreases which occurred in the three years preceding 1909. The reduction between 1905 and the end of

1908 was as much as 37 per cent. in Western Australia, 34 per cent. in Victoria and Tasmania, 33 per cent. in South Australia, 30 per cent. in New South Wales, and 24 per cent. in Queensland. There was no apparent reason for these reductions, as the rearing of pigs has always been a most profitable adjunct to farming or dairying, and it is satisfactory to note that in 1910 there were increases over 1908 of 86 per cent. in Victoria, 49 per cent. in New South Wales, 33 per cent. in Tasmania, 23 per cent. in South Australia and Western Australia, and 22 per cent. in Queensland. The number of horses showed an increase last year in each Australian State, that of cattle in each State except Victoria, and that of sheep in each State except Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia. The stock, in proportion to area, are evidently most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 360 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 306; then follow New South Wales with 229; Tasmania with 130; Queensland with 85; South Australia with 29; and Western Australia, with the lowest average, it having stock equivalent to 12 sheep to the square mile.

The following is a statement of the number of sheep in the world at the latest dates for which information is available, according to the *Year-Book*, United States Department of Agriculture:—

World's
supply of
sheep.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1910.

	No. of Sheep.
United Kingdom	31,167,000
Other European countries	152,104,000
Total Europe	183,271,000
Australia and New Zealand	115,735,000
Asia	92,849,000
Africa	50,293,000
North America... ..	63,887,000
South America... ..	99,593,000
Total	605,628,000

Judging by the slow progress being made in the preservation of forage in a green state, it is still necessary that the attention of the public should be drawn to its importance. Not only will stock eat anything of a vegetable nature that will make useful ensilage, but ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. It cannot be affirmed that the uncertainty of the result of the system need militate against the trial. The silo is no longer in an experimental stage. Ancient nations are known to have practised the preservation of forage and fruits in a green state in large subterranean vaults; and for upwards of twenty years experiments on a large scale have been carried on, particularly in America, where the almost universal testimony of farmers is to the resulting economy in the feeding of cattle, and the consequent increased stock-carrying capacity of the land. As a result of these experiments, many farmers have introduced silos upon their holdings,

Ensilage.

but it is a matter of surprise that so little has been done in Australia. Professor Cherry, in a paper on "The Modern Silo," points out particularly that "animals which chew the cud differ from all other classes in requiring their food comparatively juicy and bulky. Their digestive apparatus is formed to suit this kind of food. Hence the cow or bullock cannot thrive on exclusively dry food so well as a horse." In Victoria, where every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and where green food usually disappears from December till Autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, as the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils another of the requirements of ruminant animals, viz.:—that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

The returns for Victoria relating to the years 1901 to 1911 show that in the season 1909-10 there was a substantial increase in the number of farmers who made ensilage, and in the material used, as compared with the previous seasons, but that in 1910-11 there was a decline in both items. The following figures show how much has been done in the direction of making ensilage since 1900:—

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1900-1 TO 1910-11.

Year Ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Weight of Materials Used.
			Tons.
1901	131	..	5,834
1902	125	..	5,065
1903	111	..	4,703
1904	290	..	10,931
1905	300	..	12,779
1906	160	218	7,240
1907	210	278	10,581
1908	203	260	11,031
1909	392	491	18,205
1910	518	656	27,230
1911	460	555	25,969

Bee-
keeping.

The returns for 1909-10 show that there were in that year 3,976 bee-keepers who owned 29,761 frame and 12,871 box hives, producing 1,438,121 lbs. and 173,163 lbs. of honey respectively, and 22,369 lbs. of beeswax. In 1910-11 there were 4,043 bee-keepers who owned 36,651 frame and 16,111 box hives, producing 2,168,107 lbs. and 140,298 lbs. of honey respectively, and 34,695 lbs. of beeswax.

The number of bee hives increased from 21,412 in 1900-1 to 49,120 in 1904-5, after which it declined to 40,595 in 1908-9, but it again increased to 52,762 in 1910-11. In 1891-2, the quantity of honey returned was 1,128,283 lbs.; after a decline in the next two years, the quantity gathered in 1894-5 was 1,323,982 lbs.; a falling off was recorded from that year to 1897-8, when the return was 195,163 lbs. A recovery has since been made, and the returns for the last seven years indicate that the industry is making good progress. The production of honey in 1910-11, though slightly less than in 1908-9, was over 43 per cent. greater than in 1909-10. The increase last year occurred in the Western, Wimmera, Mallee, and Gippsland districts, where the quantity of honey produced was in excess of that for the previous year by 1,006,592 lbs., the counties showing the greatest increases being Borung, Lowan, and Dundas. In the Central, North-Central, Northern, and North-Eastern districts, the production was less than in 1909-10 by 309,471 lbs.

BEE-KEEPING, 1900-1 TO 1910-11.

Season ended May.			Number of Bee-keepers.	Bee Hives.	Honey.	Beeswax.
					lbs.	lbs.
1901	..	...	2,293	21,412	957,020	15,269
1902	..	...	3,776	22,083	572,477	13,530
1903	..	...	4,402	32,126	1,199,331	23,061
1904	..	...	5,609	40,759	833,968	18,979
1905	..	...	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1906	..	...	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844
1907	..	...	4,974	48,005	2,965,299	46,780
1908	..	...	4,745	43,212	1,138,992	21,521
1909	..	...	4,303	40,595	2,373,628	38,674
1910	..	...	3,976	42,632	1,611,284	22,369
1911	..	...	4,043	52,762	2,308,405	34,695

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in March, 1911, were as follows:—

Fowls	...	...	3,855,538
Ducks	...	...	288,413
Geese	...	...	59,851
Turkeys	...	...	190,077

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1910 was £1,592,000.

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years:—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077

It thus appears that there was an increase in the number of poultry-owners between 1901 and 1911, and although geese and turkeys showed a slight decrease, there was an increase in fowls and ducks. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1910, imported annually £7,189,368 worth of eggs, of which 38 per cent. was from Russia, 24 per cent. from Denmark, 10 per cent. from Austria-Hungary, 7½ per cent. from Italy, 6 per cent. from France, 5 per cent. from Germany, 9 per cent. from other foreign countries, and only ½ per cent. from British countries. It also imported in these years an annual average of £889,900 worth of poultry, 99 per cent. of which was from foreign countries.

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1910, sums amounting to £544,656 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879:—

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9	142,963	1904-5	16,603
1889-90 to 1898-9	208,638	1905-6	16,477
1899-1900	14,801	1906-7	16,513
1900-1	15,817	1907-8	17,585
1901-2	17,250	1908-9	22,756
1902-3	16,489	1909-10	23,005
1903-4	15,759		

In addition to the expenditure of £544,656 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting

to £45,850 in 1908-9, and £10,734 in 1909-10 were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past nine years was as shown in the following statement:—

Rabbits,
&c., sold,
Melbourne
Fish
Market.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1902 TO 1910.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild Fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1902 ...	471,964	2,401	32,756
1903 ...	316 462	1,024	13,130
1904 ...	402,944	1,466	49,556
1905 ...	364,066	903	47,348
1906 ...	275,166	535	28,610
1907 ...	298,024	260	58,210
1908 ...	231,216	148	20,634
1909 ...	235 548	163	42,240
1910 ...	245,208	130½	34,180

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries during recent years, the numbers and values for the last nine years being as follows:—

Frozen
rabbits,
&c., 'ex-
ported.

FROZEN RABBITS AND HARES EXPORTED OVERSEA: 1902 TO 1910.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs	£
1902 ...	3,213,376	158,043
1903 ...	3,447,077	165,580
1904 ...	4,045,036	125,038
1905 ...	5,093,952	219,665
1906 ...	4,622,307	221 064
1907 ...	3,251,231	154,789
1908 ...	1,743,466	84,835
1909 ...	1,675,578	82,182
1910 ...	1,372,087	68,469

In 1910 the exports oversea from Victoria also included 3,395,383 lbs. of rabbit and hare skins, valued at £199,562, and sent principally to the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The following tables give information regarding the fishing industry. The first shows the various fishing stations round the coast and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers, the number of men and boats engaged, and the value of the general fishing plant in use. The second shows the approximate quantity and value of Victorian and other fish sold in the Metropolitan market during the years 1909 and 1910; and the third shows the quantity and value

Fishing
industry.

of Victorian fish sold in the Melbourne, Ballarat, and other markets during 1910:—

FISHING INDUSTRY—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1910.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet	10	7	98	150
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove ..	9	6	525	200
Brighton	8	5	125	86
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora ..	50	49	3,042	534
Dromana	20	14	641	243
Echuca	8	11	360	268
Frankston	10	10	153	148
Geelong	53	20	953	719
Gippsland Lakes	358	243	6,028	3,731
Kerang	4	4	23	92
Lorne	6	3	29	60
Mallacoota	12	6	85	465
Mentone	9	9	90	85
Mordialloc	9	7	296	158
Mornington	19	16	698	338
Nathalia	25	15	38	20
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	59	40	1,006	601
Portland	40	24	1,600	671
Port Albert	44	40	1,469	651
Port Fairy	31	19	795	265
Port Melbourne	60	37	1,197	595
Queenscliff	92	51	5,275	452
Sandringham	18	16	629	54
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye ..	23	23	1,485	358
St. Kilda	6	3	43	100
Swan Hill	4	4	173	104
Warrnambool	3	4	95	70
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) ..	78	45	1,257	778
Williamstown	20	11	406	117
Total	1,088	742	28,614	12,143

The quantities and values of Victorian and other fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during the last two years were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1909 AND 1910.

		1909.		1910.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) ..	lbs.	10,141,550	63,384	9,612,598	60,080
Crayfish (Victorian) ..	doz.	26,112	6,528	28,793	7,198
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) ..	lbs.	2,405,960	32,580	2,166,040	33,844
Oysters	cwt.	20,797	10,418	21,929	18,796
Total .. ..		..	112,910	..	119,918

In addition to the above, 1,427 cwt. of smoked fish, and 261 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1910.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters, and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1910 were as follows:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1910.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	9,612,598	28,793	60 080	7,198
Ballarat	672,000	2,051	3,636	379
Other	158,625	1,215	990	304
Total	10,443,223	32,059	64,706	7,881

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The figures for the last two years are as follows:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1910.—Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£		£
Fresh or Preserved by cold process lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	717,500	12,226
Smoked	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	32,951	1,729
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	8,185	4,321
Potted, &c. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	4,929
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	5,195,150	138,045
N.E.I. .. cwt.	214	356	5,815	9,434	4,840	7,289
Total ..	..	35,574	..	149,467	..	168,539

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 4,628,564 lbs., or 89 per cent. of the imports from overseas countries, came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1910.

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited

Imports by United Kingdom of articles that may be further developed in Victoria

market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from this State and would give very profitable employment. The magnitude of the importations by the United Kingdom of certain articles that can be profitably produced here is revealed by the particulars given in the table which follows. The figures, which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns, represent the average annual imports for the five years 1906 to 1910:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1906 TO 1910.

Articles.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
	Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£
Butter	2,779,196	1,912,699	18,683,594	23,375,489
Cheese	5,098	5,626,316	1,336,004	6,967,418
Eggs		37,930	7,151,438	7,189,368
Meats	2,982,108	6,574,256	32,515,000	42,071,424
Poultry and Game ..	12,776	12,031	988,388	1,013,195
Fruit—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved	311,916	1,396,408	12,527,891	14,236,215
Sugar	1,847	1,181,535	19,352,463	20,535,845
Flax and Hemp		95,221	6,356,926	7,262,147
Maize		606,039	11,270,443	11,876,482
Wheat	3,777,875	11,645,281	24,127,059	39,550,215
Wheatmeal and Flour ..	197,610	1,00,686	5,291,286	6,493,582
Wine	122,889	22,964	3,798,790	3,944,643
Leather	421,484	2,901,304	6,084,557	9,407,545
Skins, Furs, and Hides ..	1,699,674	3,673,778	6,612,842	11,909,894
Tallow and Stearine ..	1,171,045	687,434	1,534,893	3,393,372
Wool—Sheep's or Lambs' ..	13,518,208	12,063,718	5,124,951	30,706,877

As regards the sixteen articles specified, the requirements of the United Kingdom are to the extent of 68 per cent. met by foreign countries. Only 11 per cent. is supplied by Australia, where bountiful soils and a salubrious climate, especially in Victoria, give an opportunity of doing much more than at present in the supply of butter, meats, fruit, breadstuffs, &c. That it requires only increased population to enormously swell the output of primary products is apparent if a comparison be made with Great Britain, which is of equal size and less favoured generally by climate. The figures for 1910 relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great

Britain are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN,
1910.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area acres	56,245,760	56,214,153
Wheat produced bushels	34,813,019	54,877,248
Oats produced "	9,699,127	121,829,000
Barley produced "	1,340,387	56,472,104
Peas and Beans produced "	223,284	12,674,944
Potatoes produced tons	163,312	3,477,139
Turnips and swedes produced "	7,481*	25,695,018
Mangolds produced "	17,654	9,352,995
Hay produced "	1,292,410	9,516,630
Horses No.	472,080	1,545,376
Cattle "	1,547,569	7,037,327
Sheep "	12,882,665	27,102,945
Pigs "	333,281	2,349,946

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

The mining industry has received considerable assistance from the State Treasury, details of which are given in the following statements:—

State
expendi-
ture in aid
of Mining
Industry.

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1905-6 TO 1909-10.

	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department	25,431	26,200	26,531	24,910	25,795
State Coal Mine ... ..	...	...	...	...	46,695
Acquisition and Resumption of Land, Wonthaggi ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,332
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of	10,807	11,302	7,541	7,419	11,093
Diamond drills for prospecting ...	11,231	13,124	13,150	11,805	15,978
Testing plants	2,463	2,548	2,093	2,203	3,846
Geological and underground surveys of mines	5,469	5,631	5,701	5,628	6,014
Mining Development— Advances to companies. &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	...	...	...	19,465	24,767
Miscellaneous	777	916	2,274	8,094	9,887
	56,178	59,721	57,290	79,524	150,407.

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1905-6 TO 1909-10—*continued.*

—	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Expenditure from Surplus Revenue.					
Mining Development— Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. —	£ 13,787	£ 13,677	£ 21,757	£ 19,357	£ 5,001
Expenditure from Loan Moneys.					
Mining Development— Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	83	...	...	...	...
State Coal Mine ...	...	...	...	...	35,906
Total ...	70,048	73,398	79,047	98,881	191,314

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 280 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £306,928 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, particulars of which expenditure are shown in the following statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

Advances to companies—Development of mining ...	£ 62,740
„ „ Boring for gold and coal, &c. ...	62,532
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ...	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ...	12,357
Construction of races and dams ...	8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting ...	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ...	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ...	9,975
State Coal Mine ...	35,906
Miscellaneous ...	9,740
Total ...	306,928

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1910, for the development of mining totalled £134,366, of which sum £17,534 had up to that date been repaid, £12,593 realized, and £11,709 written off, leaving £92,530 outstanding. Interest paid during 1909-10 amounted to £1,119, and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1910, to £3,973.

The following statement shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State according to the Census returns of 1901:—

Persons engaged mining, 1901.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons following Mining Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In business on their own Account, but not employing Labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mines Department officer (not Geologist) .. ..	..	..	..	..	76	3	..	1	..	..
Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor, (not Government) ..	15	..	32	..	90	..	..	..	11	..
Mine, gold (quartz), proprietor, manager, worker ..	216	2	1,567	..	7,747	..	65	..	925	..
" gold (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	87	..	4,141	..	4,285	..	107	..	448	..
" gold (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	35	1	682	..	1,142	..	20	..	213	..
" (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker ..	79	1	1,165	..	4,264	..	30	..	624	..
" tin (lode), worker ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" tin (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
" silver, proprietor, manager, worker ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
" coal, proprietor, manager, worker ..	10	..	8	..	844	..	..	..	32	..
" copper, manager, worker ..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..
" precious stones, manager, worker ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" expert, amalgamator, diamond drill worker ..	5	..	12	..	56	..	..	..	3	..
" director, agent, legal manager, clerk, secretary ..	65	..	97	1	334	8	1	1	17	..
Quartz crusher ..	17	..	14	..	573	..	1	..	80	..
Pyrites worker, ore roaster ..	2	..	2	..	61	..	..	..	2	..
Cyanide worker, &c. ..	32	..	7	..	170	..	..	..	1	..
Smelter, gold ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
" other ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	4	..
Quarry proprietor, manager, clerk ..	41	1	51	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
" man, worker ..	..	..	..	..	734	..	..	..	62	..
Others ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	605	5	7,794	1	20,417	11	231	2	2,381	..

Total Males 31,423

Total Females 19

GRAND TOTAL 31,442

Gold miners.

The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department, and the figures for the ten years ended with 1910 are subjoined:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1901	12,886	14,891	27,777
1902	11,963	14,140	26,103
1903	11,058	14,150	25,208
1904	10,405	13,926	24,331
1905	11,403	13,966	25,369
1906	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907	10,390	12,901	23,291
1908	8,673	12,180	20,853
1909	7,925	10,746	18,671
1910	6,638	9,915	16,553

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1910 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 813; Ballarat, 3,009; Bendigo, 3,988; Beechworth, 3,619; Castlemaine, 2,041; Gippsland, 1,017; and Maryborough, 2,066.

Mineral
produce

The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1910:—

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1910.		Recorded during 1910.		Total Recorded to end of 1910.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£
Gold	67,118.354	285,100.389	570,383	2,422.745	67,688.737	287,523.134
Silver	29,405	7,751	..	..	29,405	7,751
	1,305,534*	199,999	18,800	2,090	1,324,334	202,089
	tons.		tons.		tons.	
Coal, black ..	3,054,986	1,689,756	369,059	188,977	3,424,045	1,878,733
" brown ..	49,466	19,832	..	..	50,116	20,109
Lignite	12,923	3,086	650	277	12,923	3,086
Ore—copper ..	18,508	213,223	150	450	18,658	213,673
" tin	15,593	769,824	41	3,706	15,634	773,530
" antimony ..	33,106	209,529	1,262	6,255	34,368	215,784
" silverlead ..	793	5,780	..	..	793	5,780
" iron	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
" manganese ..	..	..	23	142	23	142
Wolfram	17	1,684	20	2,092	37	3,776
Diamonds .. ..	..	108	..	..	..	108
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum	17,283	9,951	1,246	715	18,529	10,666
Magnesite	6	12	..	..	6	12
Kaolin	4,588	10,382	288	202	4,876	10,584
Diatomaceous earth ..	2,993	12,352	500	2,000	3,493	14,352
Pigment clays ..	2	24	50	50	52	74
Bluestone, Freestone, Granite, &c.† ..	..	3,723,255	..	121,455	..	3,844,710
Limestone, &c.‡ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	291,990,000	..	2,751,156	..	294,741,248

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint.—† From 1866 only.—‡ Record from 1900.

The total quantity of gold raised from its first discovery in 1851 to the end of 1910 was 71,989,887 ounces gross, or, as shown above, 67,688,737 ounces fine, the estimated value being £287,523,134. This sum is based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1910 was £3 19s. 2½d. per ounce. The yield of gold for 1910—609,998 ounces gross, or 570,383 ounces fine—was 92,223 ounces gross or 83,839 ounces fine, less than the yield of the previous year. This decrease is almost wholly accounted for by the diminished returns from the lode mines at Bendigo, Ballarat, Maldon, and Berringa, and from the deep alluvial mines at Rutherglen, Creswick, and Clunes.

In the following return will be found the yield of gold from alluvial workings and from quartz reefs during 1909 and 1910 in each mining district of the State, according to the calculations of the mining registrars:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1909 AND 1910.

Mining District.	1909.			1910.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Ararat and Stawell ...	11,186	7,458	18,644	15,003	4,728	19,731
Ballarat ...	40,054	95,270	135,324	27,688	74,437	102,125
Beechworth ...	98,783	22,092	120,875	88,661	17,178	105,839
Bendigo ...	2,928	216,716	219,642	1,993	177,157	179,150
Castlemaine ...	22,539	53,650	76,189	19,534	54,889	74,423
Gippsland ...	6,985	42,872	49,857	7,597	31,625	39,222
Maryborough ...	50,137	30,747	80,884	43,222	30,265	73,487
Total ...	232,610	468,805	701,415	203,698	390,279	593,977

According to these calculations, the totals of which fall short of the actual yields by 806 ounces in 1909, and by 16,021 ounces in 1910, alluvial mining shows a decrease of 28,912 ounces, and lode mining a decrease of 78,526 ounces in 1910 as compared with 1909.

On 31st December, 1910, there were 15 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,614 feet; New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,579 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Carlisle, 3,451 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Clarence, 3,310 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,290 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,020 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth at Bendigo is fifty-three.

Mining district gold yields.

Deep mine.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, 4,051 feet incline and 350 feet vertical, equal to 3,450 feet vertical; South Star, Ballarat, 3,180 feet; Long Tunnel Extended, Walhalla, 3,030 feet; Magdala, Stawell, 2,425 feet; Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 2,262 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Jubilee, Scarsdale, 2,014 feet.

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing.

The number of gold dredging and hydraulic sluicing leases in force on 31st December, 1910, was 215, with an area of 17,630 acres. Prior to 1900 the yield of gold from dredging operations was 90,528 ounces, and from 1900 to 1910, 726,431 ounces were obtained from 5,187 acres worked, the average yield of gold being 140 ounces per acre, or 2.3 grains per cubic yard of material treated. The quantity of tin won by the same plants during the period 1900-10 was 546 tons. The following tables give particulars of the industry for 1910:—

DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING, 1910.

District.				Number of Plants.	Gold won during 1910.	Dividends paid during 1910.*
					oz.	£
Ararat and Stawell	...	...	...	1	685	...
Ballarat	...	...	...	13	10,584	988
Beechworth	...	...	...	54	54,483	44,085
Bendigo	...	...	...	3	275	...
Castlemaine	...	...	...	24	11,841	7,217
Gippsland	...	...	...	7	5,803	6,300
Maryborough	...	...	...	5	3,477	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	6	1,171	...
Total	...	...	...	113	88,319	...

* These figures are merely approximate, as information was not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants.

DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING PLANTS.

District.				Bucket Dredges.	Pump Hydraulic Sluices.	Jet Elevators.	Gravitation Hydraulic Sluicing.	Total.
Ararat	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
Beechworth	...	...	...	45	6	3	...	54
Bendigo	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Castlemaine	...	...	...	3	17	4	...	24
Gippsland	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	7
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total	...	...	...	53	46	8	6	113

The 53 bucket dredges raised 15,445,005 cubic yards of material and won 59,510 ounces of gold; the 46 pump hydraulic sluicing plants dealt with 3,947,796 cubic yards of material for a return of 24,698 ounces of gold, the 8 hydraulic jet elevators put through 445,751 cubic yards of material for a return of 2,948 ounces of gold; and the 6 plants working by gravitation hydraulic sluicing, dealt with 166,415 cubic yards of material, which yielded 1,163 ounces of gold. The total quantity of material treated by these plants during 1910 was 20,004,967 cubic yards, representing an area of 704 acres, the amount of gold obtained being 88,319 ounces, and of tin 20 tons, as against a treatment of 20,173,018 cubic yards in 1909 for 88,969 ounces of gold, and 70 tons of tin. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 2.1 grains, in 1910, being the same as for the previous year. In 1910 the number of men employed in connexion with these 113 plants was 1,769, and their wages amounted to £158,292. Other returns in connexion with dredge-mining, &c., not referred to above, give an additional yield of 143 ounces for the year 1910.

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the five years ended 1910:—

Value of
machinery
on gold-
fields.

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1906	809,150	1,817,070	2,626,220
1907	964,120	1,935,125	2,899,245
1908	933,470	1,797,825	2,731,295
1909	850,111	1,643,072	2,493,383
1910	803,636	1,621,972	2,425,608

The next return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last six years:—

Gold-mining
dividends.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1905 TO 1910.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.					
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	102	...	...	...	5,275	22,519
Ballarat	66,700	62,700	51,675	43,500	47,863	32,217
Beechworth	70,413	65,599	53,189	78,245	54,114	46,551
Bendigo	228,028	251,727	120,880	133,114	159,273	99,421
Castlemaine	35,465	37,701	39,568	18,669	48,225	55,619
Gippsland	28,504	56,897	50,850	44,515	6,960	6,600
Maryborough	25,219	10,069	1,250	1,250	17,500	15,000
Total	454,431	484,693	317,412	319,293	339,210	277,927

Yields and dividends for the whole State for the last ten years are given below :—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS, 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Value of Gold Produced.	Dividends Paid.
	£	£
1901 ...	3,102,753	427,997
1902 ...	3,062,028	472,136
1903 ...	3,259,482	601,152
1904 ...	3,252,045	623,398
1905 ...	3,173,744	454,431
1906 ...	3,280,478	484,693
1907 ...	2,954,617	317,412
1908 ...	2,849,888	319,293
1909 ...	2,778,956	339,210
1910 ...	2,422,745	277,927

The dividends paid in the years mentioned range from 11 to 19 per cent. of the gold produced, the average for the ten years being 14.3 per cent.

Gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

The following table summarizes the production of gold in Australasia from 1851, the year of its first discovery, and contains a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States at different periods. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place :—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1910.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.
1851-60	23,334,263	3,280,963	75,000	..	..	..	35,845
1861-70	16,276,566	3,542,912	250,000	..	..	3,504	5,507,004
1871-80	10,156,297	2,251,666	3,187,855	84,593	..	180,178	4,009,345
1881-90	7,103,448	1,164,452	3,925,620	209,275	46,967	397,983	2,265,616
1891-00	7,476,038	2,958,295	7,358,129	355,208	5,870,662	605,519	2,788,398
1851-00	64,346,612	13,198,288	14,796,604	649,076	5,917,629	1,187,184	14,606,208
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
1901 ..	730,453	216,888	598,382	28,951	1,703,416	69,491	412,876
1902 ..	720,866	254,435	640,463	24,082	1,871,037	70,996	459,406
1903 ..	767,297	254,260	668,546	22,269	2,064,801	59,891	461,648
1904 ..	765,600	269,817	639,151	17,925	1,983,230	65,921	467,897
1905 ..	747,166	274,267	592,620	20,447	1,955,316	73,540	492,955
1906 ..	772,290	253,987	544,636	14,077	1,794,547	60,023	534,617
1907 ..	695,576	247,363	466,476	11,871	1,697,553	65,354	477,312
1908 ..	670,910	224,792	465,085	9,161	1,647,911	57,085	471,968
1909 ..	654,222	204,709	455,576	7,989	1,595,269	44,777	472,465
1910 ..	570,381	188,857	441,400	11,645	1,470,632	37,048	446,434

* Quantity received at Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive, was 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces (gross), more than half of which was produced in Victoria. The Australasian production for the nine years, 1901 to 1910, was over 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces.

The total production of gold and silver for all countries since 1860, and for the leading gold and silver producing countries in 1909, as set out in the following tables, have been extracted principally from the annual report issued in 1911 by the Director of the United States Mint. The figures relating to the year 1873 and subsequent years are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data:—

World's production of gold and silver.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869	61,314,500	260,450,800	378,311,600	103,714,600
1870 to 1879	52,764,400	224,131,700	628,717,300	159,639,000
1880 to 1889	51,405,100	218,357,900	921,103,100	197,783,000
1890 to 1899	95,081,700	403,886,400	1,568,876,900	235,663,700
1900	12,315,100	52,312,000	173,591,400	22,115,800
1901	12,625,500	53,630,500	173,011,300	21,330,900
1902	14,354,700	60,975,600	162,763,500	17,726,200
1903	15,852,600	67,338,500	167,689,300	18,607,200
1904	16,804,400	71,381,300	164,195,300	19,569,200
1905	18,396,500	78,144,200	172,317,700	21,599,400
1906	19,471,100	82,708,900	165,054,500	22,957,200
1907	19,977,300	84,859,000	184,207,000	24,982,500
1908	21,430,400	91,031,800	203,236,800	22,338,700
1909	21,982,700	93,377,800	211,215,600	22,569,000
Total	433,776,000	1,842,586,400	5,274,291,300	910,596,400

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1909.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value. £	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial. £
Africa	8,271,600	35,135,900	1,076,600	115,000
Australasia	3,435,000	14,591,200	16,359,300	1,748,000
Austria-Hungary	93,900	399,100	999,200	106,800
British India	501,100	2,128,600	...	...
Canada	473,600	2,011,700	27,878,600	2,978,900
Germany	3,300	14,200	5,329,000	569,800
Japan	183,200	778,100	4,278,400	457,200
Mexico	1,153,400	4,899,400	73,942,400	7,901,000
Peru	24,900	105,700	9,566,100	1,022,200
Russia	1,566,400	6,653,900	132,100	14,100
United States	4,821,700	20,481,500	54,721,500	5,847,200
Other Countries	1,454,600	6,178,500	16,928,500	1,808,800
Total	21,982,700	93,377,800	211,215,600	22,569,000

Coal production. The following return shows the quantity of coal raised in each year, or group of years, since its first production:—

BLACK COAL RAISED IN VICTORIA TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876	5,831
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890	49,249
From 1891 to 31st December, 1900	1,683,485
1901	209,329
1902	225,164
1903	64,200
1904	121,742
1905	155,136
1906	160,631
1907	138,584
1908	113,462
1909	128,173
1910	369,059
Total	3,424,045

Brown coal raised to 31st December, 1910, 50,116 tons.

The State coal-field.

The existence of coal deposits at the Powlett River was proved as far back as the year 1880, when two seams were cut, viz., one of 2 ft. 1 in. at 352 feet, and the other of 2 ft. 6 in. at 689 feet; but it was not until 1908 that systematic boring was commenced—the existence of a large area of payable coal being subsequently proved. The development of the field was undertaken by the Government shortly after the commencement of the New South Wales coal strike in November, 1909, and by the end of that month four shafts had been sunk on to the coal seam and equipped with temporary winding and pumping machinery, and the output of coal had commenced.

On the 17th December of the same year, the construction of a railway to the coal-field was authorized: platelaying was begun on the 23rd of the following month, and on 22nd February, 1910, the rails were laid to the coal shafts and a commencement was made with the transportation of coal.

With the view of preventing indiscriminate settlement, the Government has laid out a model township, formed roads and planted them with trees, at a cost of £7,797, and erected 100 miners' houses at a cost of £21,561. It has under construction a complete system of waterworks, on which over £40,000 has been expended; and it is now proceeding with the erection of an electric plant to supply light and power for the whole district at an estimated cost of £55,000. State brickworks and quarries are in full work, and the expenditure on these and other public works, such as a public hall, a State school, &c., to 30th June, 1910, was £14,518. The estimated revenue from the coal mine for 1910-1911 is £262,500, and the estimated expenditure £242,146. The area reserved for the mine is about 17 square miles, of which the central portion of 5 square miles has been proved by boring to contain 20,000,000 tons of coal. The output of coal for 1910 was 201,053 tons, worth £89,736 at the mine; and the total quantity raised up to the end of May, 1911, was 388,150 tons, valued at £171,480. In June, 1911, the daily output was 1,900 tons, and 1,100 men were employed in the mine and surface works. The average earnings of coal hewers at tonnage rates were 10s. 1½d. per shift in July, 1910; 14s. 4d. in September, and 16s. in December of that year. The average earnings for the current year (1911) up to June, were 13s. 8d. per shift. The valuation of the borough of Wonthaggi has been fixed at £330,000.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and in New Zealand from the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia.

Coal raised
in Austral-
asia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	9,346	17,538,869	507,226	...	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882..	13	8,503,937	305,692	...	54,010	1,408,893
1883 to 1887..	7,951	13,902,101	911,416	...	59,554	2,506,631
1888 to 1892..	83,967	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	216,882	3,179,846
1893 to 1897..	920,452	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	184,391	3,785,485
1898 to 1902..	1,151,329	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	242,114	5,566,597
1903 ..	64,200	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	51,805	1,420,193
1904 ..	121,741	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,612	1,537,838
1905 ..	155,136	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	50,464	1,585,756
1906 ..	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,895	1,729,536
1907 ..	138,584	8,657,924	683,272	142,372	55,900	1,831,009
1908 ..	113,462	9,147,025	696,332	175,248	61,068	1,860,975
1909 ..	128,173	7,019,879	756,577	214,302	66,162	1,911,247
1910 ..	369,059	8,173,508	871,166	262,166	82,445	..

NOTE.—For details of single years see issue of this publication for 1905.

Coal pro-
duction of
the world.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1908 was about 950 million tons (of 2,240 lbs.). The following return shows the production and consumption of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world.

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1908.

Country.	Production.	Value per ton at Collieries.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-)	Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
	Tons.	s. d.	Tons.	
Australasia—				
Victoria ...	113,462	11 5	+1,019,288	534
New South Wales ...	9,147,025	7 4	-4,488,579	17,734
Queensland ...	696,332	7 0	+49,755	1,223†
Western Australia ...	175,248	8 8	+129,786	280
Tasmania ...	61,068	8 0	+105,363	180
New Zealand ...	1,860,975	10 4	+187,306	3,894
Austria ...	13,652,000	8 6½	+10,185,000‡	72,042
Belgium ...	23,179,000	13 1½	-664,000	145,277
British India ...	12,770,000	5 3	-98,000	129,173
Canada ...	9,720,000	10 8	+7,330,000	23,048
France ...	36,044,000	12 11½	+16,951,000	191,132
German Empire ...	145,298,000	10 3½	-15,453,000	590,991
Japan ...	11,587,000	8 10½	-2,832,000	126,999
Russian Empire* ...	25,583,000	10 4	+4,103,000	164,819
United Kingdom ...	261,529,000	8 11	-85,301,000	966,264
United States ...	371,288,000	5 11½	-10,353,000	690,438

* Figures for 1907. † Census Figures, 1901. ‡ Austria-Hungary.

Stone
quarries.

There were 94 stone quarries in which work was carried on during 1910; these gave employment to 1,141 persons, and the sum paid in wages was £101,395. These figures include the persons employed and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries, and cannot be separated therefrom. The quantity and value of stone raised during the last six years are set forth in the following table:—

STONE QUARRIES: 1905 TO 1910.

Year.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
	Bluestone.	Free- stone	Granite.	Limestone.	
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1905 ...	357,474	300	584	46,267	81,565
1906 ...	393,776	222	983	48,991	63,272
1907 ...	405,718	475	475	57,010	70,945
1908 ...	491,446	1,594	713	54,671	84,479
1909 ...	525,555	370	838	55,134	88,610
1910 ...	636,029	5,469	345	58,274	114,955

During 1910 the Mines Department had the following boring Boring.
plant at work:—Six diamond drills with calyx cutters, six Victoria
drills with calyx cutters, and one Victoria percussion drill. Twelve
of these machines were engaged in boring for coal, and put down
113 bores, the aggregate depth of which was 41,192 feet. The
remaining drill was employed in boring for gold (alluvial) and sank
25 bores for an aggregate depth of 3,225 feet.

Government batteries are located in 23 districts, and during 1910 Government
batteries.
treated 2,827 tons of ore, which yielded 2,349 ounces of gold, the
net cost to the Mines Department being £2,141.

There were 305 plants at work treating tailings by the cyanide Cyanida-
tion.
process during 1910, this number representing a decrease of six in
comparison with that for the year 1909. The total quantity of
gold obtained in the year was 68,583 ounces, valued at £250,398, from
1,177,232 tons of tailings, or an average of 1 dwt. 4 grs. per ton,
being a decrease of 80,106 in tonnage of tailings treated, and of
6,846 ounces in yield, as compared with the previous year. The
records show that since the introduction of these methods, a grand
total of 11,823,468 tons of tailings has been treated by cyanide and
other processes for 1,005,262 ounces of gold, the yield being equal
to an average of 1 dwt. 17 grs. per ton.

The number of accidents happening in 1910 in connection with Mining
accidents.
gold mining was 75, in which 12 persons were killed and 66 seriously
injured. In the last twenty years the average number of men em-
ployed in gold mining was 26,109, and the average yearly number of
accidents 108, 30 persons per annum being killed, and 86 injured,
or 1.14 and 3.31 respectively per thousand employed. In coal
mining during 1910, 3 persons were killed and 22 injured as the
result of accidents, and during the twenty-two years, 1889-1910,
accidents were responsible for 32 persons being killed and 138 being
injured. Since 1905, only those non-fatal accidents have been
recorded which incapacitated the sufferer from work for a period of
at least fourteen days.

MANUFACTORIES.

That which is regarded in the subsequent tables as constituting Definition of
a factory.
a factory is any establishment employing on the average four per-
sons or more, also those employing less than four persons where
machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the busi-
ness carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale
or retail) or for export.

The classification of industries adopted was drawn up in 1902 Classifica-
tion of
factories.
at a conference of Australian statisticians. Where two or more
industries are carried on by one proprietor in the same building,
each industry is, where possible, treated as a separate undertaking.
The following table shows, for the year 1910, the number of factories
in each class of industry, the volume of power used, the number of

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1910.

persons employed, the wages paid, and the other chief items of expenditure, also the value of articles produced or work done:—

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>										
Boiling down	20	168	13	131	..	..	13,069	4,370	122,165	182,644
Bone milling	19	559	12	113	1	3	9,503	4,278	56,516	84,133
Tanning	55	1,390	58	1,424	..	5	140,959	9,992	885,672	1,137,608
Fellmongering	34	600	40	427	1	1	34,405	4,840	512,521	602,242
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	189	1,528	190	653	3	14	37,614	6,550	384,525	476,318
Other	7	47	3	206	..	..	18,696	122	43,966	66,965
Total	324	4,292	316	2,954	5	23	254,246	30,152	2,005,365	2,549,910
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, and Candle..	21	303	15	562	..	19	56,440	14,601	395,399	565,989

*Class III.—Processes relating to Stone,
Clay, Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, &c. ..	122	3,162	117	1,696	..	34	178,868	67,531	22,928	387,108
Cement, including cement pipes ..	4	510	2	128	..	1	12,508	4,998	12,624	39,823
Glass, including bottles ..	7	99	15	622	..	7	54,762	20,397	22,426	120,174
„ bevelling ..	19	66	18	213	..	3	21,268	713	36,741	74,672
Marble and stone dressing ..	39	129	49	323	..	1	36,574	630	44,232	106,344
Other ..	21	84	22	219	..	2	22,326	5,637	14,392	56,670
Total ..	212	4,050	223	3,201	..	48	326,306	99,906	153,343	784,791

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

Cooperage ..	11	34	11	67	..	..	6,870	58	9,375	19,885
Sawmilling, moulding, &c. ..	288	6,855	325	4,855	2	14	479,632	8,754	755,801	1,533,515
Mantelpiece ..	10	60	14	239	..	2	22,774	189	19,479	48,285
Wood carving, turning ..	34	295	39	215	..	4	18,014	1,447	23,076	57,153
Other ..	7	29	10	121	..	..	9,905	203	22,042	39,935
Total ..	350	7,273	399	5,507	2	20	537,195	10,651	829,773	1,698,773

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

Agricultural implement ..	50	810	62	2,183	..	10	231,919	21,537	300,718	742,326
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. ..	290	3,583	351	5,968	2	45	615,704	66,693	757,270	1,805,199
Railway workshop ..	15	799	..	3,555	..	4	436,525	14,180	484,497	1,013,124
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. ..	63	239	56	1,093	1	52	90,077	2,813	183,732	328,468
Brass, copper smithing ..	54	269	66	647	2	25	55,694	4,105	70,798	162,829
Wireworking ..	16	138	17	204	..	7	19,422	809	66,380	113,707
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide ..	98	380	117	572	..	1	53,940	4,889	90,965	203,271
Oven, range ..	17	74	16	169	..	1	15,771	832	19,193	47,381
Other ..	47	789	46	445	2	2	42,450	4,344	131,845	219,264
Total ..	650	7,081	731	14,836	7	147	1,561,502	120,202	2,105,398	4,635,569

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION. 1910.—continued.

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Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.</i>										
Bacon curing	25	388	28	298	..	9	30,035	4,179	408,119	483,469
Butter, cheese, butterine ..	204	2,443	52	1,170	3	39	121,128	19,690	2,714,800	2,990,867
Meat freezing, preserving, &c. ..	14	2,599	10	749	..	10	69,202	23,010	543,821	679,521
Biscuit	4	148	3	696	..	381	63,018	8,159	270,120	432,367
Flourmilling	62	4,404	46	732	..	2	84,863	23,903	2,210,086	2,486,741
Jam, sauce, &c.	25	273	15	780	..	632	90,184	8,379	460,118	676,484
Oatmeal, starch, &c.	23	1,043	20	285	..	201	35,923	6,374	233,631	320,540
Sugar, confectionery, &c. ..	26	798	26	1,074	3	905	139,586	33,939	1,328,976	1,635,728
Aerated water, cordial, &c. ..	148	385	132	959	6	21	84,229	3,796	123,927	351,308
Malt	18	197	4	160	..	1	18,951	6,040	164,046	228,141
Brewing	31	2,348	26	1,013	..	3	139,946	28,484	362,965	836,485
Distilling	6	160	7	67	..	..	9,095	2,049	26,751	45,205
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. ..	11	500	5	182	..	93	23,643	3,547	171,217	243,621
Tobacco, &c.	14	456	12	924	..	1,312	182,972	2,526	624,918	1,155,995
Other	22	846	12	239	1	15	24,104	11,442	14,895	78,585
Total	633	16,988	398	9,328	13	3,624	1,116,879	185,517	9,658,390	12,645,057

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile
Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

Woolen mill	9	2,041	8	728	..	921	98,573	13,247	210,545	426,336
Clothing, Tailoring, &c. ..	397	243	332	1,810	20	7,230	493,504	10,028	885,112	1,676,148
Dressmaking and millinery ..	533	179	60	188	423	8,726	309,009	6,089	603,077	1,102,325
Underclothing, shirt ..	145	352	54	200	104	5,332	195,900	5,515	478,325	801,145
Hat, cap	42	358	42	678	10	1,160	124,635	5,932	174,872	376,154
Hosiery	25	128	14	51	15	633	29,482	843	63,304	110,844
Oilskin, waterproof clothing ..	4	8	3	43	1	149	10,681	328	20,362	38,892
Boot, shoe	144	991	184	4,160	6	2,482	455,997	7,295	963,110	1,620,179
Umbrella	9	17	10	62	1	173	13,214	347	55,084	84,291
Rope, twine, &c.	8	1,029	9	426	..	309	48,363	3,926	178,753	289,755
Sail, tent, &c.	12	14	11	82	..	49	8,450	112	29,979	47,736
Other	21	55	17	145	10	298	25,295	1,003	70,330	127,395
Total	1,349	5,415	794	8,573	590	27,462	1,813,103	54,665	3,732,853	6,701,200

*Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing,
Engraving, &c.*

Printing	299	1,892	372	4,492	6	964	584,045	19,889	524,249	1,684,601
Account-book, stationery, paper, &c.	21	964	17	813	..	649	96,191	12,034	134,021	312,119
Fancy box	22	62	22	137	3	539	32,902	832	49,583	109,727
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	15	33	14	137	..	2	13,255	562	10,935	35,998
Other	12	62	15	94	..	4	10,420	678	21,376	41,911
Total	369	3,013	440	5,673	9	2,158	736,813	33,995	740,164	2,184,356

<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> ..	5	191	4	135	..	11	14,908	173	6,361	23,416
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<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> ..	8	130	5	118	..	263	24,456	1,309	60,850	122,066
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FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1910.—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
							£	£	£	£
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.</i>										
Coach, motor building, cycle ..	337	481	392	3,104	..	30	252,072	10,364	287,083	692,861
Saddlo, harness	60	10	64	435	..	64	36,966	385	59,872	118,776
Other	13	16	16	138	..	1	10,958	230	14,308	30,417
Total	410	507	472	3,677	..	95	299,996	10,979	361,263	842,054
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &c.</i>										
	10	1,118	12	110	..	..	12,260	710	9,961	34,184
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	47	183	34	340	6	141	37,618	1,363	117,386	183,124
Cabinet, including billiard table ..	148	337	177	1,596	..	43	150,811	2,107	199,239	419,600
Picture frame	22	40	21	191	1	43	15,849	579	28,865	56,215
Other	11	67	10	184	..	3	16,186	776	37,583	65,165
Total	228	627	242	2,221	7	230	220,464	4,825	383,073	724,104

<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>										
Blacking, blue, &c.	13	136	14	158	..	120	17,325	762	105,798	170,788
Chemical	34	1,434	28	776	3	211	99,070	10,423	457,659	794,009
Other	27	162	34	152	1	4	9,483	372	22,428	44,404
Total	74	1,732	76	1,086	4	335	125,878	11,557	585,885	1,009,201
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances</i>										
	14	13	7	45	..	5	4,569	128	3,459	11,855
<i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware</i>										
	69	144	83	699	..	56	75,471	2,302	142,397	291,817
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>										
Electric Light	16	13,962	..	521	..	2	62,266	43,358	634	231,604
Gas, coke	47	740	1	1,418	..	2	199,308	1,479	212,092	733,910
Other	14	1,193	13	187	..	282	30,538	3,634	46,846	111,864
Total	77	15,895	14	2,126	..	286	292,112	48,471	259,572	1,077,378
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness)</i>										
	30	107	38	342	..	206	35,606	1,015	155,611	223,256
<i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included</i>										
Rubber goods	10	465	8	545	..	195	67,777	7,482	287,219	424,839
Brush, broom	14	27	17	174	1	46	19,166	467	59,091	95,300
Basket, wickerware	16	2	21	82	..	..	5,785	28	5,828	15,739
Total	40	494	46	801	1	241	92,728	7,977	352,138	535,878
Grand Total	4,873	69,373	4,315	61,994	638	35,229	7,600,932	639,135	21,941,255	38,660,854

The amount of wages paid during the year (£7,600,932) represents an average payment for all employes of £78 4s., an increase of £4 13s. on the average for 1909, of £6 12s. on that for 1908, of £8 18s. on that for 1907, and of £10 10s. on that for 1906, but along with this increase there has been a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the five years, the proportions being:—64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1910; 63 per cent. males and 37 per cent. females in 1909; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1908; and 65 per cent. males and 35 per cent. females in 1907 and 1906. The above average wage for 1910 is very much below the general rates of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 732, the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £78 4s. relates to all employes, adult and juvenile, male and female, apprentices and improvers, employed in each industry. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the whole year.

Outlay and
output of
factories.

The proportion per cent. that each of the items of outlay bore to the value of the output in the last two years is shown in the next statement.

OUTLAY AND OUTPUT OF FACTORIES: 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.		1910.	
	Value.	Proportion per cent.	Value.	Proportion per cent.
	£		£	
Wages	6,807,851	20·7	7,600,932	20·7
Fuel and Light	566,768	1·7	639,135	1·7
Materials	19,706,530	59·9	21,941,255	59·9
	27,081,149	82·3	30,181,322	82·3
Articles produced or work done	32,898,235	100·0	36,660,854	100·0
Margin for profit and miscellaneous ex- penses	5,817,086	17·7	6,479,532	17·7

The percentage of the total of the various items of outlay to the value of articles produced was in each of the last two years less by .8 than in 1908, chiefly owing to a reduction in the proportionate value of materials used. The percentage that the difference between outlay and output, available for miscellaneous expenses and profit, bore to the output was consequently .8 more than in 1908.

The following grouping shows the factories arranged according to the number of persons employed:—

Under 4 hands	...	703 factories	1,722 persons.
4 hands	...	584 "	2,336 "
5 to 10 hands	...	1,734 "	12,083 "
11 to 20 hands	...	885 "	12,888 "
21 to 50 hands	...	602 "	18,801 "
51 to 100 hands	...	194 "	13,566 "
101 hands and upwards	...	171 "	40,780 "
Total	...	4,873 "	102,176 "

Classification according to persons employed

Of the 4,873 establishments, 3,239 used steam, gas, electric or other motive power, and employed 84,452 persons; and 1,634 used manual labour only, and employed 17,724 persons.

In the next return will be found particulars for the years 1909 and 1910 of the factories in the metropolitan and country districts.

Factories, metropolitan and country.

Factories and Persons Employed, Metropolis and Country: 1909 and 1910.

Nature of Industry.	1909.			1910.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	85	1,940	14	85	1,959	8
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	11	505	14	11	491	18
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	89	2,410	22	92	2,542	21
4. Working in wood	141	3,129	16	151	3,433	19
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	410	10,506	87	412	11,932	134
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	181	6,471	3,546	181	6,537	3,437
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,012	7,737	23,422	1,051	7,856	24,095
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	236	4,697	1,982	245	4,915	2,069
9. Musical instruments	4	39	1	5	139	11
10. Arms and explosives	3	69	183	5	88	207
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	207	2,137	55	212	2,363	63
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	11	108	..	9	116	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	190	2,113	214	209	2,316	231
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	47	939	284	48	920	331
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	10	45	5	14	52	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	59	731	43	63	755	54
17. Heat, light, and energy	24	1,703	104	27	1,852	285
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and har- ness	31	387	110	30	383	206
19. Wares not elsewhere included	41	819	242	40	847	242
Total	2,792	46,485	30,344	2,890	49,493	31,436

FACTORIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	1909.			1910.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females.
<i>Country Districts.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	242	1,358	17	239	1,311	20
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	11	92	1	10	86	1
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	109	848	28	120	882	27
4. Working in wood	188	2,171	4	199	2,473	3
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	242	3,545	15	238	3,635	20
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	458	3,131	185	452	3,189	200
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	296	1,529	3,743	298	1,511	3,957
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	119	1,203	101	124	1,198	98
10. Arms and explosives	3	35	59	3	35	56
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	197	1,783	23	198	1,786	32
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c.	2	20	..	1	6	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	19	130	5	19	147	6
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	23	199	5	26	242	8
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	5	21	2	6	27	2
17. Heat, light, and energy	48	268	1	50	288	1
19. Wares not elsewhere included	1	4	..	..	..	..
Total	1,963	16,337	4,189	1,983	16,816	4,431

<i>State.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	327	3,298	31	324	3,270	28
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	22	597	15	21	577	19
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	198	3,258	50	212	3,424	48
4. Working in wood ..	329	5,300	20	350	5,903	22
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	652	14,051	102	650	15,567	154
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	639	9,602	3,731	633	9,726	3,637
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,308	9,266	27,165	1,349	9,367	28,052
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	355	5,900	2,083	369	6,113	2,167
9. Musical instruments ..	4	39	1	5	139	11
10. Arms and explosives ..	6	104	242	8	123	263
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	404	3,920	78	410	4,149	95
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. ..	13	128	..	10	122	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. ..	209	2,243	219	228	2,463	237
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	70	1,138	289	74	1,162	339
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	10	45	5	14	52	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware	64	752	45	69	782	56
17. Heat, light, and energy ..	72	1,971	105	77	2,140	286
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	31	387	110	30	380	206
19. Wares not elsewhere included ..	42	823	242	40	847	242
Total	4,755	62,822	34,533	4,873	66,309	35,867

The factories in the metropolitan area in 1910 exceeded by 98 the number in 1909 and by 228 that in 1908, whilst those in country districts numbered 20 more than in 1909 and 37 more than in 1908.

The industries in the different classes showing a larger number of factories in 1910 than in 1909, both metropolitan and country, are as follows:—

Class 1—Boiling down, 1. Class 3—Brick, pottery, 14; marble, stone, 2; modelling, 1. Class 4—Forest saw-milling, 6; saw-milling, moulding, joinery, 21. Class 5—Nail, 1; iron safe, door, 1; sheet-iron, tin, 2; spring, 1; brass, copper-smithing, 3. Class 6—Fish curing, 1; flour, 3; jam, pickle, sauce, 1; aerated water, cordial, 4; ice, 4. Class 7—Clothing, tailoring, 23; underclothing, &c., 15; hat, cap, 7; hosiery, 4; boot, shoe, 8; fur, 1. Class 8—Printing, 15; photo. lithography, 1. Class 9—Organ, pianoforte, 1. Class 10—Ammunition, 2. Class 11—Motor, cycle, 4; perambulator, 1; saddle, harness, 6. Class 13—Upholstery, bedding, flock, 9; cabinet making, 8; picture frame, 2. Class 14—Essential oil, 4. Class 15—Surgical, optical, &c., appliances, 4. Class 16—Gold-smithing, 5. Class 17—Electric apparatus, 1; electric light, 3; match, 1. Class 19—Basket, wicker, 2.

The industries in which the number of factories was less in 1910 than in 1909 are:—

Class 1—Tanning, fellmongering, 4. Class 2—Soap, candle, 1. Class 3—Glass, 2; filter, stone, 1. Class 4—Mantelpiece, 2; wood-carving, turnery, 4. Class 5—Agricultural implement, 2; engineering, boiler-making, iron foundry, 3; oven, range, 1; pattern, 1; metallurgical, 1; cyanide, 2. Class 6—Bacon curing, 1; butter, cheese, 8; meat freezing or preserving, 1; oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot, 2; confectionery, 1; malt, 2; brewing, 1; distilling, 1; salt, 2. Class 7—Dressmaking, &c., 15; rope, twine, &c., 2. Class 8—Account-book, stationery, and rubber stamp, 2. Class 11—Coach, carriage, &c., 5. Class 12—Ship, boat, building, 1; graving dock, &c., 2. Class 18—Leather belting, 1. Class 19—Brush, broom, 2; rubber goods, 2.

Since 1909 workers in metropolitan factories have increased by 4,100, there having been an addition of 3,008 males and 1,092 females. Workers in country factories have during the same period increased by 721; the number of males being greater by 479 and that of females by 242 than in 1909.

The industries in the State showing the largest increases in the average number of workers employed in 1910, as compared with 1909, are as follows:—Brick, pottery, and earthenware, with an increase of 157 males but a loss of 5 females; saw-milling (forest), with an increase of 138 males but a loss of 1 female; saw-milling, moulding, joinery, &c., with an increase of 453 males and 2 females; agricultural implement, with an increase of 362 males and 1 female; engineering, &c., with an increase of 548 males and 8 females; railway workshop, with an increase of 682 males; confectionery, with an increase of 44 males and 102 females; clothing, tailoring, &c., with an increase of 109 males and 419 females; underclothing, &c., with an

increase of 10 males and 204 females; hat, cap, with an increase of 78 males and 124 females; printing, with an increase of 197 males and 89 females; cycle, motor, with an increase of 113 males and 3 females; cabinet making, with an increase of 141 males and 11 females; and match, &c., with an increase of 63 males and 179 females.

The following are the industries which show the largest decreases in the number of persons employed as compared with the previous year:—Cyanide, 89 males; biscuit, 86 males and 25 females; tobacco, &c., 216 females less an increase of 15 males; woollen, 58 males and 2 females; and boot, shoe, 79 males less an increase of 17 females.

Factories
and works
for nine
years.

The following summary shows the power used, persons employed, and value of machinery, land, and buildings for each of the last nine years:—

FACTORIES—POWER, EMPLOYÉS, ETC.: 1902 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Factories using Machinery worked by—				Actual Horse-Power of Engines Used.
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity, Oil, Water, Wind, or Horse.	Manual Labour.	
1902	4,003	1,328	755	330	1,590	43,821
1903	4,151	1,316	724	437	1,674	42,750
1904	4,208	1,304	734	509	1,661	40,859
1905	4,264	1,276	715	615	1,658	43,492
1906	4,360	1,255	709	712	1,684	48,765
1907	4,530	1,270	727	838	1,695	52,703
1908	4,608	1,220	741	962	1,685	58,945
1909	4,755	1,192	779	1,098	1,686	63,761
1910	4,873	1,169	794	1,276	1,634	69,373

Year.	Average Number of Persons Employed			Approximate Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
1902	49,658	23,405	73,063	£ 5,082,023	£ 3,045,291	£ 5,125,969
1903	49,434	23,795	73,229	5,010,896	2,855,174	5,112,771
1904	50,554	25,733	76,287	6,027,134	2,721,076	4,919,975
1905	52,925	27,310	80,235	6,187,919	2,767,071	5,004,167
1906	56,339	28,890	85,229	6,450,355	2,857,411	5,204,699
1907	59,691	31,212	90,903	6,771,458	2,932,036	5,444,606
1908	60,873	32,935	93,808	6,957,606	2,972,959	5,616,068
1909	62,822	34,533	97,355	7,140,304	2,903,506	5,738,838
1910	66,309	35,867	102,176	7,601,085	2,973,916	6,038,347

This table shows that there has been considerable progress during the last nine years. The factories have increased to the extent of 870, the actual horse-power of engines by 25,552, the persons employed by 29,113, of whom 16,651 were males and 12,462 females, the approximate value of machinery and plant by £2,519,062, and that of buildings, &c., by £912,378. A noticeable feature in

connexion with the power employed is the increase in the number of factories using electricity; in 1910 these numbered 954, an increase of 795 since 1902.

In the next table the persons employed in factories during the last four years are grouped according to the nature of their work. The total number of persons shows an increase of 4,821 compared with 1909, and of 11,273 compared with 1907 :—

Persons
employed,
male and
female.

TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Males ...	59,691	60,873	62,822	66,309
Females ...	31,212	32,935	34,533	35,867
Total ...	90,903	93,808	97,355	102,176

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Working Proprietors—				
Males ...	3,975	4,056	4,172	4,315
Females ...	629	629	643	638
Managers and Overseers—				
Males ...	2,318	2,222	2,324	2,399
Females ...	395	388	420	478
Accountants and Clerks—				
Males ...	2,314	2,461	2,540	2,592
Females ...	432	478	531	653
Engine-drivers and Firemen—				
Males ...	1,544	1,568	1,560	1,587
Workers in Factories—				
Males ...	45,319	46,545	48,251	51,569
Females ...	28,400	30,046	31,298	32,527
Factory Workers working in their own homes—				
Males ...	115	106	122	69
Females ...	1,314	1,351	1,573	1,515
Carters and Messengers—				
Males ...	3,000	2,945	2,949	2,880
All Others—				
Males ...	1,106	970	904	898
Females ...	42	43	68	56

The number of children under 16 years of age employed in factories has decreased considerably during the last two years, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Children
employed.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1906 TO 1910.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1906	3,213	2,997	6,210
1907	3,253	3,095	6,348
1908	3,049	3,065	6,114
1909	2,817	2,496	5,313
1910	2,753	2,174	4,927

The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1910, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>[Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Boiling down ..	Men employed in boiling down and bone mills Carters .. Sausage skin cleaners Slicker whiteners .. Fleshers .. Jiggers and grainers .. Rollers and strikers .. Machine shavers .. Scudders, unhairers, and stoners Fancy leather machinists Labourers in sheds, vats, &c.	..	45s. per week
Bone milling ..		45s. to 50s. per week	..
Sausage casing ..		42s. to 48s. "	45s. per week
Tanning ..		..	52s. "
		..	49s. "
		..	47s. "
		..	45s. "
		..	45s. "
		..	44s. "
		..	42s. "
	..	40s. "	
Fellmongering ..	Foremen scourers, tanners, headers, and trotters Men in charge of limes Hands at burring and fleshing machines Wool sorters .. Wool pressers and others	.. .. .. .. ..	45s. " 42s. " 45s. " 36s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting ..	Storemen .. Labourers and carters	.. 45s. to 48s. per week	47s. " ..
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue ..	Labourers ..	..	7s. per day
Soap and soda ..	Soapmakers ..	..	55s. per week.
	Assistant soapboilers ..	..	50s. "
	Foremen ..	..	50s. "
	Men in charge of milling-room	..	48s. "
	Mixers ..	..	45s. "
	General hands ..	..	42s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers—male	..	42s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers—female	..	25s. "
Candle ..	Stillmen ..	..	48s. "
	Acidifiers, glycerine distillers, and press-room gangers	..	45s. "
	Candle room gangers	..	47s.6d. "
	Candle moulders ..	..	44s.6d. "
	Other adult workers ..	..	42s. "
	Carters ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.</i>			
Brick	Patternmakers ..	..	1s. 4½d. per hr.
	Bricklayers ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Turners and fitters ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Engine-drivers ..	11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr.	..
	Burners on kilns ..	..	1s. 1½d. per hr.
	Blacksmiths ..	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Carpenters ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Facemen ..	1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. pr hr.	..
	Drawers ..	..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Machine drivers, riggers	..	1s. 1d. "
	Setters ..	..	1s. 2d. "
	Firemen ..	..	11½d. "
	Pan and crusher attendants	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Wet pan attendants	..	10½d. "
	Clayholemen ..	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Hand moulders ..	..	1s. "
	Wheelers ..	..	11d. "
	Truckers ..	..	11d. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	..	10½d. "
	Loftmen, yardmen ..	..	10½d. "
	Lime grinders, crushers and mixers	..	1s. 1½d. "
	Sand elevator feeders and pitmen	..	1s. "
Glazed pipes	Burners	56s. 3d. to 62s. 6d. per week	..
	Flangers .. ..	..	54s. per week
	Setters, pressers, junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers	..	45s. "
	Labourers	40s. to 42s. per week	..
General pottery	Burners	60s. to 62s. 6d. "	..
	Pressers, stoneware and flower pot throwers	45s. to 50s. "	..
	Handlers, turners, jiggers	..	45s. per week
	Placers, dippers ..	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Sagger makers ..	..	42s. per week
	Mould makers ..	..	50s. "
	" " assistants	..	45s. "
	Labourers	40s. to 42s. per week	..
	Terra-cotta pressers and plungers	..	45s. per week
	" " clayhole facemen	..	8s. 4d. per day
	" " breakers and fillers	..	7s. 4d. "
	Females employed in making general pottery	..	20s. per week
Tiles	Tile moulders and pressers	..	42s. per week
	Others—male ..	..	40s. "
	" " female ..	..	20s. "
Lime, cement, cement pipes..	Labourers	7s. 6d. to 8s. per day	..
Asbestos	Machinists	36s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Glass bottle works	Furnacemen (two or more producers)	..	52s. 6d.,,

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class III.—continued.			
Glass bottle works—continued.	Furnacemen (one producer)	..	38s 6d per wk.
	Foremen, sorters, lathe workers	..	42s. "
	Pipe menders, wind pipe repairers	39s. to 40s. per week	..
	Sorters, lehrmen, labourers	..	36s. per week
	Teasers, firemen's assistants, light labourers	30s. to 33s.9d. per wk.	..
Flint glass works	Castor place makers..	..	70s. per week
	" blowers	..	57s.6d. "
	Chimney and general work makers (1st class)	..	60s. "
	Chimney and general work blowers (1st class)	..	48s. "
	Chimney and general work makers (2nd class)	..	51s. "
	Chimney and general work blowers (2nd class)	..	42s. "
	Mould blowers (1st class)	..	57s.6d. "
	Mould blowers (2nd class)	..	50s. "
	Mould blowers (3rd class)	..	42s. "
	Pot makers	..	52s. "
	Firemen	..	42s. "
	Sand blasters and packers	..	40s. "
Glass bevelling, &c. ..	Embossers ..	48s. to 50s. per week	..
	Stained glass cutters	..	57s. per week
	Glaziers and fixers of lead lights	..	48s. "
	Cementers ..	..	40s. "
	Plate glass cutters ..	48s. to 52s. per week	..
	" glaziers ..	4 s. to 50s. "	..
	" glaziers assistants and packers	..	45s. per week
	Sheet glass cutter ..	..	46s. "
Marble, stone-dressing ..	Bevellers and silverers	..	48s. "
	Carvers in marble and stone	..	82s.6d. "
	Carvers' assistants ..	..	69s. 8d. "
	Letter cutters	64s. 2d. to 66s. per week	..
	Monumental carvers ..	..	69s 8d per wk.
	Monumental stone, slate, and other cutters	..	5 s. 8d. "
	Kerbstone cutters ..	..	55s. "
	Machinists, planing and turning	..	66s. "
	Machinists, polishing and sanding	48s. 9d. to 56s. per week	..
	Labourers ..	..	50s. per week
	Filtermakers ..	..	48s. "
	Modellers ..	12s. to 14s. per day	..
Stone filter	Shop hands ..	10s. to 11s. "	..
	Pressers and casters	48s. to 50s. per week	48s. per week
Asphalt	Asphalters and tarpavers	7s. 6d. to 9s. per day	8s. per day

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>			
Cooperage	Coopers .. ..	.. ..	62s. per week
Corkcutting	Corkcutters	35s. to 55s. per week	40s. ..
Bellows	Bellows-makers	36s. to 45s. ..	37s. ..
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Foremen (various)	48s. to 72s. ..	.. ..
	Box makers and box nailing machine workers .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Box printing machine workers .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	Carpenters and joiners	54s. to 62s. per week	.. ..
	Mantelpiece makers .. ..	.. ..	52s. per week
	Millwrights, engineers, engine-drivers, and steam crane workers	48s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Stokers .. ..	.. ..	45s. per week
	Labourers, box stackers	39s. to 48s. per week	.. ..
	Stackers, timber .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Stackers and sorters on wharf .. ..	.. ..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Stackers, casual, public yards .. ..	.. ..	1s. 3d. ..
	Stackers, casual, private yards .. ..	.. ..	1s. 1½d. ..
	Stackers (foremen) .. ..	.. ..	1s. 6d. ..
	Wire nail machine workers .. ..	.. ..	51s. per week
	Other machine workers	45s. to 64s. per week	.. ..
	Polishers, coaters .. ..	.. ..	50s. per week
	Painters and glaziers .. ..	.. ..	51s. ..
	Pullers out	36s. to 45s. per week	.. ..
	Sawyers	48s. to 63s. ..	.. ..
	Saw sharpeners .. ..	.. ..	57s. per week
	Blacksmiths .. ..	.. ..	54s. ..
	Blacksmiths' strikers .. ..	.. ..	42s. ..
	Salesmen, tally and order men .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
Wood-carving, turning ..	Carvers and turners .. ..	.. ..	54s. ..
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.</i>			
Agricultural implement ..	Pattern makers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, wheelwrights and carpenters .. ..	.. ..	54s. ..
	Blacksmiths' strikers .. ..	.. ..	42s. ..
	Iron annealers .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	Drillers .. ..	.. ..	42s. ..
	Belt cutters .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	Machinists, iron .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
	.. wood	42s. to 58s. per week	.. ..
	Sheet iron workers .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Assemblers .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	Painters	51s. to 54s. per week	.. ..
	Engine-drivers	45s. to 54s. ..	.. ..
	Labourers, yardmen	39s. to 45s. ..	.. ..
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry ..	Blacksmiths	10s. to 14s. per day	.. ..
	Strikers	7s. to 8s. ..	.. ..
	Fitters and turners	10s. to 11s. ..	.. ..
	Boilermakers and platers .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day
	Riveters	9s. to 10s. per da	.. ..
	Bank pipe moulders	8s. 4d. to 10s. 8d. ..	.. ..
	Vertical pipe moulders .. ..	.. ..	8s. per day

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class V.—continued.			
Engineering, &c.—continued.	Coremakers, pipe ..	8s. 4d. to 10s. 8d. per day	..
	Finishers and casters ..	..	10s. per day
	Furnacemen ..	..	8s. "
	Pipe dressers ..	..	7s. 4d. "
	Labourers ..	..	7s. "
	Iron casting moulders— —heavy ..	..	10s. "
	Iron casting moulders —light ..	8s. to 9s. per day	..
	Iron coremakers— heavy ..	..	10s. per day
	Iron coremakers— light ..	8s. to 9s. per day	..
	Steel moulders and core makers ..	..	10s. per day
	Steel crucible furnace- men ..	..	10s. "
	Steel converter furnace- men ..	..	9s. "
	Furnacemen's assist- ants ..	..	8s. "
	Steel and iron dressers ..	7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d. per day	..
	Annealers and labour- ers ..	7s. to 7s. 4d. per day	..
Cutlery	Cutlers and sawmakers ..	60s. to 80s. per week	..
	Knifsmiths ..	50s. to 55s. "	..
	Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners ..	45s. to 55s. "	..
Nail, barbed wire	Nail makers ..	55s. to 60s. "	..
	Labourers ..	37s. 6d. to 40s. "	37s. 6d. per wk
	Barbed wire workers ..	42s. 6d. to 50s. "	47s. 6d. "
Iron safe, door	Fireproof safe, &c., makers ..	45s. to 80s. "	60s. "
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning	General tinsmiths, sheet iron and spouting workers, repairers and heavy work stampers ..	..	52s. "
	Light work stampers ..	..	48s. "
	Labourers' stackers ..	..	42s. "
	Canister makers and repairers ..	..	50s. "
	Soldering machinists ..	..	48s. "
	Other ..	..	45s. "
	Japanners and gilders— Ornamental ..	..	52s. "
	Other ..	43s. to 48s. per week	..
Stove, range, oven	Stove and oven fitters ..	47s. to 51s. "	..
	Electroplaters ..	54s. to 62s. "	..
Pattern making	Pattern makers ..	..	68s. per week
Meter	Fitters ..	..	48s. "
Spring	Spring fitters and spiral spring makers ..	..	56s. "
	Engine-drivers and smiths ..	..	54s. "
	Stokers ..	..	45s. "
	Elliptic heading and spring eye machinists ..	..	50s. "
	Other machinists ..	..	42s. "
	Strikers, emery wheel finishers and others ..	..	42s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class V.—continued.			
Brass, copper smithing ..	Brass moulders, finishers ..	..	48s. per week
	Brass polishers ..	..	42s. "
	Dressers, furnacemen ..	..	36s. "
	Coremakers, male ..	..	45s. "
	Coremakers, female ..	..	30s. "
Lead, shot, pewter ..	Coppersmiths ..	48s. to 57s. per week	..
	Labourers in lead and shot factories ..	45s. to 50s. "	48s. per week
Wire working ..	Wire workers ..	..	51s. "
	Weavers ..	..	52s. "
Wire mattress ..	Weavers' strikers ..	..	42s. "
	Machine operators ..	56s to 64s. per week	..
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites	Weavers, framemakers ..	..	50s. per week
	Weavers (female) ..	..	34s. "
	Metallurgists and assayers ..	£3 5s. to £5 per week	..
	Cyaniders ..	40s. to 55s. "	..
Bedstead, fender ..	Chlorinators ..	40s. to 55s. "	..
	Smelters ..	50s. to 70s. "	..
	Roasters ..	40s. to 42s. "	..
	Furnacemen ..	46s. to 60s. "	..
	Labourers ..	40s. to 48s. "	..
	Blacksmiths ..	..	48s. per week
	Fitters-up ..	..	51s. "
	Chill fitters ..	56s. to 64s. per week	..
	Frame setters ..	..	54s. per week
	Chippers ..	..	43s. "
	Mounters of bedstead pillars ..	43s. to 51s. per week	..
	Grinders and polishers ..	..	57s. per week
	Japanners ..	43s. to 51s. per week	..
	Fitters (fender) ..	..	51s. per week
	Electroplaters ..	..	66s. "
	.. assistants ..	..	56s. "
	Brass lacquer and plate work polishers ..	..	48s. "
	Packers and storemen ..	..	43s. "
	Japanners and polishers—female ..	..	39s. 6d. "
	Wrappers—female ..	..	19s. 6d. "
Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.			
Order 1.—Animal Food.			
Bacon-curing ..	Foremen curers ..	..	60s. per week
	Assistant ..	46s. to 50s. per week	..
	Foremen, cutting ..	..	60s. per week
	Assistants ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Foremen, slaughtering ..	..	60s. "
	Assistants ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Foremen, small goods ..	..	60s. "
	Assistants ..	..	50s. "
	Foremen, smoking, rolling, &c. ..	..	55s. "
	Assistants, smoking, rolling, &c. ..	45s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	General workers ..	45s. to 52s. 6d. "	..
	Factory managers ..	60s. to 90s. "	70s. per week
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	Butter makers, and churners ..	45s. to 50s. "	47s. 6d. "
	Labourers, packers ..	35s. to 40s. "	37s. 6d. "
Butterine, margarine ..	Labourers ..	30s. to 42s. "	40s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VI.—Order 1—continued.			
Meat preserving, freezing ..	Slaughtermen ..	..	27s. 6d. per 100 sheep
	Digester hands, tallow-men	42s. to 50s. per week	..
	Boners ..	..	48s. per week
	Preservers' assistants	40s. to 50s. per week	..
	Tinsmiths (canister makers)	..	50s. per week
	Labourers, packers ..	40s. to 48s. per week	..
	Chambermen ..	..	48s. per week
Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.			
Biscuit	Factory foremen ..	55s. to 80s. per week	..
	Forewomen ..	25s. to 40s. "	..
	Cake makers ..	46s. to 56s. "	..
	Biscuit bakers, mixers	43s. to 54s. "	..
	Machine hands ..	35s. to 42s. "	36s. per week
	Packers—male ..	37s. 6d. to 39s. "	..
	female ..	16s. to 20s. "	..
Confectionery	Confectioners ..	..	54s. per week
	Head storemen ..	..	50s. "
	Storemen and labourers	..	42s. "
	Chocolate dippers—female ..	..	22s. "
	General workers—male ..	..	36s. "
	female ..	..	20s. "
Flour mill	Millers and millwrights	..	55s. "
	Packermen ..	42s. to 48s. per week	..
	Other adult mill employees	..	42s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	..	48s. "
	Head storemen ..	..	48s. "
	Other adult store hands	..	45s. "
Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Foremen ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..
	Adult males ..	..	45s. per week
Oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni	Females over 18 years	19s. to 21s. per week	..
	General hands—male ..	32s. to 60s. "	..
	female ..	13s. to 25s. "	..
Starch	Foremen ..	..	48s. per week
	Millers, stonedressers	..	42s. "
	General hands—male ..	..	36s. "
	female ..	..	22s. 6d. "
Sugar, treacle refining ..	Engine-drivers ..	..	50s. "
	Vacuum hands and others	42s. to 115s. per week	..
Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
Aerated waters, cordials ..	Cordial makers ..	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. per week
	Bottlers by hand or rack other than automatic	..	45s. "
	Bottlers by automatic rack ..	..	42s. 6d. "
	All others ..	..	39s. "
Malt	Persons engaged in turning floors	..	54s. "
	screening malt and barley, &c.	..	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class VI.—Order 3—continued.</i>				
Brewing	Top and cellarmen, cask washers, storemen, &c.	..	51s. per week	
	Rackers, corkers ..	..	51s. "	
	Packers, loaders ..	..	45s. "	
	Syphoners ..	32s. to 37s. per week	..	32s. per week
	Henders-up ..	..	..	..
Distilling	Wirers and clippers ..	27s. to 32s. 6d. "	..	60s. per week
	Stillmen ..	..	..	54s. "
	Brewhouse millhouse hands (skilled)	..	..	62s. "
	Coopers ..	..	..	..
	General labourers and bottling hands	45s. to 48s. per week	..	..
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c.	General hands—male	36s. to 60s. "	..	20s. per week
	female	13s. to 25s. "	..	1s. per hour
	Chamber hands ..	..	..	1s. "
	Ice pullers and stackers	..	..	10½d. "
	General hands and rabbit packers	..	..	..
Ice, refrigerating	Engine-drivers and firemen	42s. to 60s. per week	..	48s. per week
	Carters	45s. to 50s. "	..	..
<i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i>				
Tobacco, cigar, cigarette ..	Flake coverers ..	60s. to 80s. per week	..	65s. per week
	.. (female)	35s. to 45s. "	..	..
	General hands in press-rooms &c. (unskilled)	48s. to 57s. "	..	..
	Gangers in press room	..	..	63s. per week
	Cigar makers (piece-work) males	50s. to 65s. per week	..	..
	Cigar makers (piece-work) females	20s. to 22s. 6d. "	..	..
	Cigarette makers (hand)—female	20s. to 30s. "	..	25s. per week
	Persons re-tying box or sorting cigars	..	..	54s. "
	Persons stripping and booking cigar leaf	..	..	48s. "
	Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf	..	..	40s. "
<i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.</i>				
<i>Order 1.—Textile.</i>				
Woollen, cloth, blanket, rug..	Foremen	55s. to 60s. per week	..	..
	Pattern weavers ..	..	..	54s. per week
	Tuners .. ..	..	..	52s. "
	Power-loom weavers..	..	..	30s. "
	Spinners	36s. to 42s. per week	..	..
	Labourers	33s. 6d. to 42s. "	..	..
	Wool scourers ..	..	..	42s. per week
	Fettlers .. ..	..	..	42s. "
	Dye house labourers..	..	..	42s. "
	Wool dryers, warpers	..	..	42s. "
	Wiley house labourers	..	..	42s. "
	Warpers—female ..	..	..	28s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class VII.—continued.</i>				
<i>Order 2.—Dress.</i>				
Clothing, tailoring	Order—			
	Cutters—male and female	..	60s. per week	
	Tailors .. ..	..	55s. "
	Pressers—male and female	..	50s. "	
	Trimmers .. ..	..	47s.6d. "
	Other females .. ..	..	22s.6d. "
	Ready made—			
	Cutters, stock—male and female	..	55s. "	
	Machinists, examiners—male	..	45s. "	
	Folders .. ..	..	40s. "
	Seam pressers—male and female	..	30s. "	
	Brushers .. ..	..	25s. "
	Tailoresses, machinists, buttonhole makers	..	21s. "	
	Corset	Corset makers—female	20s. to 30s. per week	25s. per week.
Dressmaking, millinery		Dressmakers in charge	50s. to 120s. "	..
		Dressmakers' assistants—female	..	16s. per week
		Mantlemakers (in charge)—female	50s. to 80s. per week	..
		Mantlemakers' assistants—female	..	16s. per week
Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Milliners in charge ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..	
	Milliners' assistants—female	..	22s.6d. per wk	
	Shirt, pyjama, and collar makers—female	..	20s. "	
Hat, cap	Underclothing makers—female	..	20s. "	
	Body makers, and finishers—silk hats	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. "	
	Shapers, silk hats ..	60s. to 70s. "	65s. "	
	Crown sewers, silk hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Trimmers, silk hats—female	22s. 6d. to 26s. "	25s. "	
	Bodymakers, felt hats	70s. to 90s. "	77s.6d. "	
	Blockers	65s. to 70s. "	..	
	Finishers	70s. to 100s. "	75s. per week	
	Shapers .. ..	..	65s. "
	Binders and trimmers, felt hats—female	20s. to 25s. per week	..	
	Machinists, straw hats—female	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	25s. per week	
	Trimmers straw hats—female	20s. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "	
	Blockers, pressers—women's hats	42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. per week	..	
	Machinists, caps—female	17s. 6d. to 25s. per week	20s. per week	
	Hosiery	Machinists, knitting—female	22s. 6d. to 35s. per week	27s. 6d. "
		Machinists, sewing—female	20s. to 35s. "	22s. 6d. "
		Linkers—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	24s. "
Pressers—male ..		48s. to 60s. "	50s. "	
.. female ..		20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
Winders—female ..		16s. to 20s. "	18s. "	
Menders, &c.—female		18s. to 25s. "	20s. "	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i>			
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	Male cutters ..	..	50s. per week
	Male garment makers ..	..	45s. "
Boot, shoe	Female garment makers and machinists ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Needle hands, female ..	..	17s. 6d. "
	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, male and female ..	..	54s. "
	Other females with four years' experience ..	..	22s. 6d. "
Furrier	Cutters ..	50s. to 70s. per week	60s. "
	Machinists—female ..	20s. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "
Umbrella, parasol	Sewers—female ..	17s. 6d. to 20s. "	..
	Frame makers ..	40s. to 50s. "	40s. per week
	Cutters ..	40s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Finishers—male ..	27s. 6d. to 40s. "	30s. "
	Machinists—female ..	20s. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "
Dye works	Tipplers ..	17s. 6d. to 20s. "	..
	Dyers ..	60s. to 80s. "	70s. per week
	Dyers' assistants and cleaners ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Pressers—male ..	..	50s. "
	female ..	..	30s. "
Ostrich feather	Feather dyers ..	60s. to 70s. per week	65s. "
	" " assistants ..	35s. to 40s. "	37s. 6d. "
	Feather curlers, dressers, finishers—female ..	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "
<i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i>			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	Bagmenders ..	20s. to 35s. per week	30s. per week
	Calico bag-makers—female ..	15s. to 20s. "	17s. 6d. "
Rope, twine	Undefined—male ..	42s. to 70s. "	45s. "
Tarpaulin, tent, sail	female ..	15s. to 25s. "	20s. "
	Tarpaulin and tent makers ..	40s. to 50s. "	48s. "
	Sailmakers ..	..	60s. "
	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers—female ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. per week	20s. "
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.</i>			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors ..	..	60s. per week
	" machinists ..	..	60s. "
	Proof readers ..	..	64s. "
	Printers—Linotype and monoline operators ..	70s. to 84s. per week	..
	Printers—monotype perforating machine operators ..	63s. to 77s. "	..
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines ..	..	45s. 6d. per wk.
	Feeders and others—male ..	..	36s. "
	Feeders and others—female ..	..	20s. "
	Lithographers ..	..	56s. "
	Stereotypers ..	..	60s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VIII.—continued.			
Bookbinding, account book making, stationery, &c.	Bookbinders, paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters	..	56s. per week
	Feeders and others—male	..	36s. „
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female	..	18s. „
	Sewers and feeders—female	..	20s. „
Ink, printing ink	Ink makers ..	45s. to 70s. per week	50s. „
	Paper, &c., makers ..	..	60s. „
Paper	Beatermen ..	54s. to 60s. per week	..
	Breakermen ..	45s. to 48s. „	..
	General hands ..	39s. to 45s. „	..
	Engine-drivers ..	54s. to 60s. „	..
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Machine box cutters—male and female	..	56s. per week
	Other workers—male	..	45s. „
	Box-makers—female	22s. to 25s. per week	..
	Cardboard carton cutters	..	52s. per week
	All other carton workers—male	..	45s. „
	Carton workers—adult female	..	18s. „
	Paper bag machinists	55s. to 56s. per week	..
	„ „ guillotine cutters	..	50s. per week
	„ „ makers—female	..	18s. „
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	Copper plate engravers	..	80s. „
	Die sinkers ..	..	60s. „
	Engravers, general ..	52s. 6d. to 70s. per week	..
	Process engravers ..	50s. to 90s. „	..
Class IX.—Musical Instruments.			
Organ, pianoforte	Organ builders ..	..	58s. per week
Class X.—Arms and Explosives.			
Ammunition	Cartridge operators—female	17s. 6d. to 30s. per wk.	20s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.)	55s. to 72s. „	..
	Labourers ..	42s. to 50s. „	..
Explosive	Nitro-glycerine workers	42s. to 55s. „	48s. per week
	Acid workers ..	45s. to 48s. „	..
	Labourers ..	36s. to 42s. „	36s. per week
Fireworks, fuse	Fireworks makers—male	37s. 6d. to 45s. „	..
	Fireworks makers—female	12s. 6d. to 16s. „	..
Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.			
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright	Bodymakers, smiths, painters, trimmers	..	54s. per week
	Vycemen, strikers' labourers	..	42s. „
	Wheelwrights, wheelers' machinists, axle makers, blacksmiths	..	54s. „

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class XI.—continued.				
Coach, &c.—continued.	Face plate workers and screw-cutting turners	..	52s. per week	
	Centre turners, strikers, steam hammer drivers	..	42s. „	
	Labourers ..	..	42s. „
	Trimmers and machinists—female	..	25s. „	
	Lamp makers	..	52s. „	
	Foremen ..	60s. to 62s. 6d. per week	..	
	Assemblers ..	..	45s. per week
	Filers ..	..	45s. „
	Frame builders ..	..	50s. „
	General repairers ..	..	48s. „
	Screw cutters and turning lathe men	..	57s. 6d. „	
	Wheel builders ..	..	45s. „
	Foremen rim makers	..	55s. „	
	Braziers ..	..	50s. „
	Other workers ..	..	45s. „
Perambulator ..	Wickerworkers ..	..	55s. „
	Upholsterers ..	..	48s. „
	Fitters up ..	30s. to 40s. per week	35s. „	
	Saddlery, harness ..	Saddle collar and harness makers	..	54s. „
		Machinists—female	24s. „
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c.	Saddle-tree makers ..	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. „	
	Whip ..	Thong makers	44s. „
Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting, &c.				
Deck, slip ..	Shipwrights ..	..	12s. per day
	Foundry and shipsmiths	10s. to 11s. per day	..	
	Painters ..	..	55s. per week
	Labourers ..	..	8s. 8d. per day
	Stevedores' men and lumpers	..	1s. 3d. per hr.	
Boat building ..	Wharf labourers ..	..	1s. 1½d. „
	Boat builders (skilled)	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week	
Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.				
Bedding, flock, upholstery ..	Bedding and mattress makers	..	50s. per week	
	All females over four years' experience	..	25s. „	
Carpet ..	Upholsterers ..	..	56s. „
	Carpet planners ..	60s. to 65s. per week	..	
	Carpet and linoleum layers	..	56s. per week	
	Makers and repairers—female	..	25s. „	
	Curled hair ..	Curled hair, horsehair workers	40s. to 42s. per week	..
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers	..	56s. per week	
	Carvers, turners, polishers	..	56s. „	
	Billiard table and cushion makers	..	56s. „	
	Machinists ..	58s. to 64s. per week	..	
	Females (four years' experience)	..	25s. per week	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIII.—continued.</i>			
Picture frame	Joiners, gilders ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	Machinists .. ..	..	52s. per week
Venetian blind, window blind	Mount cutters ..	45s. to 48s. per week	..
	Compo workers and stainers	37s. 6d. to 50s. ,,	..
	Mounters, packers ..	35s. to 40s. ,,	..
	Adult females ..	..	21s. per week
	Venetian blind makers	42s. to 48s. per week	42s. ,,
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>			
Baking powder	Skilled, undefined ..	36s. to 60s. per week	..
Blacking, black lead, blue, polishes, &c.	Wrappers—female ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. ,,	..
	Grinders and mixers ..	..	48s. per week
	Others .. ..	..	40s. ,,
	Adult females ..	..	25s. ,,
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine	Makers of pharmaceutical preparations	60s. to 80s. per week	60s. ,,
	Others (unskilled) working in drugs, &c.; disinfectant makers	30s. to 50s. ,,	40s. ,,
Essential oil	Packers—female ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. ,,	20s. ,,
	Essence blenders ..	35s. to 55s. ,,	40s. ,,
Fertilizer	Acid tank cleaners, and pit emptiers in superphosphate works	..	54s. ,,
	Men attending roasters and acid chambers	..	51s. ,,
	Men feeding elevators, weighing and bagging machine attendants	..	49s. ,,
	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. ,,
	Paint and varnish makers	55s. to 70s. per week	55s. ,,
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Paint and varnish makers' assistants	..	40s. ,,
	<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>		
Optical, philosophical instrument, &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	40s. to 60s. per week	..
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	40s. to 60s. ,,	..
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewellery, Platedware.</i>			
Electroplating	Persons mixing and working solutions and electric current	60s. to 66s. per week	..
	Whetstone grinders ..	..	55s. per week
	Liners and hand decorators	..	54s. ,,
	Grinders and polishers	45s. to 51s. per week	..
	Finishing coaters and rim centerers	..	49s. per week
	Machine cleaners and others	..	48s. ,,
	Lacquers and burnishers	..	46s. ,,
	Persons dipping, first coaters, and frame cleaners	40s. to 43s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class XVI.—continued.			
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating	Engravers and chasers	..	60s. per week
	Chainmakers, mounters, ringmakers, setters, silversmiths, &c.	..	50s. „
	Other workers	..	36s. „
	Female chain makers or repairers	..	35s. „
Watchmaking, &c.	Watchmakers	45s. to 70s. per week	..
Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.			
Electric apparatus	Engine fitters and turners	60s. to 66s. per week	..
	Winders	48s. to 60s. „	54s. per week
Electric light	Engine-drivers	..	10s. per day
	„ „ assistants	..	8s. 6d. „
	Firemen	..	9s. „
	Dynamo attendants	..	8s. „
	Electrical fitters	..	9s. 6d. „
	Switchboard attendants	..	9s. 6d. „
	Linemen	..	8s. 6d. „
	Carboners	..	8s. „
	Patrolmen	..	9s. 6d. „
	Writers	..	9s. „
	Trimmers	..	8s. „
	Labourers	..	8s. „
Gas and coke	Stokers	9s. 9d. to 10s. per day	9s. 9d. „
	Enginemen	9s. to 9s. 6d. „	..
	Purifiers	8s. to 8s. 6d. „	..
	Sulphate workers	..	9s. 6d. per day
	Stove repairers and fitters	48s. to 51s. per week	..
	Service and main layers	57s. 9d. to 71s. 6d. „	..
	Gas inspectors	57s. 9d. to 71s. 6d. „	..
	Labourers	8s. to 8s. 3d. per day	..
Match	Match and vesta makers —female (piecework)	20s. to 35s. per week	..
	Box makers —female (piecework)	12s. to 35s. „	..
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Storemen, packers	35s. to 45s. „	40s. per week
	Foremen	..	52s. 6d. „
Hydraulic power	Mill hands and others	42s. to 48s. per week	..
	Enginemen	..	10s. per day
	Firemen	8s. to 10s. per day	..
	Fitters	..	11s. per day
	Main layers	..	10s. „
	Special labourers	..	8s. 4d. „
	Ordinary labourers	..	7s. 6d. „
Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.)			
Leather belting	Foremen	..	60s. per week
	Belt makers	48s. to 50s. per week	48s. „
	Machinists	45s. to 48s. „	..
Portmanteau, gladstone bag..	Foremen	..	60s. per week
	Male workers	..	52s. „
	Female workers	20s. to 25s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industries.	Occupation.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i>			
Basket, wickerware ..	Wicker and bamboo workers	54s. to 55s. pe week	..
	Upholsterers ..	..	48s. per week.
Broom, brushware ..	Millet broom sorters..	42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Storemen and labourers	..	45s. per week.
	Brush machinists ..	48s. to 64s. per week	..
	Paint brush makers ..	..	60s. per week.
	Brush finishers ..	..	50s. "
	Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers	..	48s. "
	Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers	..	21s. "
Rubber goods (including cycle tires)	Calendar hands ..	..	54s. "
	Mill hands, mixers ..	..	48s. "
	Compound scale hands	..	45s. "
	Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands	..	45s. "
	Tire makers, repairers, wrappers	..	45s. "
	Press hands ..	..	43s. "
	Heaters, textile cutters, lathe, surgical and tube makers	..	42s. 6d. "
	Drum tire and forcing machine hands	..	42s. "
	General workers ..	..	40s. "
	Cleaners ..	..	32s. 6d. "
	Female workers ..	..	22s. 6d. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

B.*—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Educational*	Governesses	£30 to £40 per annum	..
	Teachers in private schools—advanced	£40 to £80 ..	..
	Males (elementary)	£80 to £120 ..	..
	.. (advanced)	£150 to £300 ..	..
	Females (elementary)	£30 to £50 ..	..
Clerical .. ..	.. (advanced)	£50 to £150 ..	..
	Bookkeepers	40s. to 70s. per week	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists—male	30s. to 60s. ..	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists—female	20s. to 40s. ..	..
Domestic servants*—males	Coachmen, footmen, groomers, gardeners	20s. to 30s. ..	..
	Butlers	25s. to 40s. ..	25s. per week.
	Cooks	18s. to 30s. ..	20s. ..
	Laundresses	18s. to 20s. ..	16s. ..
	Housemaids	12s. to 15s. ..	13s. ..
	Nursemaids	10s. to 15s. ..	12s. ..
	General servants	10s. to 17s. 6d. ..	14s. ..
	Girls	8s. to 10s. ..	9s. ..
	Barmen	25s. to 40s. ..	30s. ..
	Waiters	20s. to 30s. ..	25s. ..
Hotel servants*—males	Boots	12s. to 20s. ..	15s. ..
	Ostlers	17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
	Cooks	25s. to 40s. ..	35s. ..
	Barmen	15s. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
	Waitresses	15s. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
	Housemaids	15s. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
	Cooks	25s. to 35s. ..	30s. ..
	Bricklayers .. ..	.. ..	12s. per day
	Bricklayers' labourers .. ..	.. ..	9s. 6d. ..
	Tuckpointers .. ..	.. ..	66s. per week
Building	Carpenters (foremen) .. ..	.. ..	69s. 8d. ..
	.. other .. ..	.. ..	64s. 2d. ..
	.. labourers .. ..	.. ..	52s. 3d. ..
	Painters, paperhangers, signwriters, grainers .. ..	.. ..	55s. ..
	Plasterers .. ..	.. ..	10s. 4d. per day
	Plumbers (foremen) .. ..	.. ..	71s. 6d. per wk.
	.. first-class work .. ..	.. ..	60s. ..
	.. second, .. ..	.. ..	57s. 9d. ..
	Slaters .. ..	.. ..	10s. per day
	Foremen or single hands .. ..	.. ..	65s. per week
Baking	Vienna and rye bread bakers .. ..	.. ..	62s. ..
	Adult workers and machine dough makers .. ..	.. ..	60s. ..
	Jobbers .. ..	.. ..	1s. 6d. per hr.
	Carters .. ..	.. ..	40s. per week
	Pastrycooks	46s. to 56s. per week	..
	General workers—male .. ..	.. ..	30s. per week
	.. female .. ..	.. ..	17s. 6d. ..
	Ornamental workers—female	20s. to 32s. per week	..
Butchering	Slaughtermen .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Shopmen .. ..	.. ..	57s. 6d. ..
	General butchers .. ..	.. ..	47s. 6d. ..
	Lorry drivers .. ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	Delivery cart drivers .. ..	.. ..	40s. ..

* With board and lodging.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1910—continued.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Carters	Drivers of one horse vehicles	..	45s. per week
	Drivers of two horse vehicles	..	50s. ..
	Drivers of three horse vehicles	..	54s. ..
	Drivers of jinkers and boiler trucks	50s. to 60s. per week	..
	Drivers of motor vehicles	..	50s. per week
Coal and wood yards ..	Yardmen in charge	..	42s. ..
	Other yardmen ..	..	40s. ..
Coal and coke yards ..	Carters	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Yardmen .. ..	..	52s. per week
Drapery	Carters	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	Senior assistants—male	..	50s. per week
	Junior assistants—male	37s. 6d. to 43s. per week	..
	Pattern cutters, cashiers, &c.	37s. 6d. to 50s. ..	..
	Junior assistants (females)	20s. to 27s. 6d. ..	..
Men's clothing (retail shops) ..	Managers .. ..	..	70s. per week
	Assistants (over 23 years of age)	..	55s. ..
	Other adult employes	..	42s. 6d. ..
Farriery	Foremen .. ..	..	57s. 6d. ..
	Journeymen .. ..	..	50s. ..
Grocery	Managers .. ..	..	60s. ..
	Employes over 24 years of age	..	50s. ..
	Employes, other ..	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Storemen, packers ..	..	42s. 6d. per week
	Carters	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Employes—male, full hands	..	55s. per week
	Employes—male, other	45s. to 50s. per week	..
Laundry	Laundresses	40s. to 46s. ..	..
	Operators	21s. to 30s. ..	24s. per week
Photography	Printers	60s. to 140s. ..	..
	Retouchers—female ..	40s. to 70s. ..	..
	Finishers—female ..	15s. to 40s. ..	..
	Makers of photographic materials	10s. to 20s. ..	15s. per week
	Finishers, packers—female	36s. to 65s. ..	45s. ..
	Hammermen	17s. 6d. to 25s. ..	17s. 6d. ..
	Pitcher and cube dressers	..	63s. per week
Quarry	Facemen .. ..	..	57s. ..
	Spallers	48s. to 57s. per week	..
	Machine borers .. ..	..	57s. per week
	Pluggers and machine feeders	..	51s. ..
	Loaders, truckers, strippers and labourers	..	48s. ..

The average weekly wages paid to males and females employed in all industries working under Wages Boards' determinations, and in those for which Wages Boards have not been appointed, have been compiled by the Chief Inspector of Factories, and are given in the following statement. The results are, however, not comparable with those obtained by the Government Statist, as the figures

of the Inspector of Factories refer not to the whole State but only to those parts of it in which the Factories Acts are in operation, also because they include particulars relating to a number of bakery, butchery, carpentry, plumbing, and other similar establishments which do not come under the definition of a factory as adopted by the Australian statisticians.

EMPLOYÉS UNDER WAGES BOARDS AND AVERAGE WAGES.

	Males.		Females.	
	No.	Average Weekly Wage.	No.	Average Weekly Wage.
Apprentices and improvers ...	11,622	£ s. d. 0 18 8	12,422	£ s. d. 0 9 7
General workers (mostly young persons) ...	1,343	0 17 9	901	0 12 2
Persons employed at minimum wage or over ...	25,412	2 12 8	11,336	1 3 7
Piece workers ...	1,701	2 9 6	3,224	1 2 0
Total ...	40,078	2 1 6	27,883	0 16 10

NOTE.—The average weekly wage of females is low on account of its being based on figures which include a large number of apprentices.

EMPLOYÉS OUTSIDE OF WAGES BOARDS, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

	No.	Average Weekly Wage.
Males ...	9,349	£ s. d. 1 18 10
Females ...	6,520	0 17 6
Total ...	15,869	1 10 1

There were in operation at the close of 1910, 89 tanning, fell-mongering and wool washing establishments. The average number of persons employed was 1,956, and the wages paid during the year to the employés (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £175,364. The following table shows the approximate value of 5936.

the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements during each of the last ten years:—

VALUE OF TANNERIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Approximate Value of—		
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
	£	£	£
1901	99,710	47,750	93,950
1902	103,329	54,179	104,114
1903	110,796	48,341	112,407
1904	109,095	41,979	104,005
1905	114,863	46,301	112,714
1906	114,951	47,139	110,155
1907	124,064	51,194	123,124
1908	133,376	53,713	129,664
1909	142,429	54,208	125,700
1910	141,702	55,858	136,991

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1910 was 10,081 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		
				No.	lbs.
1901	406,260	181,522	676,936	615,614	8,511,171
1902	424,786	189,886	313,166	453,660	5,279,916
1903	397,367	179,425	629,465	925,263	6,197,723
1904	381,473	134,003	674,105	651,672	5,285,409
1905	393,695	139,506	544,145	562,705	4,543,927
1906	485,620	132,210	518,139	612,598	5,676,464
1907	492,572	188,007	548,765	851,516	7,230,675
1908	498,947	127,798	1,027,460	1,253,875	7,803,992
1909	495,964	175,563	1,020,656	1,090,967	8,089,643
1910	496,200	186,993	1,007,343	1,241,693	8,242,456

The figures for 1909 and 1910 do not include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria from overseas countries during 1910 was £222,451.

There were sixteen soap and candle works in operation in 1910. Soap and
candle
works. These factories employed 540 persons, of whom twelve were working proprietors. The amount of the wages paid to the employes in that year was £51,518. The value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, and the quantity of soap and candles produced in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—VALUE AND PRODUCTS: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Products.	
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Soap.*	Candles.
	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1901 ...	97,260	42,870	60,940	132,031	47,313
1902 ...	91,325	39,967	56,852	150,698	49,406
1903 ...	103,411	42,288	64,354	138,045	45,052
1904 ...	101,486	38,295	62,911	162,126	41,521
1905 ...	105,529	36,605	61,518	150,261	42,049
1906 ...	104,244	36,171	59,829	154,570	43,094
1907 ...	106,326	35,921	60,239	153,478	47,688
1908 ...	109,768	36,517	62,379	162,757	37,705
1909 ...	111,252	36,029	63,565	176,162	45,460
1910 ...	113,418	36,142	63,782	187,433	44,768

* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 11,109 cwt. in 1901, 14,490 cwt. in 1902, 13,369 cwt. in 1903, 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,458 cwt. in 1909, and 5,479 cwt. in 1910.

The quantity of tallow used in 1910 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 141,771 cwt. in factories, and 2,578 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from overseas countries in 1910 included 1,160,349 lbs. of soap valued at £40,868, and 113,205 lbs. of candles valued at £2,995.

The brickyards and potteries at which work was carried on during the year numbered 122. The persons employed numbered 1,847, of whom 117 were working proprietors, and the sum of £178,868 was paid to the employes in wages. The value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £370,117. The estimated value of the bricks made in these brickyards in 1910 was £271,814. Brickyards
potteries,
&c.

The number of bricks made, and the value of pottery and of pipes and tiles manufactured during each of the last ten years, were returned as follows:—

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.		Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of -	
			Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£	£
1901	...	84,898,000	73,060	23,695
1902	...	90,545,280	71,074	27,289
1903	...	77,826,631	81,732	34,572
1904	...	80,026,511	53,454	31,438
1905	...	90,990,284	56,086	27,205
1906	...	112,966,270	58,349	27,570
1907	...	123,281,100	66,390	29,070
1908	...	124,985,542	72,024	33,029
1909	...	129,302,810	77,305	32,624
1910	...	145,809,500	83,397	31,897

* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The expansion of building operations, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, during the last five years, is demonstrated by the number of bricks made.

The number of forest saw-mills being worked in 1910 was 139. The employes numbered 1,767, and the working proprietors 164; while the wages paid amounted to £158,733. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements during each of the last ten years, appears in the following statement, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.			Approximate Value of—			Timber Sawn.	
			Machinery and Plant in use.	Land.*	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value
			£	£	£	Super. ft.	£
1901	...	...	91,810	6,170	13,500	46,495,885	134,310
1902	...	...	81,898	6,380	11,854	40,494,660	128,430
1903	...	...	80,039	1,495	10,797	38,841,322	116,845
1904	...	...	89,760	1,966	12,301	49,250,000	147,750
1905	...	...	87,757	2,553	10,861	47,635,358	142,905
1906	...	...	90,305	1,168	9,286	51,103,000	153,309
1907	...	...	99,723	1,421	11,199	55,873,500	181,590
1908	...	...	98,804	2,669	13,095	54,602,200	177,460
1909	...	...	115,121	2,609	15,551	56,039,200	189,130
1910	...	...	125,528	2,202	16,067	70,947,200	248,320

* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only since 1902.

The other factories in which operations on wood were carried on numbered 211, and comprised cooperage works (11), which gave employment to 78 persons, including 11 working proprietors, and paid the sum of £6,870 in wages; cork-cutting works (3), in which were engaged 5 working proprietors, and 62 employes who were paid £4,188 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows works (4), employing 64 persons, inclusive of 5 working proprietors, and paying £5,717 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (149), employing 3,275 persons inclusive of 163 working proprietors, and paying £320,899 in wages; mantelpiece works (10), employing 255 persons inclusive of 14 working proprietors, and paying £22,774 in wages; and wood carving and turnery works (34), employing 258 persons inclusive of 39 working proprietors, and paying £18,014 in wages. The amount paid in wages to workers in wood, other than those employed in forest saw-mills, was £378,462; and the approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, &c., in use in the works was £491,909.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood, &c. — for consumption in a year is £429,000. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last seven years:—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1904 TO 1910.

Year.	No. of Factories.	Employés.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c., Used.	Material Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1904	50	1,440	129,559	6,965	171,691	431,476
1905	53	1,565	145,651	7,964	171,850	443,114
1906	53	1,685	148,610	8,928	194,730	478,509
1907	55	1,553	147,675	9,554	188,173	452,841
1908	52	1,381	134,884	9,253	177,488	437,023
1909	52	1,831	181,391	12,697	242,922	611,293
1910	50	2,193	231,919	21,537	300,718	742,326

The figures show a considerable improvement in the output during the last two years, as a consequence of which there has been a substantial increase in the number of hands employed and in the wages paid. The wages averaged for each employé £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £105 15s. 1d. in 1910. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured. This strips the grain, and bags it ready for market in one operation.

It is the leading item in machinery exported from Victoria, being in good demand not only in other Australian States, but also in the Argentine and South Africa.

Bacon and
ham
curing.

There were 25 establishments curing bacon and hams in 1910. The persons employed numbered 335, of whom 28 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £30,035. Further details of the industry for the last ten years are as follows:—

BACON CURING: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	No.	lbs.
1901 ...	27,900	8,690	27,670	109,283	11,485,460
1902 ...	29,611	9,231	30,625	112,244	11,507,224
1903 ...	26,810	5,721	23,415	88,541	9,633,206
1904 ...	27,822	5,641	25,730	104,604	11,229,768
1905 ...	28,335	5,941	25,650	117,582	11,360,698
1906 ...	28,217	6,031	29,140	135,492	12,910,575
1907 ...	25,530	5,245	26,575	145,513	13,609,144
1908 ...	26,448	5,190	27,653	129,677	11,518,404
1909 ...	26,092	5,190	28,650	123,067	11,245,195
1910 ...	26,799	5,265	29,410	142,429	13,455,397

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 3,145 in 1901, 2,295 in 1902, 2,438 in 1903, 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, 2,263 in 1908, 2,691 in 1909, and 1,637 in 1910; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 211,250 in 1901, 195,098 in 1902, 181,745 in 1903, 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, 194,328 in 1908, 294,088 in 1909, and 142,524 in 1910.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—3,314,906 lbs. in 1901, 2,736,048 lbs. in 1902, 2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs. in 1906, 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908, 2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, and 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1910 was thus 16,581,361 lbs.—an increase of 2,666,788 lbs. as compared with 1909.

Butter and
cheese
factories.

The number of butter and cheese factories, exclusive of creameries, was 203 in 1910. Of these factories, 155 made butter, 10 made butter and cheese, 5 made butter and concentrated and condensed milk, and 33 made cheese only. There were 89 creameries attached to the factories. The number of persons employed was 1,261, of whom 52 were working proprietors, representing an increase

of 71 on the number for the previous year. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £513,292. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries was 146,656,005 gallons in 1906, 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, 116,034,058 gallons in 1909, and 149,490,103 gallons in 1910. The output from butter and cheese factories during each of the last ten years was as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Butter Made.	Cream Sold.	Cheese Made.	Concentrated Milk Made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	gallons.
1901 ...	40,824,928	50,092	2,073,940	266,083
1902 ...	32,927,546	23,739	2,128,835	243,904
1903 ...	40,707,377	17,882	3,602,988	236,581
1904 ...	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	226,810
1905 ...	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	232,310
1906 ...	63,231,222	20,332	2,852,687	309,138
1907 ...	59,050,231	25,442	2,691,957	390,388
1908 ...	44,383,168	17,527	2,473,682	315,129
1909 ...	49,554,628	19,417	3,167,955	332,125
1910 ...	65,063,516	29,910	2,707,630	257,820

In addition to the quantity of butter and cheese made in the factories, the following quantities were returned as having been made on farms:—Butter, 6,032,644 lbs. in 1901, 6,300,208 lbs. in 1902, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905, 4,856,946 lbs. in 1906, 4,696,123 lbs. in 1907, 4,078,230 lbs. in 1908, 5,611,927 lbs. in 1909, and 5,540,271 lbs. in 1910; cheese, 1,900,728 lbs. in 1901, 1,720,726 lbs. in 1902, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905, 2,024,906 lbs. in 1906, 1,705,952 lbs. in 1907, 1,854,962 lbs. in 1908, 1,857,879 lbs. in 1909, and 1,823,263 lbs. in 1910.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity 70,603,787 lbs., was made in 1910, the returns for 1907, 1908, and 1909 being 63,746,354 lbs., 48,461,398 lbs., and 55,166,555 lbs. respectively.

The largest quantity of cheese returned as having been made in factories and on farms was 5,681,515 lbs. in 1903. The quantities made in 1908, 1909, and 1910 were 4,328,644 lbs., 5,025,834 lbs., and 4,530,893 lbs. respectively.

In 1910 there were exported to countries outside Australia 39,694,122 lbs. of butter valued at £1,780,044, of which 38,673,470 lbs. valued at £1,734,531 were produced in Victoria. Of these

Butter and cheese made on farms.

Total butter and cheese made.

Exports of butter and cheese.

exports a quantity representing 90 per cent. of the value was sent to the United Kingdom. The quantity of cheese exported to overseas countries was 306,162 lbs., and the value £7,957. The whole of this quantity was made within the State.

Meat freezing and preserving works.

The works for freezing and preserving meat numbered 13 in 1910, and employed 754 persons and 9 working proprietors, the wages of the employes amounting to £68,585. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1910 was £316,545. The output in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1901... ..	6,395	417,721	3,990,460	71,490
1902... ..	1,338	375,178	6,218,422	34,228
1903... ..	1,424	294,906	7,003,022	41,460
1904... ..	3,394	459,963	8,086,776	46,820
1905... ..	5,656	649,107	10,259,904	51,705
1906... ..	4,248	651,914	9,538,535	72,410
1907... ..	10,760	866,498	6,413,560	56,275
1908... ..	16,508	773,396	4,057,896	22,826
1909... ..	17,360	941,309	2,832,924	22,440
1910... ..	36,464	1,573,516	2,660,604	60,312

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1901... ..	3,304	2,417	26,303	2,758
1902... ..	7,705	14,913	16,537	6,102
1903... ..	8,796	2,653	17,380	4,725
1904... ..	4,248	491	14,977	1,301
1905... ..	4,866	1,435	6,665	776
1906... ..	6,011	1,700	496	1,512
1907... ..	11,944	2,478	64	2,229
1908... ..	7,557	2,309	1,730	1,391
1909... ..	8,382	2,349	540	1,267
1910... ..	13,589	8,876	1,389	2,534

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 15,249 calves, 1,959 pigs, and 25,952 hares were treated at freezing works in 1905; 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 38,397 hares in 1906; 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907; 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; and 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910.

The following statement shows the imports and exports (excluding Inter-State transfers) of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during 1910:—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1910.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Meats, Frozen—		£		£
Mutton }	934 lbs.	18	22,219,793 lbs.	259,042
Lamb }			35,119,134 "	501,533
Beef }	3,279 "	39	4,088,285 "	44,230
Pork }	29,346 "	755	154,044 "	3,638
Rabbits and Hares }				68,469
Poultry }	1,410 "	41		2,247
Game }	1,114 "	102	484 "	20
Other }	36 "	2	498,228 "	8,822
Meats—Fresh and smoked ...	1,211 "	39		
„ Potted and concentrated ...		6,959		9
„ Preserved in tins ...	87,448 "	3,871	1,058,572 "	19,139
„ Not elsewhere included ...	402 cwt.	863	992 cwt.	1,528
Total value ...	...	12,689	...	908,677

The number of flour mills in 1910 was 62, and the number of persons employed in them 780, of whom 46 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £84,863. Further particulars for ten years are given in the following table:—

FLOUR MILLS: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	bushels.	tons.
1901	280,130	70,530	175,520	9,482,175	190,845
1902	256,980	76,121	171,125	8,491,224	170,696
1903	261,530	68,917	166,869	5,762,849	115,368
1904	235,508	52,220	147,559	10,012,476	202,314
1905	238,139	56,910	157,785	10,282,491	209,058
1906	243,149	59,540	163,322	10,892,056	219,166
1907	264,566	63,157	174,150	11,731,183	235,185
1908	254,671	57,167	167,573	9,564,068	192,687
1909	226,571	50,801	155,728	10,644,123	215,547
1910	242,851	52,697	165,165	11,218,870	225,282

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground produced 6,264,322 bushels of bran and 3,839,803 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 75,704 bushels in 1901, 126,765 bushels in 1902, 139,702 bushels in 1903, 157,403 bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, 123,879 bushels in 1908, 45,487 bushels in 1909, and 35,507 bushels in 1910.

Exports of
bread-
stuffs.

During the year 1910, 1,411,876 lbs. of biscuits valued at £25,460, and 68,964 tons of flour valued at £609,960 were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

Jam, pickle,
and sauce
works.

There were, in 1910, 25 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on; the number of persons employed therein was 1,427, of whom 15 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £90,184, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £150,016. The materials used and the output for each of the last seven years were as follows:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS: 1904 TO 1910.

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1904 ...	199,306	97,057	190,151	22,408	115,295	2,143,555	920,163
1905 ...	175,119	107,382	192,579	35,395	44,450	2,029,644	859,160
1906 ...	195,902	107,194	203,038	43,138	56,619	2,943,380	889,938
1907 ...	218,276	105,518	190,211	33,819	95,885	3,257,471	1,253,280
1908 ...	191,282	133,283	226,481	31,336	18,783	3,014,835	1,187,136
1909 ...	265,353	143,427	268,927	40,746	49,797	3,607,968	1,324,392
1910 ...	311,168	159,439	303,733	49,797	38,017	4,173,936	1,264,728

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908 to 4,802 cwt. in 1909, and to 3,902 cwt. in 1910.

sugar
refineries.

Only one sugar refinery was at work in 1910, and, as it is the practice to refrain from disclosing the details of a single business, information relating to this industry cannot be given for that year.

The following are the particulars for each of the eight years, 1900 to 1907 :—

SUGAR REFINERIES : 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Sugar Refineries.		Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Approximate Value of—			Cane Sugar Treated (Raw).	Sugar Refined.	Treacle Refined.
	Total.	Using Steam Engines.			Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Im-provements.			
					£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1900	2	2	424	301	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,004,913	944,049	34,080
1901	2	2	424	324	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,129,586	1,052,742	40,320
1902	2	2	424	346	82,000	10,000	76,500	952,801	879,521	51,052
1903	2	2	474	344	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,087,005	1,025,583	51,109
1904	2	2	508	343	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,123,381	1,071,995	36,803
1905	2	2	526	352	87,500	10,000	76,900	1,143,742	1,079,454	42,219
1906	2	2	776	409	88,550	10,000	83,400	1,317,172	1,238,010	47,109
1907	2	2	777	495	88,550	10,000	90,050	1,157,751	1,092,876	33,470

The raw sugar treated is imported. The quantity of cane sugar imported into Victoria during 1909 was 1,523,197 cwt., of which 1,253,044 cwt. came from Queensland, and 166,254 cwt. from Java. During the same year 105,721 cwt. of cane sugar was exported, of which 97,441 cwt. was sent to other States of Australia.

The effort being made to revive the beet sugar industry in Victoria directs attention to a possible new source of wealth to the farmer. In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000, of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. Starting with every essential for success, and with a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local landholders, the industry after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns, and the building and plant which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage remained idle for twelve years.

Production
of sugar in
Victoria.

In seeking for the causes of past failures, the more extended knowledge now possessed of the problems surrounding the industry indicates that they were mainly attributable to want of experience on the part of beet-growers, combined with unprecedentedly dry seasons and an unsuitable class of field labour; for, while no particular skill is required in beet growing, yet the crop demands prompt attention at the period of thinning or spacing, and, moreover, calls for the exercise of particular care in keeping it clean during growth. In this, beet-growing is not singular, as onion-growing necessitates the most painstaking care if maximum crops are to be secured, and the production of potato and maize crops also calls for the assistance of a large amount of unskilled labour.

After the closing of the factory in 1899 efforts were made from time to time by successive Governments to recreate interest in beet-growing, but it was not until 1910 that any definite campaign was undertaken.

In that year numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, and a system of field labour was organized.

The object of the campaign conducted in 1910-11 was to demonstrate that beet could be profitably grown, and that a fine white-sugar could be manufactured. Both these ends were attained, as many farmers who grew beet made a successful business of it, and the sugar produced compares with any manufactured in the Commonwealth. The following particulars relate to the season 1910-11:—Quantity of sugar beet harvested, 5,969 tons; area from which obtained, 458 acres; quantity of marketable sugar manufactured and in process of manufacture, 554 tons; number of persons employed in the factory, 122; number of persons employed in the field, 100.

With the object of putting the industry on a sound footing, the Government has purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmarnock Park. These estates are in railway communication with Maffra, and are being cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, which are allotted to settlers subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet. The farmers in the Gippsland district have taken up the matter more enthusiastically than formerly, and growers who made a profit last year are considerably increasing their areas. Beet is now being grown from Bairnsdale to Nar Nar Goon, and in addition a number of small experimental plots are being planted on the Great Southern line in the Western District, and in the northern irrigation areas.

The price to be received in 1912 will be increased from 16s. to £1 per ton of beet. The State will pay 14s. per ton, and the Commonwealth will grant a bounty equal to about 6s. per ton of beet. Railway freights have been reduced, seed is being provided at cost price, and every encouragement is being given to farmers to become beet growers. It is anticipated that 600 acres will be placed under beet during the season 1911-12. As far as can be foreseen every difficulty likely to arise in connexion with the planting, thinning and harvesting has been provided for, and should the climatic conditions be even moderately favorable there should be approximately 8,000 tons of beets to be converted into-sugar. The factory is being put into good order and several alterations of a time and labour-saving nature are to be made. The prospects for the future of this industry are exceptionally bright and in a few years Victoria should be producing and manufacturing all the sugar she needs. The annual consumption of sugar in the State averaged 66,000 tons during the five years 1905-1909.

Breweries.

In 1910 work was carried on in 31 breweries or in one less than in the previous year, and there were employed 1,042 persons or 20 more than in 1909. The wages paid during the year amounted

to £139,946. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, the materials used, and the quantity of beer made during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

BREWERIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Materials Used—			Beer Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
	£	£	£	cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.
1901 ...	212,280	236,310	271,600	113,686	608,445	650,214	16,563,068
1902 ...	211,036	228,990	273,325	115,258	625,441	677,262	17,162,680
1903 ...	209,492	229,965	277,383	102,651	552,042	569,981	15,423,149
1904 ...	231,687	229,965	291,180	100,430	530,771	544,524	14,927,873
1905 ...	232,354	198,760	291,738	99,230	529,067	582,012	15,176,439
1906 ...	235,980	197,985	289,982	101,692	533,531	623,249	16,409,465
1907 ...	249,579	212,785	316,262	106,004	542,806	665,236	16,900,336
1908 ...	268,009	155,922	273,273	109,347	556,040	684,879	17,582,833
1909 ...	245,606	65,775	231,546	103,146	503,761	632,339	16,552,594
1910 ...	281,702	68,069	249,848	112,240	540,390	663,394	18,605,737

The number of distilleries in 1910 was 6, or one less than in 1909; but the persons employed decreased from 99 to 74 during the year. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £144,215. Although there has been some improvement in the last nine years, the industry is still behind what it was in 1901. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years, were as follows:—

Distilleries.

DISTILLERIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Materials Used.							Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Wheat.	Maize.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	Beer.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Gal.	Proo gal.
1901	148,584	123,394	1,541	16,000	2,464	2,853,760	2,265	490,550
1902	128,272	16,744	87	11,880	2,507	1,780,016	...	190,644
1903	207,621	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	41,083
1904	293,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,745
1905	348,791	...	...	...	...	199,360	...	85,690
1906	324,005	13,038	...	...	...	101,024	...	94,674
1907	413,242	141,876	...	...	...	49,280	...	375,183
1908	591,248	53,761	...	...	...	...	...	220,690
1909	379,979	117,197	...	...	...	...	...	314,370
1910	605,204	25,345	...	...	...	649,152	...	223,560

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in this table. The following quantities were distilled for that purpose during the last ten years in vineyards:—38,058 gallons in 1901, 49,867 gallons in 1902, 56,851 gallons in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, 50,954 gallons in 1908, 30,976 gallons in 1909, and 13,427 gallons in 1910.

Tobacco,
&c., manu-
factories.

Fourteen tobacco manufactories were in operation in 1910, and in that year the employes numbered 2,236 and their wages amounted to £182,972. In addition to the employes there were 12 working proprietors. The value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £283,735. The output of these factories has materially increased, as will be seen from the particulars for the last ten years given in the following table:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1901...	230,113	2,542,580	2,365,831	1,133	13,025,840	125,683,600
1902...	203,434	1,379,905	1,630,510	550	11,936,455	100,817,104
1903...	304,049	2,052,100	2,390,976	813	9,336,975	58,928,535
1904...	266,053	2,768,873	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905...	265,219	3,597,887	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,556	103,673,300
1906...	431,941	4,172,065	4,650,113	516	18,782,205	131,161,460
1907...	332,271	4,479,073	4,782,061	993	17,740,782	146,699,600
1908...	269,354	5,566,522	5,31,117	605	19,741,355	178,776,650
1909...	202,723	4,759,856	5,162,959	610	19,368,491	141,105,750
1910...	195,279	5,225,078	5,510,099	577	21,310,111	135,108,700

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences, is included in the above table.

Woollen
mills.

There were 9 woollen mills working in 1910, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,657, of whom 8 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £98,573, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements to £381,766. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £210,545, and that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £426,336. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

WOOLLEN MILLS: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—			
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shaw's and Rugs.
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	No. of Pairs.	No.
1901...	2,023,509	250,184	818,975	2,229,617	49,302	4,600
1902...	2,149,897	273,335	708,749	2,612,343	67,609	5,718
1903...	2,130,100	368,749	662,381	3,201,275	77,601	6,565
1904...	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431
1905...	2,663,587	499,630	738,924	3,355,013	145,106	8,516
1906...	2,825,218	658,882	840,649	3,637,846	146,628	8,383
1907...	3,311,097	914,003	867,789	4,088,383	199,743	12,089
1908...	3,210,925	965,042	922,176	4,396,862	228,621	15,222
1909...	3,093,333	880,934	949,674	4,713,571	225,148	15,189
1910...	3,136,442	955,894	890,281	4,640,401	191,651	18,185

The development which has taken place in the boot industry ^{Boot} factories, in recent years is portrayed in the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Operatives, &c.	Value of Land, Buildings and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1901 ...	111	4,871	219,930	*
1902 ...	132	5,101	223,290	*
1903 ...	136	5,267	229,396	299,176
1904 ...	131	5,655	241,342	332,749
1905 ...	136	5,810	243,549	330,023
1906 ...	134	5,755	253,436	332,538
1907 ...	139	6,303	292,474	368,503
1908 ...	139	6,348	284,982	371,081
1909 ...	136	6,894	294,167	415,011
1910 ...	144	6,832	324,529	455,997

* No record.

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.				Goods Manufactured—	
				Boots and Shoes.	Slippers *
				No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.
1901 ...	...	...	...	3,125,799	92,174
1902 ...	...	...	...	3,613,487	216,483
1903 ...	...	...	...	3,574,761	150,012
1904 ...	...	...	...	4,065,881	189,108
1905 ...	...	...	...	3,951,033	165,892
1906 ...	...	...	...	4,001,580	175,575
1907 ...	...	...	...	4,290,122	182,039
1908 ...	...	...	...	4,164,410	193,949
1909 ...	...	...	...	4,649,130	231,791
1910 ...	...	...	...	4,847,368	191,204

* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots, except for the year 1901.

Materials used in Victorian boot factories were valued at £884,329 in 1909, and at £963,110 in 1910; the value of the output for the same years being £1,487,789 and £1,620,179 respectively.

Great strides have been made in recent years in the use of electricity for lighting and motive power purposes, as will be seen from the succeeding statement. The electricity supplied in 1910 represents an increase of 192 per cent. on that supplied in 1902. ^{Electric light and power works.}

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS: 1902 TO 1910.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Persons Employed.*	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.
				£	British Units.
1902 ...	7	7,178	147	†	6,450,560
1903 ...	7	4,955	149	18,785	5,626,568
1904 ...	7	5,226	222	22,422	6,644,343
1905 ...	7	6,753	251	23,356	7,698,394
1906 ...	9	9,130	363	38,398	9,760,046
1907 ...	11	9,948	398	44,489	12,542,614
1908 ...	12	11,702	441	50,442	14,310,482
1909 ...	13	13,293	442	54,621	16,471,368
1910 ...	16	13,962	523	62,266	18,832,467

* Prior to 1904 persons engaged in the distribution of electricity are excluded. † No record.

In 1902 machinery and plant, land, buildings, and improvements connected with electric light and power works were valued at £281,683; in 1910 the value was £826,188.

Gasworks.

The approximate value of machinery and plant, land, buildings, and improvements connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,164,720 in 1901, and £1,719,696 in 1910. The gas made in the latter year was 58 per cent. in excess of that made in 1901.

GASWORKS: 1901 TO 1910.

Year.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Number of Works.	Persons Employed.*	Wages Paid.
	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.			£
1901	159,374	1,567,649,380	84,546	46	625	†
1902	169,356	1,642,652,799	92,308	47	758	†
1903	166,018	1,628,889,400	94,947	47	679	81,928
1904	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357	48	872	104,383
1905	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559	48	989	128,372
1906	178,251	1,810,405,800	105,909	48	1,125	138,701
1907	189,190	1,975,892,500	112,050	48	1,272	157,525
1908	206,408	2,144,834,000	126,530	47	1,298	168,077
1909	217,473	2,292,988,400	131,695	47	1,390	181,965
1910	235,532	2,476,528,100	139,423	47	1,421	199,308

* Prior to 1904 persons engaged in the distribution of gas are excluded. † No record.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 108,531 in 1902, 105,651 in 1903, 117,114 in 1904, 137,247 in 1905, 154,486 in 1906, 163,215 in 1907, 187,237 in 1908, 196,176 in 1909, and 228,034 in 1910.

Total production

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1907 TO 1910.

Produce.	Value in—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£
Wheat	2,443,906	4,405,303	5,501,605	5,512,060
Oats	791,162	989,844	777,547	909,295
Barley, Malting	185,498	192,964	121,365	172,717
Barley, Other	56,009	60,345	43,816	54,665
Maize	87,973	116,402	119,725	96,166
Other Cereals	45,947	47,404	36,844	50,834
Grass and Clover Seed	2,671	4,540	3,290	4,066

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1907 TO 1910—continued.

Produce.	Value in—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Cultivation—continued.</i>				
Potatoes	£ 383,145	£ 411,840	£ 517,775	£ 534,515
Onions	108,155	138,408	98,325	63,723
Other Root Crops	36,842	42,811	29,245	35,160
Hay	3,023,128	3,256,308	2,432,840	2,455,560
Straw	133,898	246,682	239,385	158,834
Green Forage	149,742	157,665	141,465	179,565
Tobacco	3,967	4,748	3,691	3,783
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	37,243	33,103	31,181	26,704
Raisins, ordinary	56,737	41,489	35,919	35,854
" sultanas	53,511	60,994	94,639	96,408
Currants	19,296	21,472	49,334	48,829
Wine	68,280	89,819	61,996	90,828
Hops	5,502	5,105	4,322	5,247
Other Crops	36,082	37,468	39,117	48,943
Fruit grown for Sale in Orchards and Gardens	411,412	400,055	449,497	551,280
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	9,798	8,542	9,060	8,100
Market Gardens	225,550	231,975	255,350	269,450
Total	8,375,454	11,005,286	11,097,333	11,412,586
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>				
Milk Consumed in natural state	749,618	760,658	805,480	950,940
Butter made	2,855,305	2,388,743	2,493,990	3,109,510
Cheese made	109,948	126,252	130,670	105,340
Cream made (not for butter) ...	22,430	21,320	19,850	22,480
Concentrated Milk	78,078	63,026	66,425	46,940
Horses produced	273,700	15,274	261,268	388,556
Cattle	2,056,198	298,606	1,602,858	1,860,888
Sheep	1,716,908	597,880	1,317,320	1,298,740
Pigs	424,660	380,650	470,081	541,785
Wool	3,878,431	3,556,168	4,044,755	4,318,100
Total	12,165,276	8,208,577	11,212,697	12,643,279
<i>Mining.</i>				
Gold	2,954,617	2,849,838	2,778,956	2,422,745
Coal	79,731	64,778	76,945	189,254
Stone from Quarries (including limestone)	70,945	84,479	88,610	114,955
Other Metals and Minerals ...	41,766	31,950	26,257	24,202
Total	3,147,059	3,031,045	2,970,768	2,751,156
<i>Forest Produce.</i>				
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only)	181,590	177,460	189,130	248,315
Firewood (estimated) ...	391,000	396,750	402,600	428,670
Bark for Tanning	62,580	56,694	66,520	70,570
Total	635,170	630,904	658,250	747,555

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1907 TO 1910—continued.

Produce.	Value in—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	£	£	£	£
Honey and Beeswax ...	14,380	28,488	19,768	25,926
Poultry production (estimated)	1,525,000	1,547,000	1,570,000	1,592,000
Rabbits and Hares ...	132,823	85,506	58,734	47,650
Fish ...	66,621	71,910	75,101	72,187
Total ...	1,738,824	1,732,904	1,723,603	1,737,763
Total Value of Primary Products	26,061,783	24,608,716	27,662,651	29,292,339
Manufacturing—Added Value*	11,212,871	11,673,693	12,748,654	14,189,438
Grand Total ...	37,274,654	36,282,409	40,411,305	43,481,777

* Exclusive of value of output of bark mills, butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills as regards Victorian timbers included above.

Dairying and pastoral production show a considerable advance in 1910 as compared with 1909, the favorableness of the seasons experienced in 1910 being specially reflected in the increased production of milk and butter. In 1908 the rearing of stock was attended with heavy losses, on account of adverse weather. An illustration of the progress made in the manufacturing industries is contained in the figures relating to the value of the output therefrom.

The value of production per head of the total population in each of the last four years was as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: 1907 TO 1910.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ...	6 14 4	8 13 11	8 12 10	8 15 8
Dairying and Pastoral...	9 15 2	6 9 9	8 14 8	9 14 7
Mining ...	2 10 6	2 7 11	2 6 3	2 2 4
Forest ...	0 10 2	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 11 6
Miscellaneous ...	1 7 11	1 7 5	1 6 10	1 6 9
Total Primary Produce	20 18 1	19 9 0	21 10 10	22 10 10
Manufactures ...	8 19 10	9 4 6	9 18 7	10 18 5
Grand Total ...	29 17 11	28 13 6	31 9 5	33 9 3

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1910.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	1	3	..	..	..
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	..
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	..
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,964
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669
1849	66,220	39,556	26,664	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,992
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,105	1,958	94,664	31,038
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025*	3,213*	2,703	92,312	42,443
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,395
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	20,471
1858	504,519	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	56,168	25,882
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,092	9,469	4,769	32,735	19,615
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	26,912	35,898
1862	554,358	324,107	230,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	38,203
1863	571,559	327,249	244,310	23,906	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800
1864	601,343	343,296	258,047	25,680	8,887	4,554	36,156	21,779
1865	621,095	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,010	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629
1867	651,571	362,273	289,298	25,608	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142
1868	674,614	373,232	301,382	27,243	10,067	4,692	32,805	25,552
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,040	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1871	747,412	407,884	339,528	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,333	19,951
1872	758,984	410,278	348,706	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295
1873	772,039	414,917	357,122	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294
1874	783,274	418,534	364,740	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365
1875	791,399	421,023	370,376	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342
1876	801,717	424,838	376,879	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977
1877	815,494	430,616	384,878	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943
1878	827,439	435,691	391,748	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492
1879	840,620	441,434	399,186	26,839	12,120	4,986	44,384	39,212
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1881	879,886	462,159	417,727	27,145	12,302	5,896	59,066	51,744
1882	899,562	472,110	427,452	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524
1883	920,694	483,912	436,782	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562
1884	944,564	496,998	447,566	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,061
1885	969,202	511,010	458,192	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994
1886	1,000,510	528,919	471,591	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102
1887	1,032,993	546,918	486,075	33,043	16,005	7,768	90,147	68,121
1888	1,076,966	570,480	506,486	34,503	16,287	8,946	102,032	60,229
1889	1,103,727	582,547	521,180	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,582	68,418
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1891	1,157,678	606,035	551,643	38,505	18,631	8,780	62,448	53,172
1892	1,168,600	608,700	559,900	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214
1893	1,176,160	609,620	566,540	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460
1894	1,182,290	609,595	572,695	34,258	15,430	7,029	84,261	90,110
1895	1,185,950	608,240	577,710	33,706	15,636	7,181	81,199	88,886
1896	1,180,280	599,890	580,390	32,178	15,714	7,625	84,872	99,419
1897	1,182,710	600,120	582,590	31,310	15,126	7,568	90,847	97,301
1898	1,183,060	598,950	584,110	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225
1899	1,189,470	600,480	588,990	31,008	16,578	8,140	85,384	86,947
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
1901	1,212,613	610,005	602,608	31,008	15,904	8,406	93,107	90,126
1902	1,215,840	609,246	606,594	30,461	16,177	8,477	87,557	97,933
1903	1,215,202	607,092	608,110	29,569	15,595	7,605	82,756	66,159
1904	1,218,608	607,285	611,323	29,763	14,393	8,210	55,049	65,831
1905	1,228,985	612,488	616,497	30,107	14,676	8,774	62,798	65,404
1906	1,244,474	620,125	624,349	30,844	15,237	8,930	69,282	67,348
1907	1,260,468	627,631	632,837	31,369	14,542	9,575	75,784	73,045
1908	1,271,097	633,104	637,993	31,101	15,767	9,334	76,863	78,614
1909	1,291,019	643,642	647,377	31,549	14,436	9,431	78,744	73,768
1910	1,307,933	652,125	655,808	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951

NOTE.—The estimates of population from 1901 to 1910 have been revised and altered to accord with the final figures of the Census, 1911.

STATE FINANCE.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836	..	2,165	..	..	..	..	..
1837	6,071	5,872	..	..	..	..	..
1838	40,020	16,874	..	..	..	..	..
1839	74,698	35,849	..	..	..	..	..
1840	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..	..
1841	152,826	201,363	..	..	..	..	..
1842	87,296	124,631	..	..	..	..	..
1843	73,565	57,165	..	..	..	..	..
1844	69,913	63,048	..	..	..	..	..
1845	98,539	43,241	..	..	..	..	..
1846	96,347	51,095	..	..	..	..	..
1847	138,293	73,460	..	..	..	..	..
1848	144,761	140,260	..	..	..	..	..
1849	229,388	140,259	..	..	..	..	..
1850	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..	..
1851	392,455	410,864	..	..	11,113	..	17,462
1852	1,634,448	978,922	..	..	35,249	..	122,099
1853	3,235,546	3,216,609	..	..	522,693	..	356,268
1854	3,087,986	4,185,708	403,900	..	517,082	..	482,401
1855	2,728,656	2,612,807	117,500	..	576,588	..	210,062
1856	2,972,496	2,668,834	339,485	..	506,679	..	368,511
1857	3,328,303	2,968,658	507,201	..	736,050	..	476,136
1858	2,973,383	3,092,720	561,545	4,832,369	645,239	..	466,047
1859	3,261,104	3,393,946	1,479,618		601,187	..	537,252
1860	3,082,461	3,315,307	2,207,976		621,554	..	419,905
1861	2,952,101	3,092,021	942,171	2,798,692	518,329	..	283,341
1862	3,269,079	3,039,497	1,246,764		407,758	..	284,906
1863	2,774,686	2,882,937	857,381		762,303	..	257,388
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903	530,416		415,484	..	281,377
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777	190,043		184,262	113,244	231,919
1866	3,079,160	3,222,025	162,740	135,712	96,898	72,156	277,062
1867	3,216,317	3,241,818	391,166	247,970	47,374	313,103	241,449
1868	3,230,754	3,189,321	487,962	103,076	110,548	144,216	182,476
1869	3,383,984	3,226,165	215,023	104,612	90,735	152,775	267,603
1870	3,261,883	3,428,382	236,643	192,420	36,332	93,553	191,573
1871	1,691,266	1,754,251	263,371	242,508*	35,328*	97,176*	97,088*
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534	565,641	566,831	42,192	17,945	264,761
1873	3,644,135	3,504,953	885,388	853,179	38,126	227,427	186,464
1874	4,106,790	4,177,338	723,974	816,616	102,922	212,378	390,955
1875	4,236,423	4,318,121	897,123	984,624	99,451	95,672	350,159

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government," a sum of £16,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railway expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

STATE FINANCE—continued.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	1,093,959	1,481,800*	66,690	142,483	348,596
1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	576,166	1,019,201	16,759	171,551	258,638
1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	801,731	935,666	11,888	37,947	313,039
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379	1,337,052	1,061,694	36,884	12,327	356,547
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,988,916†	24,945	84,413	383,751
1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	819,575	782,134	31,631	40,267	317,352
1882	5,592,362	5,145,704	1,064,516	1,387,711	53,017	120,244	265,836
1883	5,611,253	5,651,885	2,656,810	2,117,336	62,376	204,325	422,754
1884	5,934,687	5,715,293	1,600,233	1,399,148	55,879	192,059	454,121
1885	6,290,361	6,140,356	1,134,574	1,302,538	40,878	139,982	400,579
1886	6,481,021	6,513,540	1,730,980	1,719,063	41,061	144,875	505,445
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251	2,068,282	2,117,945	40,430	225,638	565,086
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151	2,328,400	2,389,797	53,214	220,140	430,072
1889	8,675,990	7,919,902	3,675,955	3,384,977	80,202	289,226	356,571
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,613,782	99,372	420,457	564,418
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	2,341,651	2,399,921	26,934	525,799	644,280
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917	1,324,553	1,156,020	38,576	365,463	382,279
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	812,057	705,022	28,498	271,427	212,601
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	405,528	607,172	22,204	126,190	172,795
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	223,974	504,842	11,578	51,651	101,956
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	219,106	551,793	12,965	54,754	104,950
1897	6,630,217	6,568,932	182,850	602,543	21,538	28,311	111,760
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444	334,011	681,740	20,266	40,702	120,679
1899	7,389,444	7,107,206	712,093	934,939	32,691	102,566	172,936
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	1,101,098	52,051	151,035	226,744
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780	932,265	1,005,073	72,890	134,064	286,228
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832	910,833	970,318	75,855	93,471	307,260
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960	756,404	888,962	69,200	111,643	182,612
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	447,244	787,223	42,114	151,126	111,418
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742	373,191	633,490	30,393	176,790	171,084
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475	932,966	735,518	56,145	125,426	206,315
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143	595,658	758,880	43,119	232,124	305,483
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	783,538	1,057,577	72,246	349,402	338,901
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	1,098,360	1,183,888	99,572	394,262	419,816
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980	1,209,505	1,300,477	102,309	369,368	338,121

* See note (*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855	480,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	648,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1858	808,100	29	17,460,927	314,316	24	4,971,742	98,780
1859	2,089,500	37	17,741,024	318,624	30	6,338,075	118,620
1860	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1861	6,345,060	48	19,721,780	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129
1862	7,992,740	53	20,013,801	262,179	84	10,045,091	226,833
1863	8,237,520	58	20,075,272	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522
1864	8,443,970	61	20,234,734	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340
1865	8,622,245	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811
1866	8,844,855	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024
1867	9,480,800	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621
1868	9,417,800	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368
1869	10,385,900	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123
1870	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1871	11,994,800	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033
1872	11,984,800	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817
1873	12,445,722	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426
1874	13,990,553	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,897,034	535,440
1875	13,995,093	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	638,962
1876	17,011,382	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146
1877	17,018,913	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496
1878	17,022,065	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,666	455,593
1879	20,050,753	57	31,352,880	447,712	115	51,891,236	605,776
1880	22,060,749	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1881	22,426,502	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,333,665	557,498
1882	22,103,202	58	34,559,353	458,781	119	57,233,194	652,469
1883	24,308,175	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173
1884	27,526,667	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249
1885	28,628,588	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745
1886	30,114,203	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125
1887	33,127,382	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368
1888	34,627,382	59	76,951,240	752,906	128	90,433,970	674,040
1889	37,367,027	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,953	754,069
1890	41,443,216	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—continued.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1891	43,638,897	60	91,276,090	963,257	137	112,075,270	916,604
1892	46,774,125	59	88,138,720	882,795	139	109,228,220	884,157
1893	46,064,004*	59	79,606,270	797,302	142	109,855,080	643,932
1894	46,804,382	58	70,423,015	743,745	145	104,561,836	692,783
1895	46,828,517	58	65,700,580	676,026	149	101,497,200	516,697
1896	46,854,311	58	65,626,300	674,110	150	102,801,400	481,938
1897	46,929,321	58	68,255,714	658,374	150	102,998,270	472,127
1898	47,058,088	58	66,983,137	637,155	150	101,473,386	464,410
1899	48,354,277	58	67,113,600	654,858	150	102,798,300	538,905
1900	48,774,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1901	49,546,275	60	77,289,493	736,240	148	107,812,500	544,994
1902	50,408,957	60	92,099,451	809,325	148	111,803,468	491,209
1903	51,097,900	60	93,376,880	779,950	148	115,766,850	499,112
1904	51,519,962	60	94,583,732	789,596	148	116,336,442	520,794
1905	51,513,767	60	99,354,665	824,392	146	117,260,959	520,829
1905	52,904,800	60	100,801,295	847,104	146	121,797,646	541,188
1907	52,954,989	60	103,666,178	903,120	146	129,059,488	601,311
1908	53,180,487	60	106,149,960	961,530	146	136,538,811	663,739
1909	54,567,197	60	108,863,963	973,191	146	143,142,655	698,625
1910	55,501,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586

* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,389,123 available in 1893 for the redemption of loans about to fall due.

BANKING.

Year.	Banks of Issue.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,426	52,697
1852	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,576	150,161
1853	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,549	142,655
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,090	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1855	7	4,739,765	9,653,825	7,435,094	4,869,245	4	2,502	173,090
1856	8	5,068,373	11,944,545	9,435,986	5,967,330	6	3,620	245,923
1857	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935	6,103,249	7	5,682	374,868
1858	9	5,692,594	11,851,358	8,211,651	5,908,116	7	7,232	432,250
1859	9	6,074,539	12,746,286	8,867,298	6,611,122	7	8,854	468,779
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1861	9	6,429,025	12,857,879	8,859,374	6,992,610	10	12,001	582,796
1862	9	6,623,460	13,369,102	9,927,079	8,119,594	10	13,309	634,884
1863	9	6,827,085	13,202,317	8,887,093	7,346,767	11	14,920	701,425
1864	9	7,618,960	13,433,410	9,485,163	8,018,452	11	17,201	769,681
1865	9	8,007,500	14,755,518	9,948,064	8,415,395	42	20,074	734,568
1866	10	8,092,555	14,885,355	9,746,575	8,288,771	61	23,759	700,720
1867	10	8,136,325	15,777,891	10,890,291	9,459,964	77	28,376	709,514
1868	10	8,320,624	16,252,007	11,679,164	10,216,240	84	32,506	805,830
1869	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575	10,350,335	110	37,494	978,619
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1871	10	8,276,250	17,222,093	12,862,650	11,358,916	134	45,819	1,117,761
1872	10	8,276,250	18,125,902	13,935,047	12,297,927	141	52,749	1,405,738
1873	10	8,366,250	19,943,959	14,092,995	12,280,551	151	58,547	1,498,618
1874	11	8,503,033	20,456,852	14,105,460	12,438,586	157	64,014	1,617,301
1875	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172	13,734,968	162	65,837	1,469,849
1876	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	14,850,148	170	69,027	1,507,235
1877	13	8,756,894	26,258,439	18,183,119	16,503,528	177	73,245	1,575,305
1878	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,867	16,106,581	184	76,697	1,510,273
1879	11	9,026,250	25,339,843	17,818,225	16,426,165	196	82,941	1,520,296
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,114	1,661,409
1881	11	9,143,122	27,173,809	22,902,017	21,151,910	212	107,282	2,569,438
1882	12	9,432,250	31,248,586	25,496,305	23,625,093	222	122,584	3,121,246
1883	12	9,597,750	31,742,507	25,856,709	24,059,169	230	136,089	2,818,122
1884	11	8,663,184	36,018,866	30,186,336	28,417,044	243	152,344	2,981,083
1885	11	8,901,250	39,174,126	32,517,645	30,593,564	269	170,016	3,337,018
1886	11	9,568,418	41,170,989	33,085,989	31,239,472	279	189,359	3,589,916
1887	12	10,109,742	46,733,325	37,192,949	35,215,547	296	206,596	3,696,699
1888	13	10,461,850	53,111,387	39,749,590	37,570,838	316	237,433	4,669,541
1889	16	13,389,662	57,625,653	40,810,770	38,768,936	330	261,067	5,021,522
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

BANKING—continued.

Year.	Banks of Issue.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1891	17	13,563,255	63,720,546	42,244,217	40,416,067	388	300,781	5,715,687
1892	13	11,556,250	63,169,942	41,541,161	40,028,170	388	313,493	5,983,648
1893	12	14,979,558	56,644,511	33,639,619	32,027,354	399	323,274	6,707,891
1894	12	16,440,266	55,277,834	34,727,373	33,284,271	402	329,965	6,977,878
1895	11	16,719,078	49,518,627	33,127,299	31,785,925	396	336,531	7,265,487
1896	11	17,119,625	49,130,925	32,681,831	31,217,091	396	345,474	7,519,324
1897	11	15,238,763	45,560,432	31,650,631	30,209,638	398	353,963	7,781,048
1898	11	15,396,755	42,032,701	29,412,293	28,027,140	379	338,149	8,096,874
1899	11	14,589,656	40,522,115	31,274,374	30,050,429	374	356,074	8,517,006
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1901	11	13,827,886	41,460,634	31,856,497	30,618,062	374	393,026	9,662,006
1902	11	12,760,316	39,795,793	32,225,630	30,960,224	375	410,126	10,131,604
1903	11	12,392,320	39,291,125	31,553,334	30,429,303	378	418,511	10,341,857
1904	11	12,412,175	38,127,592	32,753,343	31,674,797	381	432,867	10,582,808
1905	11	12,961,695	40,511,335	36,422,844	35,123,896	382	447,382	10,896,741
1906	11	12,965,593	40,949,484	38,877,692	37,623,820	382	466,752	11,764,179
1907	11	13,441,231	43,732,080	39,616,692	38,247,289	385	491,318	12,792,590
1908	11	13,610,852	43,412,999	37,809,064	36,634,993	389	511,581	13,428,676
1909	11	13,615,937	43,950,648	40,899,719	39,660,726	401	532,425	14,101,710
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Imports of—		Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Total Value.	
				Quantity.*	Value.		
	acres.	£	£	bushels	£	£	£
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
1837	88	7,116	115,379	9,738	3,619	12,178	†
1838	38,694	33,977	73,230	35,781	9,624	27,998	†
1839	38,280	70,236	204,722	39,814	28,090	77,684	†
1840	83,561	219,300	435,367	61,189	35,548	128,860	†
1841	49,311	49,311	364,399	117,045	50,291	200,305	†
1842	16,698	21,085	277,427	119,607	43,134	198,783	†
1843	7,338	8,296	188,036	58,969	16,522	254,482	†
1844	181	985	151,062	101,613	21,260	256,847	†
1845	3,685	8,718	248,293	80,247	13,328	463,597	†
1846	4,601	19,194	315,561	51,454	7,491	425,201	†
1847	27,337	69,122	437,696	52,983	8,676	668,511	†
1848	17,345	31,716	373,676	68,616	11,624	675,359	†
1849	27,610	70,146	479,831	79,168	10,303	755,326	†
1850	40,042	97,970	744,925	66,232	9,029	1,041,796	†
1851	93,707	201,840	1,056,437	227,909	60,662	1,422,909	†
1852	231,297	671,033	4,069,742	1,237,486	441,785	7,451,549	†
1853	283,928	1,548,441	15,842,637	1,909,659	880,789	11,061,544	†
1854	405,679	1,357,965	17,659,051	1,679,440	976,349	11,775,204	†
1855	438,972	763,554	12,007,939	2,039,211	1,661,545	13,493,338	†
1856	437,562	749,318	14,962,269	2,325,691	1,201,931	15,489,760	†
1857	500,333	1,067,450	17,256,209	2,184,876	930,250	15,079,512	†
1858	255,724	638,650	15,108,249	1,601,618	640,770	13,989,209	12,237,086
1859	459,082	814,164	15,622,891	1,998,498	939,217	13,867,859	11,282,319
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	1,708,534	700,276	12,962,704	11,061,076
1861	514,745	623,588	13,532,452	1,867,024	620,129	13,828,606	10,596,368
1862	844,969	910,862	13,487,787	804,686	227,915	13,039,422	9,800,655
1863	295,180	450,646	14,118,727	745,178	215,006	13,566,296	9,597,400
1864	260,169	522,602	14,974,815	2,140,138	984,687	13,898,384	10,211,564
1865	139,776	295,456	13,257,537	1,976,075	919,949	13,150,748	10,048,236
1866	221,582	380,240	14,771,711	1,997,518	692,585	12,889,546	9,433,473
1867	129,333	214,077	11,674,080	439,855	109,358	12,724,427	9,972,333
1868	275,649	359,703	13,320,662	416,017	147,282	15,593,990	11,697,893
1869	725,110	794,543	13,908,990	810,987	233,887	13,464,354	9,539,816
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	104,224	25,249	12,470,014	9,103,323
1871	378,516	528,119	12,341,995	1,295,015	385,325	14,557,820	11,151,622
1872	752,161	859,142	13,691,322	585,688	179,352	13,871,195	10,758,658
1873	529,309	621,472	16,533,856	65,167	16,204	15,302,454	11,876,707
1874	531,538	579,051	16,953,985	136,004	37,078	15,441,109	11,352,515
1875	418,561	630,054	16,685,874	284,605	71,137	14,766,974	10,571,806

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Particulars not tabulated.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Imports of—		Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).			
				Quantity*.	Value.	Total Value.	
	acres.	£	£	bushels.	£	£	£
1876	476,038	584,913	15,705,354	355,704	96,007	14,196,487	10,155,916
1877	323,082	375,494	16,362,304	80,166	24,370	15,157,687	11,269,086
1878	307,457	375,535	16,161,880	59,420	14,699	14,925,707	10,676,499
1879	283,191	384,432	15,035,538	83,837	20,763	12,454,170	8,069,857
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	155,345	33,061	15,954,559	11,220,467
1881	458,636	574,382	16,718,521	157,334	26,464	16,252,103	12,480,567
1882	441,433	598,079	18,748,081	135,858	34,981	16,193,579	12,570,788
1883	472,378	564,504	17,743,846	91,455	21,264	16,398,863	13,292,294
1884	469,408	585,099	19,201,633	132,365	27,968	16,050,465	13,155,484
1885	423,994	519,422	18,044,604	79,080	14,892	15,551,758	12,452,245
1886	353,467	445,441	18,530,575	225,489	42,666	11,795,321	9,054,687
1887	363,905	442,095	19,022,151	162,895	31,354	11,351,145	8,502,979
1888	438,968	644,112	23,972,134	180,528	31,232	13,853,763	10,356,633
1889	257,702	330,054	24,402,760	249,013	56,369	12,734,734	9,776,670
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	196,317	35,345	13,266,222	10,291,821
1891	234,264	316,593	21,711,608	384,656	72,153	16,006,743	13,026,426
1892	245,101	303,077	17,174,545	271,542	65,437	14,214,546	11,410,808
1893	321,061	354,840	13,283,814	298,392	44,918	13,308,551	10,293,926
1894	334,397	360,027	12,470,599	466,152	57,075	14,026,546	11,553,617
1895	340,628	356,383	12,472,344	505,574	62,310	14,547,732	11,615,493
1896	274,482	287,406	14,554,837	524,441	98,927	14,198,518	11,054,824
1897	289,480	304,350	15,454,482	1,034,541	225,662	16,739,670	12,829,394
1898	305,543	318,474	16,768,904	748,858	140,618	15,872,246	11,778,883
1899	694,391	727,493	17,952,894	242,053	29,431	18,567,780	14,038,600
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	1,044,923	124,784	17,422,552	13,918,556
1901	406,138	438,363	18,927,340	2,088,995	248,774	18,646,097	14,134,028
1902	523,477	555,538	18,270,245	1,183,422	204,529	18,210,523	13,823,939
1903	507,927	542,011	17,859,171	5,523,563	1,231,339	19,707,068	14,940,024
1904	584,010	613,511	20,096,442	1,443,890	205,704	24,404,917	17,369,609
1905	907,213	934,386	22,337,886	1,065,025	184,174	22,758,828	14,276,961
1906	339,897	375,296	25,234,402	1,245,571	203,490	28,917,992	19,881,233
1907	180,189	208,619	28,198,257	978,147	151,578	28,735,004	19,485,444
1908	136,854	176,335	27,197,696	487,592	96,475	27,196,201	19,708,845
1909	150,783	188,017	28,150,198	558,101	105,993	29,896,275	20,777,888
1910	127,890	171,904	†	†	†	†	†

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1868 the total extent of, and the amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1910, to 5,573,929 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in previous years for £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers; but except for this lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1910, to 87,155 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	*	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489
1860 ..	*	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980
1861 ..	*	10,991,377	12,209,794	23,201,171
1862 ..	*	11,045,405	11,478,450	22,523,855
1863 ..	*	12,397,570	11,982,625	24,380,195
1864 ..	*	11,691,012	11,061,413	22,752,425
1865 ..	*	10,094,666	11,195,283	21,289,949
1866 ..	*	11,411,529	10,921,617	22,333,146
1867 ..	*	9,091,771	11,109,266	20,201,037
1868 ..	*	10,905,514	13,826,687	24,732,201
1869 ..	*	11,661,895	12,337,944	23,999,839
1870 ..	*	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567
1871 ..	*	9,201,942	12,843,451	22,045,393
1872 ..	*	10,375,896	12,137,798	22,513,694
1873 ..	*	12,717,414	13,688,241	26,405,655
1874 ..	*	12,445,203	13,481,047	25,926,250
1875 ..	*	11,858,513	12,192,652	24,051,165
1876 ..	*	10,924,055	11,223,653	22,147,708
1877 ..	*	11,747,201	11,812,808	23,560,009
1878 ..	8,918,756	11,365,537	11,114,578	22,480,115
1879 ..	6,628,028	10,006,199	9,184,147	19,190,346
1880 ..	9,221,013	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,136
1881 ..	10,324,485	11,481,567	12,318,128	23,799,695
1882 ..	9,982,574	13,574,227	11,715,800	25,290,027
1883 ..	10,043,035	12,756,520	11,391,537	24,148,057
1884 ..	9,863,925	13,534,467	10,915,810	24,450,277
1885 ..	9,315,067	12,844,267	10,289,923	23,134,190
1886 ..	6,954,550	13,021,310	7,967,873	20,989,183
1887 ..	6,260,207	12,401,189	7,147,370	19,548,559
1888 ..	8,171,884	16,198,318	9,861,965	26,060,283
1889 ..	8,013,270	16,745,506	9,068,892	25,814,398
1890 ..	8,430,059	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
1891 ..	10,501,562	13,802,598	11,403,922	25,206,520
1892 ..	9,325,696	10,653,329	10,562,341	21,215,670
1893 ..	8,285,045	7,909,006	10,022,076	17,931,082
1894 ..	9,811,300	7,090,712	10,974,063	18,064,775
1895 ..	8,883,838	7,009,822	10,423,576	17,433,398

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	7,756,712	8,739,060	9,120,854	17,859,914
1897 ..	9,942,973	9,033,693	11,997,540	21,031,233
1898 ..	7,071,094	9,509,952	9,502,146	19,012,098
1899 ..	10,941,164	9,902,375	13,729,595	23,631,970
1900 ..	10,485,209	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
1901 ..	10,484,890	12,686,880	13,075,259	25,762,139
1902 ..	7,703,089	12,857,725	10,369,335	23,227,060
1903 ..	8,846,091	12,339,615	11,185,012	23,524,627
1904 ..	11,890,614	12,743,375	16,172,694	28,916,069
1905 ..	8,375,614	12,957,855	14,028,641	26,986,496
1906 ..	12,312,791	14,855,163	18,110,020	32,965,183
1907 ..	11,686,261	17,101,022	17,112,298	34,213,320
1908 ..	11,499,876	16,433,382	15,165,031	31,598,413
1909 ..	12,616,884	16,531,981	17,842,876	34,374,857
1910 ..	12,811,196	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports of—					
	Butter.		Wool†		Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1836	*	*	..	..	..	..
1837	*	*	175,081	11,639	2,240	28
1838	*	*	320,383	21,631	18,114	489
1839	*	*	615,603	45,226	18,552	396
1840	*	*	941,815	67,902	48,048	953
1841	*	*	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786
1842	5,592	186	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975
1843	20,186	1,032	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700
1844	65,114	1,741	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907
1845	71,064	2,045	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267
1846	51,329	2,320	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049
1847	121,496	3,174	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802
1848	33,600	1,280	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968
1849	59,248	1,506	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261
1850	52,067	1,252	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863
1851	27,488	636	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203
1852	12,548	564	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261
1853	80,338	3,611	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,251
1854	180,000	7,544	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750
1855	34,608	2,004	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117
1856	202,916	8,957	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980
1857	1,027,348	27,661	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363
1858	207,200	5,778	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987
1859	13,216	833	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354
1860	813,036	33,166	24,273,910	2,025,066	788,144	18,269
1861	642,096	19,895	23,923,195	2,095,264	4,208,960	75,784
1862	427,588	17,501	25,245,778	2,350,956	3,998,904	66,515
1863	1,010,416	46,202	25,579,886	2,049,491	1,938,708	33,871
1864	506,016	21,160	39,871,892	3,250,128	3,882,256	60,230
1865	140,925	9,286	44,270,666	3,315,109	1,396,640	15,566
1866	150,127	9,467	42,391,234	3,196,491	320,432	6,599
1867	180,257	7,234	51,314,116	3,824,956	2,103,360	34,968
1868	237,525	8,701	68,010,591	4,567,182	12,104,960	160,909
1869	50,115	2,079	54,431,367	3,363,075	14,259,616	237,084
1870	152,943	5,442	52,123,451	3,205,106	22,158,080	358,863
1871	665,160	18,640	76,334,480	4,702,164	30,422,672	469,069
1872	305,127	8,287	58,648,977	4,651,665	22,656,088	353,358
1873	167,872	6,032	74,893,882	5,738,638	15,373,120	233,091
1874	206,708	7,370	88,662,284	6,373,676	13,591,760	199,564
1875	312,859	12,670	85,064,952	6,096,958	13,910,736	203,243

* Information not available.

† Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports of—						
	Butter.		Frozen Meats.	Wool.		Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.*	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1876	753,680	38,165	..	106,265,877	6,413,754	11,424,000	174,507
1877	362,917	17,670	..	98,468,208	5,670,871	6,048,000	90,455
1878	818,115	31,838	..	101,809,809	5,810,148	7,387,520	103,879
1879	713,277	26,417	..	95,628,281	5,269,634	11,780,160	150,867
1880	1,718,186	50,600	..	112,486,058	6,417,453	15,097,600	192,394
1881	1,954,054	69,423	..	103,449,080	5,450,029	19,765,760	247,372
1882	1,397,350	67,517	..	108,028,601	5,902,574	13,722,240	189,304
1883	1,705,225	76,417	..	109,615,884	6,054,563	14,960,960	232,400
1884	2,223,920	102,322	..	119,542,407	6,342,887	17,030,720	256,686
1885	1,372,398	69,035	..	106,278,038	5,028,011	13,634,880	155,918
1886	1,260,557	61,436	..	107,984,839	4,999,662	13,200,320	121,900
1887	809,115	29,214	..	115,461,606	5,073,491	9,945,600	85,640
1888	1,202,649	54,369	..	118,453,968	5,170,930	17,666,880	157,601
1889	1,029,742	37,799	..	135,607,370	5,928,932	16,779,840	149,429
1890	1,627,405	60,377	..	132,149,107	5,933,699	18,191,040	156,851
1891	4,691,785	228,173	..	164,805,907	7,165,092	17,767,680	163,412
1892	7,098,233	355,941	12,403	165,590,377	6,619,141	18,327,680	163,685
1893	14,005,350	573,932	74,866	150,892,425	5,103,907	24,660,160	228,092
1894	23,684,164	898,379	127,530	154,286,170	4,742,522	30,714,880	281,979
1895	25,660,782	978,687	209,179	163,779,290	5,151,153	28,062,720	249,904
1896	22,170,790	874,710	214,891	146,516,567	4,959,404	22,684,480	180,855
1897	22,194,467	886,012	185,043	123,572,693	3,999,813	20,352,640	162,585
1898	18,678,606	736,325	179,347	131,850,560	4,036,968	11,034,240	94,508
1899	36,254,269	1,404,830	370,975	121,877,604	5,701,410	16,490,880	141,334
1900	37,803,861	1,489,935	441,451	102,205,965	4,217,018	17,595,200	174,985
1901	29,278,493	1,244,614	423,047	131,623,062	4,350,285	10,046,400	100,543
1902	17,184,834	876,826	380,803	100,516,094	3,473,372	6,240,640	82,887
1903	31,253,151	1,301,132	400,627	84,560,603	3,186,054	4,850,720	54,633
1904	41,861,116	1,606,018	401,901	123,208,133	5,452,973	9,878,512	94,189
1905	38,372,483	1,616,651	544,543	125,181,191	5,420,259	13,944,560	139,536
1906	46,899,872	2,069,596	658,777	141,696,567	6,154,382	18,028,416	207,430
1907	42,578,114	1,917,910	677,615	167,506,728	7,372,148	15,543,472	207,196
1908	29,947,596	1,354,067	537,552	136,897,537	6,059,914	11,671,072	133,644
1909	31,079,944	1,365,149	513,213	164,255,173	7,062,370	18,154,752	215,428
1910	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray. This amounted to 50,656,138 lbs., valued at £2,235,193, in 1909.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports of—			Shipping.			
	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Quantity.*	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	Value.						
	£	bushels.	£				
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	22	..	..	140	12,754	140	13,424
1838	117	109	118	137	11,717	136	11,679
1839	249	91	60	..	..	189	20,352
1840	251	3,418	2,474	262	43,416	232	34,334
1841	561	695	318	272	52,500	228	34,156
1842	801	603	294	237	43,760	225	34,265
1843	743	353	71	288	43,605	230	27,602
1844	989	3,032	654	229	29,966	247	34,596
1845	1,913	5,548	781	273	31,337	291	31,114
1846	2,256	7,526	1,665	349	40,569	340	35,717
1847	3,267	16,112	3,319	423	47,885	425	48,634
1848	2,066	3,890	749	469	67,618	446	55,094
1849	2,184	3,076	574	484	97,003	460	82,909
1850	5,196	10,668	2,469	555	108,030	508	87,087
1851	7,414	11,098	4,061	712	129,426	658	111,005
1852	13,306	29,480	13,213	1,657	408,216	1,475	350,296
1853	11,811	409,665	185,255	2,594	721,473	2,268	664,867
1854	29,465	293,975	118,602	2,596	794,604	2,607	798,837
1855	41,871	53,715	39,819	1,907	551,726	1,995	581,557
1856	72,103	89,285	48,457	1,920	538,609	1,959	538,362
1857	191,828	225,971	88,627	2,190	694,564	2,207	684,526
1858	106,527	96,858	32,868	2,034	648,103	2,015	641,254
1859	172,422	40,888	18,781	2,026	634,131	2,056	661,518
1860	144,236	143,111	56,567	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1861	100,624	344,507	114,979	1,778	549,195	1,820	540,807
1862	130,661	621,580	165,550	1,715	556,188	1,766	581,892
1863	106,890	554,071	152,730	1,739	624,061	1,782	618,052
1864	103,625	271,148	135,924	1,816	620,200	1,896	641,614
1865	83,962	175,143	82,905	1,743	580,973	1,823	599,351
1866	55,800	242,819	88,072	2,078	649,979	2,203	675,741
1867	31,458	424,665	110,330	1,847	593,235	1,955	617,026
1868	33,619	253,979	90,421	2,067	653,362	2,172	685,207
1869	60,461	91,398	28,368	2,320	721,274	2,334	730,961
1870	33,649	199,878	52,941	2,093	663,764	2,187	681,098
1871	39,858	115,432	37,864	2,137	663,002	2,257	692,023
1872	49,169	195,725	62,058	2,104	666,336	2,234	694,426
1873	53,659	203,255	68,539	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912
1874	56,993	176,718	63,399	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,599
1875	50,454	84,236	36,076	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

Year.	Exports of—			Shipping.			
	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	bushels.	£				
1876	59,052	96,773	40,542	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026
1877	35,570	464,284	73,960	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324
1878	29,123	1,065,388	311,670	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677
1879	50,902	1,041,221	272,438	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135
1880	98,092	3,734,078	886,980	2,076	1,078,885	2,115	1,101,014
1881	114,903	4,050,308	930,640	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671
1882	136,105	3,457,390	966,487	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791
1883	121,656	2,467,986	651,727	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579
1884	148,638	8,364,970	1,769,526	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425
1885	102,433	3,825,065	772,432	2,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,628,892
1886	108,344	2,452,396	559,437	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,239
1887	120,124	4,168,013	868,030	2,435	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063
1888	203,897	4,716,759	938,008	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812
1889	231,960	1,727,625	404,002	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351
1890	172,881	2,484,319	507,482	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790
1891	226,634	7,058,438	1,397,983	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245
1892	307,052	6,081,083	1,286,476	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602
1893	391,773	6,699,906	1,067,583	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551
1894	267,725	7,816,474	961,032	2,083	2,163,716	2,045	2,127,743
1895	305,937	4,948,917	629,960	1,948	2,181,539	1,889	2,167,147
1896	308,577	604,595	170,006	1,882	2,276,478	1,900	2,289,752
1897	353,227	994,897	277,466	1,888	2,437,190	1,882	2,428,182
1898	373,054	2,132,932	503,151	2,008	2,472,745	2,043	2,483,992
1899	505,167	10,904,064	1,533,239	2,024	2,662,792	2,031	2,678,663
1900	299,775	8,056,165	1,152,299	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1901	352,815	12,337,088	1,768,171	2,175	3,357,008	2,123	3,288,942
1902	502,752	5,082,668	948,300	2,187	3,352,738	2,174	3,355,989
1903	656,039	1,028,160	242,877	2,061	3,389,881	2,066	3,422,565
1904	554,094	20,060,721	3,189,712	2,267	3,897,251	2,262	3,873,616
1905	799,528	16,492,254	2,739,716	2,170	3,962,493	2,112	3,835,369
1906	1,001,720	18,299,223	2,925,529	2,163	4,037,349	2,160	4,041,400
1907	1,106,766	14,859,512	2,451,002	2,219	4,203,614	2,216	4,192,360
1908	937,256	6,395,315	1,268,042	2,293	4,488,768	2,290	4,472,302
1909	1,163,062	18,072,002	3,673,286	2,174	4,506,973	2,157	4,514,298
1910	†	†	†	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† See note † on page 780.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Sub- scribers.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	1	1,050	1,355	..	..	..	..
1838	1	7,424	2,795	..	..	..	..
1839	1	16,418	22,800	..	..	..	..
1840	2	32,163	70,240	..	..	..	..
1841	3	56,704	120,227	..	..	..	..
1842	3	97,490	147,160	..	..	..	..
1843	8	129,476	155,497	..	..	..	..
1844	13	117,072	134,124	..	..	..	..
1845	14	127,168	150,602	..	..	..	..
1846	14	139,402	204,620	..	..	..	..
1847	16	177,821	249,651	..	..	..	..
1848	27	209,798	310,004	..	..	..	..
1849	36	261,556	322,768	..	..	..	..
1850	40	381,651	381,158	..	..	..	..
1851	44	504,425	456,741	..	..	..	..
1852	46	972,176	709,837	..	..	..	..
1853	62	2,038,999	1,618,789	..	..	..	..
1854	95	2,674,384	2,394,941	..	..	..	..
1855	89	2,990,992	2,349,656	..	..	..	..
1856	125	3,220,614	2,906,141	..	..	..	..
1857	152	3,899,981	2,981,970	..	..	..	..
1858	232	5,025,820	4,264,691	..	..	..	..
1859	263	6,649,288	5,051,402	..	..	..	..
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	..	166,803	..
1861	369	6,109,929	4,277,179	47	..	184,688	..
1862	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	57	..	211,685	..
1863	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	66	2,586	234,520	..
1864	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	70	2,626	256,380	..
1865	525	7,485,808	6,037,529	79	3,111	279,741	..
1866	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	78	3,111	277,788	..
1867	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	83	3,171	235,648	..
1868	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	86	3,171	254,288	..
1869	651	10,582,711	5,251,327	91	3,368	276,742	..
1870	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598*	..
1871	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	96	3,472	537,398	..
1872	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	117	3,634	639,960	..
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	135	3,928	718,167	..
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	148	4,293	701,080	..
1875	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	164	4,510	732,869	..

* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—continued.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Sub- scribers.
1876	886	18,963,503*	9,010,147	181	4,745	801,946	..
1877	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	206	5,200	919,985	..
1878	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	233	5,404	1,003,664	..
1879	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	257	5,736	1,010,116	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1881	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	302	6,626	1,281,749	..
1882	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	337	6,922	1,418,769	..
1883	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	365	7,271	1,474,972	..
1884	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	401	8,850	1,181,433†	..
1885	1,384	36,061,880	16,277,108	411	9,617	1,624,666‡	..
1886	1,429	38,392,414	17,482,490	420	10,111	2,023,858	..
1887	1,492	41,287,972	18,869,055	515	10,175	2,260,480	1,121§
1888	1,544	47,700,776	21,702,876	601	10,360	2,743,938	1,637
1889	1,592	48,097,268	20,662,732	656	12,880	2,885,919	1,988
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1891	1,729	||	||	787	13,989	3,065,351	2,439
1892	1,766	||	||	780	14,038	2,725,860	2,414
1893	1,733	||	||	777	14,220	2,478,151	2,308
1894	1,719	||	||	793	14,420	2,366,365	2,398
1895	1,560	||	||	772	14,409	2,036,449	2,609
1896	1,551	||	||	791	14,389	1,872,615	2,754
1897	1,572	||	||	778	14,374	1,821,634	3,088
1898	1,581	||	||	782	14,536	1,806,184	3,630
1899	1,593	||	||	830	14,922	1,889,488	4,407
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
1901	1,637	83,273,826	27,104,344	843	15,356	2,057,680	6,049
1902	1,645	97,657,473	28,191,214	875	15,611	2,094,757	6,847
1903	1,646	99,502,211	31,647,278	878	15,883	2,233,698	7,610
1904	1,652	103,215,210	32,446,066	881	16,240	2,201,310	8,429
1905	1,655	111,180,179	29,908,196	969	16,082	2,256,482	9,259
1906	1,659	116,459,106	29,936,787	1,055	14,950	2,488,719	10,424
1907	1,656	122,508,040	27,959,631	1,115	15,326	2,567,289	12,935
1908	1,633	128,985,872	33,187,382	1,212	15,516	2,580,118	14,868
1909	1,642	133,601,053	32,294,427	1,258	16,386	2,556,600	16,673
1910	1,657	143,483,191	||	1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236

* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1851	..	..	..	..	..	39
1852	..	..	..	..	..	49
1853	..	..	..	..	..	128
1854	..	..	..	..	..	187
1855	..	..	..	..	..	349
1856	..	..	..	..	..	473
1857	..	..	..	..	..	587
1858	..	..	..	..	..	645
1859	..	..	..	..	..	642
1860	*	*	211,557	*	*	874
1861	*	*	291,382	*	*	989
1862	214	*	435,740	*	936,404	1,137
1863	214	*	579,920	*	1,198,524	1,352
1864	272	*	646,589	*	1,587,842	1,531
1865	271	*	717,161	*	1,477,323	1,695
1866	271	*	724,186	*	1,543,762	1,766
1867	271	*	678,179	*	1,488,737	1,874
1868	271	10,116,785	712,766	*	1,538,964	1,870
1869	271	10,164,618	758,470	*	1,563,274	1,967
1870	274	10,327,403	699,273	*	1,495,719	2,134
1871	276†		401,389†	*	917,960†	2,210
1872	329	11,108,950	771,638	*	1,571,682	2,295
1873	377	11,671,870	857,745	407,814	1,766,717	2,284
1874	457	12,557,618	1,016,925	466,516	2,109,227	2,455
1875	603	14,106,068	1,091,937	571,478	2,502,838	2,519
1876	719†	15,063,430	1,730,034†	843,508†	4,015,197†	2,602
1877	950	16,608,734	1,319,638	685,696	3,271,007	2,715
1878	1,052	17,544,482	1,391,701	729,043	3,633,190	2,815
1879	1,125	17,793,000	1,383,650	742,617	4,002,624	2,890
1880	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802	3,307
1881	1,247	18,603,830	1,665,209	913,572	4,633,267	3,439
1882	1,355	19,797,975	1,781,078	1,098,599	5,069,389	3,518
1883	1,562	21,602,922	1,898,311	1,273,922	5,701,513	3,698
1884	1,663	22,070,300	2,196,149	1,335,800	6,947,876	3,735
1885	1,676	22,851,141	2,181,932	1,277,425	6,849,818	4,131

* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1886	1,743	23,903,893	2,329,126	1,310,538	7,256,703	4,098
1887	1,880	25,297,524	2,453,078	1,427,116	7,991,378	4,223
1888	2,018	27,468,258	2,756,049	1,753,019	9,082,312	4,295
1889	2,199	29,125,280	3,110,140	1,945,837	10,680,743	4,592
1890	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
1891	2,764	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	12,249,747	4,733
1892	2,904	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	11,807,677	4,591
1893	2,959	37,451,487	2,925,948	1,850,291	10,775,134	4,760
1894	3,004	37,660,304	2,726,159	1,635,419	10,145,307	4,828
1895	3,104	37,909,626	2,581,591	1,543,393	9,567,453	4,809
1896	3,106	38,102,855	2,401,392	1,546,475	8,989,391	4,893
1897	3,113	38,325,517	2,615,935	1,563,805	9,228,687	4,872
1898	3,113	38,593,205	2,608,896	1,646,054	9,239,657	5,022
1899	3,122	38,974,410	2,873,729	1,797,726	9,714,298	4,893
1900	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
1901	3,229	39,845,667	3,337,797	2,075,239	11,066,016	5,093
1902	3,266	40,570,204	3,367,843	2,166,119	11,284,944	*
1903	3,401	40,965,849	3,046,858	2,032,087	10,286,272	4,543
1904	3,429	41,216,026	3,438,141	2,022,403	9,172,644	4,564
1905	3,442	41,259,387	3,582,266	2,222,279	9,023,365	4,465
1906	3,446	41,404,947	3,789,068	2,217,343	9,392,069	4,605
1907	3,447	41,547,223	4,022,231	2,370,695	10,339,691	4,787
1908	3,447	41,919,376	3,883,742	2,450,318	10,718,415	4,746
1909	3,463	42,392,007	4,189,065	2,523,929	11,628,792	4,857
1910	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
1911	3,576	43,882,338	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	..

* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Maticu- lated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1851	*	*	129	*	*	7,060	..	..
1852	98	17	115	7,369	472	7,841	..	..
1853	152	54	206	11,270	1,763	13,033	..	..
1854	259	132	391	17,378	2,729	20,107	..	..
1855	*	*	438	*	*	24,478	16	..
1856	*	*	455	*	*	26,323	7	3
1857	540	135	675	*	*	36,671	9	..
1858	595	145	740	38,887	3,545	42,432	2	9
1859	605	167	772	42,361	3,904	46,265	15	2
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1861	671	211	882	51,345	5,128	56,473	14	5
1862	673	316	989	57,151	8,390	65,541	23	12
1863	648	371	1,019	58,519	11,100	69,619	28	8
1864	647	300	947	56,982	9,163	66,145	31	12
1865	694	386	1,080	62,215	11,384	73,599	27	8
1866	730	476	1,206	66,037	15,192	81,229	35	11
1867	780	605	1,385	71,795	19,541	91,336	34	16
1868	802	628	1,430	77,245	20,639	97,884	47	13
1869	839	883	1,722	121,764	30,080	151,844	53	17
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1871	988	1,062	2,050	131,145	34,131	165,276	93	19
1872	1,048	888	1,936	135,962	24,781	160,743	88	14
1873	1,078	653	1,731	207,826	18,428	226,254	98	21
1874	1,111	610	1,721	216,144	22,448	238,592	118	24
1875	1,320	565	1,885	220,533	27,481	248,014	93	29
1876	1,498	645	2,143	231,560	28,847	260,407	73	28
1877	1,626	530	2,156	234,519	28,422	262,941	103	26
1878	1,664	585	2,249	231,169	35,873	267,042	114	24
1879	1,713	568	2,281	227,775	34,824	262,599	112	56
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1881	1,757	645	2,402	231,423	34,062	265,485	172	55
1882	1,762	655	2,417	222,945	34,443	257,388	135	73
1883	1,777	670	2,447	222,428	35,773	258,201	128	64
1884	1,803	655	2,458	222,054	35,115	257,169	173	80
1885	1,826	665	2,491	224,685	34,787	259,472	154	77
1886	1,870	691	2,561	230,576	35,811	266,387	154	102
1887	1,911	749	2,660	230,882	37,823	268,705	178	115
1888	1,933	753	2,686	242,046	40,291	282,337	146	117
1889	2,062	782	2,844	250,429	40,181	290,610	192	129
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99

* Information not available.

EDUCATION—continued.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matriculated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1891	2,233	759	2,992	253,469	37,203	290,672	209	122
1892	2,140	745	2,885	249,786	36,344	286,130	220	127
1893	2,038	826	2,864	236,508	35,742	272,250	134	116
1894	1,956	867	2,823	231,321	38,062	269,383	145	105
1895	1,922	938	2,860	232,052	40,193	272,245	141	141
1896	1,886	930	2,816	235,617	42,044	277,661	129	122
1897	1,877	929	2,806	238,308	42,899	281,207	152	145
1898	1,877	945	2,822	238,357	43,926	282,283	117	147
1899	1,892	901	2,793	239,732	52,318	292,050	108	131
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1901	1,967	862	2,829	*	*	*	137	200
1902	2,041	872	2,913	257,355	43,182	300,537	124	122
1903	1,988	798	2,786	251,655	45,650	297,305	111	136
1904	1,928	787	2,715	241,145	45,077	286,222	131	152
1905	1,935	771	2,706	234,614	45,936	280,550	195	112
1906	1,953	757	2,710	229,179	52,193	281,372	197	166
1907	1,974	751	2,725	231,759	53,371	285,130	227	146
1908	2,017	696	2,713	233,893	54,036	287,929	202	167
1909	2,035	678	2,713	233,337	53,821	287,158	230	199
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201

* Information not available.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	83	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	90	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	228	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	192	..	..
1855	..	..	..	..	278	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	290	..	..
1857	21	1,698	4,948	8,210	474	..	..
1858	29	2,272	7,107	13,405	507	..	..
1859	53	3,876	13,139	16,755	500	..	..
1860	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	566	5,467	..
1861	87	7,166	30,452	36,665	531	..	..
1862	124	9,995	28,446	54,038	703	..	..
1863	157	13,085	45,837	78,197	823	7,369	..
1864	186	13,906	48,655	84,803	704	7,046	..
1865	313	22,796	81,083	116,418	900	10,059	..
1866	362	24,752	86,797	135,480	983	11,488	..
1867	401	26,181	91,420	154,226	1,104	14,230	..
1868	441	28,596	102,854	163,949	1,316	16,612	..
1869	507	32,091	112,589	182,286	1,530	18,720	..
1870	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	1,579	17,630	..
1871	590	35,706	123,070	213,004	1,740	19,468	..
1872	683	42,401	142,015	240,593	1,770	21,493	..
1873	720	44,602	151,603	261,630	1,803	24,411	..
1874	710	42,664	138,034	266,073	2,104	27,959	..
1875	757	45,920	161,653	333,057	2,241	29,821	..
1876	761	45,957	163,593	351,284	2,302	31,478	..
1877	703	43,330	152,508	360,269	2,370	32,688	..
1878	756	45,552	163,192	398,624	2,343	33,278	..
1879	766	45,521	170,835	423,238	2,239	33,247	..
1880	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	2,468	38,178	13,370,836
1881	759	47,908	180,460	475,954	2,488	43,209	..
1882	762	51,045	194,835	505,001	2,612	45,698	..
1883	776	55,081	211,623	544,076	2,777	46,857	..
1884	788	58,859	228,509	589,211	2,856	49,393	..
1885	817	62,173	236,432	633,696	2,813	49,297	..
1886	856	66,805	261,144	686,858	2,770	45,773	..
1887	891	70,998	268,724	730,174	2,854	49,084	..
1888	930	75,586	282,622	776,329	2,975	54,488	..
1889	969	81,710	303,894	846,486	3,137	57,432	..
1890	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	3,104	56,369	22,390,251

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1891	1,048	89,269	340,173	961,933	3,141	52,225	..
1892	1,061	88,703	321,567	1,011,327	2,952	43,192	..
1893	1,064	84,504	307,009	1,048,744	2,677	39,473	..
1894	1,075	80,674	305,286	1,080,028	2,632	41,000	..
1895	1,069	79,258	313,370	1,117,318	2,804	46,095	..
1896	1,074	80,001	309,506	1,155,408	2,810	50,448	..
1897	1,090	82,629	313,202	1,190,533	2,760	52,701	..
1898	1,102	87,018	327,555	1,221,210	2,869	54,778	..
1899	1,124	92,044	350,423	1,258,699	3,027	60,070	..
1900	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	3,097	64,207	19,478,780
1901	1,176	101,045	378,040	1,370,604	3,249	66,529	..
1902	1,209	104,410	377,931	1,420,257	4,003	73,063	..
1903	1,236	105,784	389,679	1,481,730	4,151	73,229	..
1904	1,266	107,213	406,847	1,549,919	4,208	76,287	23,126,180
1905	1,306	110,063	413,381	1,626,555	4,264	80,235	25,200,648
1906	1,351	114,059	436,161	1,708,346	4,360	85,229	28,102,480
1907	1,376	120,002	452,323	1,793,186	4,530	90,903	30,399,945
1908	1,422	126,746	481,197	1,887,891	4,608	93,808	30,787,760
1909	1,441	133,194	523,871	2,012,417	4,755	97,355	32,898,235
1910	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	4,873	102,176	36,660,854

NOTE.—Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
1836	75	155	41,332	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	524	13,272	310,946	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	2,372	50,837	782,283	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	..	..	..	..	6
1843	6,278	167,156	1,602,798	..	..	..	..	..
1844	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	..	..	..	..	..
1845	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	..	..	..	..
1846	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	..	..	..	..
1847	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015	..	..	..	4
1848	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	..	..	..	1
1849	16,733	346,562	5,318,046	..	..	..	..	..
1850	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260	..	..	111	..
1851	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372	..	..	170	1
1852	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	..	..	471	2
1853	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	..	..	..	678	13
1854	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278	..	..	631	7
1855	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	..	..	595	4
1856	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227	..	..	480	1
1857	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	..	..	662	15
1858	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756	..	..	740	9
1859	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	30,357	1,428	852	6
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1861	84,057	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	25,766	1,283	846	5
1862	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	23,464	1,144	769	1
1863	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655	21,730	1,081	684	6
1864	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	22,601	1,031	567	4
1865	121,051	621,337	8,835,380	75,869	23,818	1,167	675	6
1866	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	23,305	1,040	639	3
1867	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	22,388	957	566	5
1868	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	22,883	901	526	3
1869	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464	23,492	842	486	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1871	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	21,491	781	511	2
1872	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	22,453	688	430	2
1873	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	23,630	729	450	5
1874	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	22,516	694	436	..
1875	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	23,956	744	427	4

LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
1876	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	23,971	680	384	3
1877	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	25,247	594	340	1
1878	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	24,319	658	458	..
1879	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	23,410	628	397	1
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1881	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	24,195	591	332	1
1882	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	25,294	616	402	..
1883	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	25,995	606	350	1
1884	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	26,414	695	407	3
1885	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	27,978	768	444	3
1886	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	30,866	756	492	1
1887	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461	33,177	820	506	..
1888	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	36,165	873	557	1
1889	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	36,005	1,023	680	3
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1891	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	34,161	1,142	729	7
1892	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339	32,049	1,142	759	1
1893	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162	27,439†	850†	537†	1
1894	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588	23,631†	656†	435†	5
1895	*	*	*	*	21,957†	675†	403†	2
1896	*	*	*	*	21,547†	675†	424†	1
1897	*	*	*	*	18,891†	504†	332†	1
1898	*	*	12,300,000†	*	24,894†	667†	402†	1
1899	*	*	*	*	22,087†	566†	367†	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104†	575†	374†	1
1901	*	*	*	*	27,855†	624†	393†	..
1902	*	*	*	*	23,761†	590†	381†	2
1903	*	*	*	*	21,918†	572†	371†	..
1904	372,397	1,685,976	10,167,691	286,070	23,596†	521†	338†	1
1905	385,513	1,737,690	11,455,115	273,682	23,194†	599†	382†	..
1906	406,840	1,804,323	12,937,440	220,452	22,814†	528†	339†	..
1907	424,648	1,842,807	14,146,734	211,002	22,679†	517†	368†	..
1908	424,903	1,574,062	12,545,742	179,358	20,182†	533†	365†	1
1909	442,829	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921	19,309†	534†	352†	..
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	19,070†	503†	354†	..

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ These figures represent distinct arrests, those for previous years represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1851	212,899	851,596	2,111	2,111	190,973	866,102
1852	2,286,535	9,146,140				9,160,646
1853	2,744,098	10,976,392				10,990,898
1854	2,218,483	8,873,932				8,888,438
1855	2,819,288	11,277,152				11,291,658
1856	3,053,744	12,214,976				12,229,482
1857	2,830,213	11,320,852	197	197	14,309	11,335,358
1858	2,596,231	10,384,924				10,399,430
1859	2,348,703	9,394,812				9,409,318
1860	2,224,069	8,896,276				8,900,782
1861	2,035,173	8,140,692				8,155,198
1862	1,730,201	6,920,804				6,935,310
1863	1,694,819	6,779,276	100	100	24,421	6,793,782
1864	1,622,447	6,489,788				6,504,294
1865	1,611,554	6,446,216				6,460,722
1866	1,546,948	6,187,792				6,211,025
1867	1,501,446	6,005,784				6,018,941
1868	1,684,918	6,739,672				6,764,038
1869	1,544,756	6,179,024	10	10	32,628	6,201,243
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216				5,241,737
1871	1,368,942	5,475,768				5,508,396
1872	1,331,377	5,325,508				5,362,031
1873	1,170,397	4,681,588				4,718,601
1874	1,097,643	4,390,572				4,424,571
1875	1,068,417	4,273,668	1,095	1,095	29,736	4,309,120
1876	963,760	3,855,040				3,885,871
1877	809,653	3,238,612				3,273,039
1878	758,040	3,032,160				3,096,074
1879	758,947	3,035,788				3,079,275
1880	829,121	3,316,484				3,347,420
1881	833,378	3,333,512	3,280	3,280	18,681	3,365,354
1882	864,610	3,458,440				3,479,958
1883	780,253	3,121,012				3,142,747
1884	778,618	3,114,472				3,136,433
1885	735,218	2,940,872				2,950,520
1886	665,196	2,660,784	86	107	11,019	2,671,910
1887	617,751	2,471,004				2,486,755
1888	625,026	2,500,104				2,515,004
1889	614,838	2,459,352				2,478,684
1890	588,560	2,354,240				2,384,450

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1891	576,399	2,305,596	22,834	19,731	14,726	2,340,053
1892	654,456	2,617,824	23,363	20,044	13,198	2,651,066
1893	671,126	2,684,504	91,726	49,167	11,228	2,744,899
1894	716,954	2,867,816	171,660	94,999	37,733*	3,000,548
1895	740,086	2,960,344	194,227	118,400	22,628	3,101,372
1896	805,087	3,220,348	226,562	113,012	27,363	3,360,723
1897	812,766	3,251,064	236,277	108,640	40,744	3,400,448
1898	837,257	3,349,028	242,860	103,099	39,510	3,491,637
1899	854,500	3,418,000	262,380	113,522	48,496	3,580,018
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017	3,380,244
1901	789,562	3,102,753	209,329	147,191	68,768	3,318,712
1902	777,738	3,062,028	225,164	155,850	77,425	3,295,303
1903	822,424	3,259,482	64,200	40,818	71,386	3,371,686
1904	821,017	3,252,045	121,741	70,208	97,883	3,420,136
1905	810,050	3,173,744	155,135	79,035	108,676	3,361,455
1906	834,775	3,280,478	160,631	80,283	94,095	3,454,856
1907	754,270	2,954,617	138,584	79,681	112,761	3,147,059
1908	721,220	2,849,838	113,462	64,653	116,554	3,031,045
1909	702,221	2,778,956	128,173	76,870	114,942	2,970,768
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,242	2,750,964

* From the beginning of 1894 the produce of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	20	..	..
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	..
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	..	..	..
1841	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	..
1842	8,124 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,432	2,410	761	68	..	..
1843	12,072 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,674	2,560	1,063	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1844	16,529 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,919 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,082 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,636 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2
1845	25,133 $\frac{5}{8}$	11,466 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,817	749	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1846-7	31,578 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,802	6,099	1,691 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1
1847-8	36,289 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,679 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,173	2,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1
1848-9	40,279 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,387 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,289	2,579 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	..	..
1849-50	45,975 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,247	5,379 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,303 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..
1850-51	52,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,510 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,007 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,101 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1851-2	57,472	29,623 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,426 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,327 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	4	..
1852-3	36,771 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,823	2,947 $\frac{1}{4}$	411 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	..	..
1853-4	34,816 $\frac{3}{8}$	7,553 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,289	411	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	..
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5
1855-6	115,059 $\frac{3}{8}$	42,686	17,800	1,548 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856-7	179,875 $\frac{3}{8}$	80,154 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,024 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,233 $\frac{3}{4}$	326 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..
1857-8	237,288	87,230	40,222 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,409	445 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858-9	298,357 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,234	77,526 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,322	480	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859-60	352,863 $\frac{1}{2}$	107,092 $\frac{1}{2}$	90,167 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,101 $\frac{3}{4}$	738	149	395 $\frac{1}{4}$
1860-61	407,740 $\frac{1}{4}$	161,251 $\frac{1}{4}$	86,337 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,123 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,650	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	662
1861-2	427,241	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696
1862-3	441,939	162,008 $\frac{3}{4}$	108,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,829 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,261 $\frac{1}{4}$
1863-4	475,321	149,392	152,326	7,795	1,711	207	975
1864-5	442,538	125,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783
1865-6	481,236	178,628	102,817	6,887	326	551	4,253
1866-7	534,444	208,588	129,284	9,915	1,627	1,973	4,084
1867-8	567,100	216,989	125,345	15,982	579	1,376	3,658
1868-9	635,165	259,804	114,936	19,222	863	2,386	3,719
1869-70	730,279	288,514	144,791	28,115	1,080	4,275	3,989
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1871-2	793,918	334,609	175,944	16,772	1,709	663	8,832
1872-3	765,250	326,564	125,505	21,251	1,910	712	13,368
1873-4	773,352	349,976	110,991	25,333	1,959	722	14,229
1874-5	773,733	332,936	114,921	29,505	1,523	1,096	16,170
1875-6	833,653	321,401	124,100	31,568	2,346	1,292	18,854

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876-7	897,354	401,417	115,209	25,034	1,609	1,153	21,235
1877-8	1,102,205	564,564	105,234	19,116	1,215	1,075	17,286
1878-9	1,211,884	691,622	134,428	22,871	1,939	1,779	15,153
1879-80	1,386,798	707,188	167,615	43,182	2,447	1,236	21,462
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1881-2	1,582,998	926,729	146,995	48,652	1,783	972	25,937
1882-3	1,756,271	969,362	169,892	43,721	2,702	1,137	26,832
1883-4	1,934,020	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	2,570	1,260	30,443
1884-5	1,996,430	1,096,354	187,710	62,273	3,854	939	35,288
1885-6	2,077,947	1,020,082	215,994	74,112	4,530	654	35,460
1886-7	2,141,291	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	4,901	762	28,672
1887-8	2,418,358	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	6,031	1,069	26,692
1888-9	2,379,776	1,217,191	197,518	83,483	5,789	1,109	31,222
1889-90	2,477,646	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	8,447	1,089	22,784
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1891-2	2,512,593	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	561	31,053
1892-3	2,737,001	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	6,667	483	32,488
1893-4	2,794,703	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	520	42,352
1894-5	2,779,243	1,373,668	266,444	97,360	5,675	1,207	37,045
1895-6	2,704,263	1,412,736	255,503	78,438	7,186	947	32,766
1896-7	2,925,416	1,580,613	419,460	62,373	9,752	1,031	21,612
1897-8	3,144,574	1,657,450	294,183	37,205	10,847	1,859	11,959
1898-9	3,727,765	2,154,163	266,159	47,859	10,647	2,131	11,115
1899-00	3,668,556	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	11,037	1,050	12,243
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1901-2	3,647,459	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	10,020	828	8,297
1902-3	3,738,873	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	10,906	1,487	8,085
1903-4	4,021,590	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	11,810	2,021	8,960
1904-5	4,175,614	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	11,394	2,267	11,523
1905-6	4,269,877	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	11,785	1,959	12,253
1906-7	4,294,553	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	11,559	1,571	12,012
1907-8	4,126,823	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	10,844	1,441	13,613
1908-9	4,496,183	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	14,004	2,024	11,153
1909-10	4,834,285	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	19,112	2,399	9,824
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	12,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	50,420	26,950	9,000	..	..	..	300
1841	47,840	37,325	9,385	1,200	..	..	3,734
1842	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	..	..	5,996
1843	104,040	70,789	25,156	..	..	..	6,933
1844	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	..	34	12,418
1845	234,734	71,368	39,289	1,980	..	..	11,138
1846-7	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	..	20	9,024
1847-8	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	..	20	7,255
1848-9	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	..	..	11,988
1849-50	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	..	..	5,929
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1851-2	733,321	132,311	34,331	586	5	..	5,988
1852-3	498,704	96,980	9,431	61	..	..	4,512
1853-4	154,202	50,787	10,269	60	200	..	2,752
1854-5	250,091	130,746	14,339	387	..	100	8,383
1855-6	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	3,142	..	2,377	59,797
1856-7	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	..	..	36,895
1857-8	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	..	2,797	51,116
1858-9	1,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467
1859-60	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,375	2,692	5,590	48,967
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1861-2	3,607,727	2,136,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	59,364
1862-3	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	19,720	1,853	17,404	50,597
1863-4	1,338,762*	3,497,520	130,664	33,534	3,408	16,471	74,947
1864-5	1,899,378*	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	59,828
1865-6	3,514,227	2,279,468	153,490	4,767	8,555	60,068	83,196
1866-7	4,641,205	3,880,406	299,217	27,520	36,155	59,941	88,880
1867-8	3,411,663	2,333,472	324,706	11,345	19,241	51,591	117,787
1868-9	4,229,228	2,258,523	292,665	17,048	29,539	42,333	79,944
1869-70	5,697,056	3,761,408	691,248	22,141	65,822	67,624	127,645
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1871-2	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	30,833	8,496	173,217	125,841
1872-3	5,391,104	2,454,225	443,221	37,703	9,350	236,582	132,997
1873-4	4,752,289	1,741,451	502,601	40,347	7,979	199,041	109,822
1874-5	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	24,263	15,620	317,382	124,310
1875-6	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	37,177	19,356	450,948	124,377

* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1876-7	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	25,909	15,277	373,857	134,082
1877-8	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	22,050	9,852	241,007	115,419
1878-9	6,060,737*	2,366,026	417,157	40,754	20,816	248,436	98,958
1879-80	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	61,887	18,407	574,954	167,943
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,202
1881-2	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	81,007	12,653	621,768	134,290
1882-3	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	131,620	23,244	689,507	129,605
1883-4	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	16,727	791,093	161,088
1884-5	10,433,146	4,392,695	1,082,430	176,388	15,505	846,859	161,119
1885-6	9,170,538	4,692,303	1,302,854	181,240	8,278	761,351	163,202
1886-7	12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	231,447	11,286	583,269	170,661
1887-8	13,328,765	4,562,530	956,476	318,551	14,900	732,060	198,225
1888-9	8,647,709	2,803,800	1,131,427	267,155	10,744	361,724	131,149
1889-90	11,495,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	357,047	16,707	528,074	157,104
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1891-2	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	7,495	769,196	200,523
1892-3	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	8,092	981,411	142,623
1893-4	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	9,005	1,050,082	144,708
1894-5	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	294,555	18,378	716,193	196,706
1895-6	5,669,174	2,880,045	715,592	351,891	8,524	287,200	117,239
1896-7	7,091,029	6,816,951	815,605	566,027	14,392	148,956	146,555
1897-8	10,580,217	4,809,479	758,454	515,025	23,785	137,452	67,296
1898-9	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	31,196	206,165	161,142
1899-00	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	624,844	13,896	164,414	173,381
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1901-2	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	615,472	14,418	169,971	125,474
1902-3	2,569,364*	4,402,982	561,144	750,524	21,179	141,888	168,759
1903-4	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,262,923	904,239	29,586	213,735	167,736
1904-5	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	623,736	30,578	201,145	92,872
1905-6	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	641,216	28,893	265,206	115,362
1906-7	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	704,961	20,770	286,636	166,839
1907-8	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	508,761	21,966	213,818	135,110
1908-9	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	650,462	32,504	197,807	152,840
1909-10	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	1,158,031	26,070	145,742	174,970
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312

* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	932	..	..	..	450	..	..
1842	1,419	..	..	..	850	171	..
1843	2,069	..	..	..	1,622	..	..
1844	2,487	..	..	..	1,772½	509½	..
1845	2,041½	..	..	..	5,000	945	..
1846-7	2,140½	..	..	..	4,547	1,098	..
1847-8	2,638½	..	..	..	5,073½	1,330½	..
1848-9	2,577½	..	..	..	5,903	1,287	..
1849-50	2,151	..	..	..	11,180½	519½	..
1850-51	2,837½	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1851-2	2,375½	..	..	..	16,822	708½	..
1852-3	1,978½	..	..	..	14,101½	401½	..
1853-4	1,636½	..	..	..	21,829½	891	..
1854-5	3,297½	..	..	..	31,514	958½	..
1855-6	11,017½	17½	377½	38½	40,188½	1,949	..
1856-7	16,281½	108½	576½	24½	51,987	862½	..
1857-8	20,697½	119	418½	..	75,536	1,634½	..
1858-9	30,026½	185½	507½	..	86,162½	6,807	..
1859-60	27,622	382½	516½	..	98,570½	4,486½	..
1860-61	24,841½	1,029	1,228½	..	90,920½	6,029½	..
1861-2	27,174	806	617	249	74,681	4,038	..
1862-3	24,820½	806½	787½	142½	101,639½	5,221½	..
1863-4	27,584	836	535	157	96,350	2,865	..
1864-5	31,172	849	566	120	85,146	3,136	..
1865-6	31,644	1,249	601	183	97,902	6,870	..
1866-7	32,403	1,924	966	340	92,472	5,703	..
1867-8	35,831	1,269	809	245	108,373	5,265	145
1868-9	36,204	1,321	1,554	240	112,282	9,703	99
1869-70	41,216	1,526	2,326	329	140,435	5,275	199
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1871-2	39,964	1,396	1,786	461	103,206	7,473	198
1872-3	38,517	1,739	2,522	417	121,375	11,448	60
1873-4	38,349	1,252	1,318	270	115,672	21,425	43
1874-5	35,183	1,281	962	347	119,031	16,286	109
1875-6	36,901	1,223	1,091	552	155,274	15,227	177

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876-7	40,450	1,285	795	720	147,408	28,803	225
1877-8	37,107	1,320	785	816	176,951	72,033	256
1878-9	36,527	888	712	1,069	172,799	4,033	155
1879-80	41,600	1,027	566	1,040	201,451	4,313	392
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1881-2	39,129	1,044	437	1,134	212,150	3,226	207
1882-3	34,267	1,087	558	1,341	309,382	5,793	283
1883-4	40,195	1,056	572	1,235	302,957	4,963	283
1884-5	38,763	1,413	664	1,750	339,725	5,796	219
1885-6	42,602	1,346	639	1,740	421,036	7,189	216
1886-7	49,974	1,257	910	1,996	445,150	7,895	204
1887-8	48,263	1,191	788	2,437	441,812	6,410	249
1888-9	43,074	897	648	1,768	411,332	7,549	148
1889-90	47,139	984	820	1,957	451,546	5,980	229
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1891-2	57,334	922	731	2,661	369,498	9,202	215
1892-3	40,594	1,138	764	1,973	512,648	16,605	43
1893-4	40,909	1,162	695	2,045	412,223	16,529	54
1894-5	56,383	1,236	722	3,178	492,578	16,791	120
1895-6	43,895	1,067	645	3,780	464,482	25,939	69
1896-7	43,532	823	656	3,735	416,667	23,043	120
1897-8	44,197	876	2,111	3,751	580,000	22,687	117
1898-9	41,252	1,008	2,122	4,472	565,345	19,805	159
1899-00	55,469	788	584	4,436	450,189	18,574	155
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1901-2	40,058	865	561	4,151	659,239	32,795	170
1902-3	49,706	1,392	747	5,565	580,884	31,145	340
1903-4	48,930	1,564	1,014	4,176	733,353	33,165	477
1904-5	46,912	1,441	823	2,862	452,459	29,902	287
1905-6	44,670	1,657	909	4,889	591,771	34,041	244
1906-7	55,372	1,360	713	4,705	621,139	36,502	191
1907-8	54,149	1,184	496	4,249	682,194	59,897	283
1908-9	47,903	1,370	702	5,340	956,371	63,066	453
1909-10	62,390	1,119	573	6,434	864,359	56,586	522
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	173 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	37	180 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1855-6	..	..	23	207 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	76
1856-7	..	..	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	107
1857-8	..	..	71	401 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4,967 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	440
1858-9	..	..	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,883 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	602
1859-60	..	..	50	811	369	6,186 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,224 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,864
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,298 $\frac{1}{4}$	20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,640
1861-2	..	..	220	1,464	333	6,946	16,835	12,654
1862-3	..	..	508 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,006 $\frac{3}{4}$	247 $\frac{3}{4}$	7,724	18,341 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,491
1863-4	..	..	623	3,076	389	8,282	22,218	32,477
1864-5	..	..	524	3,594	1,264	8,988	26,389	36,925
1865-6	..	..	397	4,078	1,705	10,103	33,042	48,960
1866-7	..	..	243	4,111	156	9,655	31,000	58,471
1867-8	454	9	229	4,340	147	12,603	33,452	64,107
1868-9	42	3	138	4,046	149	11,856	56,598	77,700
1869-70	146	78	144	4,950	87	13,432	49,372	97,255
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1871-2	308	61	299	5,523	397	15,633	79,584	143,302
1872-3	2,359	107	423	5,485	102	15,785	75,601	197,841
1873-4	2,717	131	583	5,222	111	16,060	66,989	191,644
1874-5	3,082	126	733	4,937	193	17,400	77,912	238,043
1875-6	2,234	145	782	5,081	511	17,761	97,133	293,178

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876-7	1,993	225	1,479	4,765	749	18,641	84,159	333,751
1877-8	1,846	274	2,327	4,419	336	19,570	75,675	318,297
1878-9	2,824	203	1,936	4,434	443	20,400	97,669	397,394
1879-80	2,237	267	531	4,284	507	20,299	165,154	301,477
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1881-2	2,061	564	1,461	4,923	638	20,630	144,326	238,721
1882-3	2,290	1,034	1,313	5,732	518	19,725	159,302	284,645
1883-4	2,686	1,758	1,325	7,326	645	20,754	174,607	281,903
1884-5	2,329	1,737	1,402	9,042	960	23,015	183,197	327,063
1885-6	2,942	896	1,866	9,775	1,022	25,395	210,451	327,210
1886-7	4,667	730	2,031	10,310	970	27,593	277,788	276,291
1887-8	4,638	685	1,966	11,195	1,291	26,325	364,354	158,047
1888-9	1,541	761	1,685	12,886	1,056	27,533	332,586	184,966
1889-90	3,390	829	955	15,662	936	29,243	379,701	149,616
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1891-2	2,861	771	545	25,295	1,426	38,238	395,189	174,982
1892-3	2,264	806	477	28,052	647	39,926	493,744	233,114
1893-4	1,927	693	1,057	30,275	769	42,463	457,177	224,306
1894-5	2,198	668	1,412	30,307	1,757	44,235	346,259	201,056
1895-6	2,899	791	2,029	30,275	4,369	45,419	291,028	180,251
1896-7	2,906	945	1,264	27,934	1,597	45,734	261,619	172,582
1897-8	3,301	918	522	27,701	1,592	43,763	399,535	115,738
1898-9	2,220	847	78	27,568	3,052	50,521	517,242	150,157
1899-00	2,283	713	155	27,550	2,967	54,573	509,244	151,949
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1901-2	1,877	307	103	28,592	3,021	58,807	681,778	162,954
1902-3	1,568	213	171	28,374	2,094	58,415	492,305	565,635
1903-4	2,749	214	129	28,513	2,185	59,812	632,521	962,665
1904-5	2,249	251	106	28,016	2,993	60,655	853,829	953,543
1905-6	2,767	313	169	26,402	3,019	59,607	1,049,915	1,040,335
1906-7	1,859	323	133	25,855	3,163	61,927	990,967	1,095,642
1907-8	1,076	248	345	26,465	3,962	63,133	894,300	1,095,471
1908-9	1,741	189	413	24,430	3,955	64,225	1,034,422	1,029,711
1909-10	1,595	140	321	22,768	4,080	66,322	1,175,750	988,671
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	..	2,661	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	..	6,459	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	..	9,640	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	9,303	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	9,891	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	10,625	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	..	15,640	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	29,692	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	21,287	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	..	33,918	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	..	53,627	..	..	..
1855-6	610	2,969	2,905	83,285	..	..	..
1856-7	2,165	5,381	1,685	81,151	..	..	..
1857-8	2,876	1,952	..	137,476	..	..	..
1858-9	2,157	2,009	2,690	113,543	..	..	..
1859-60	4,645	1,773	1,029	135,643	..	..	..
1860-61	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	..	..	..
1861-2	6,142	3,796	6,262	92,497	..	..	..
1862-3	8,086	5,769	6,548	110,680	..	..	..
1863-4	8,744	5,388	9,895	121,840	..	..	..
1864-5	5,782	2,865	8,083	97,731	..	..	..
1865-6	11,763	3,305	9,206	96,101	..	..	..
1866-7	17,473	6,815	31,266	161,243	..	..	..
1867-8	16,731	7,617	23,959	140,592	542	5,029	11
1868-9	10,295	6,672	12,084	122,800	493	615	1
1869-70	16,217	15,089	35,818	224,816	1,010	2,247	83
1870-71	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
1871-2	19,703	9,390	83,180	144,637	1,207	4,785	329
1872-3	23,475	18,226	66,940	159,964	281	30,502	543
1873-4	14,475	7,078	23,300	147,398	245	32,204	744
1874-5	17,899	5,788	55,880	157,261	531	35,998	899
1875-6	16,795	6,936	95,600	206,613	652	34,194	1,012

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1876-7	15,386	5,199	71,580	180,560	980	29,229	1,153
1877-8	15,465	4,618	61,100	208,151	1,333	28,840	1,954
1878-9	8,275	2,621	72,000	209,028	653	34,432	1,168
1879-80	14,897	4,558	146,940	292,407	1,764	32,031	2,540
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
1881-2	14,989	4,450	203,800	238,793	781	32,085	4,045
1882-3	16,656	4,182	165,600	327,385	1,209	28,740	9,243
1883-4	18,906	5,276	139,540	433,143	1,626	41,964	15,717
1884-5	21,935	5,472	236,320	371,046	1,309	35,559	14,053
1885-6	24,129	6,479	204,180	442,118	1,239	39,793	5,501
1886-7	19,142	7,178	232,500	483,049	1,472	61,490	5,023
1887-8	20,590	8,774	235,480	624,122	1,375	61,177	5,405
1888-9	13,974	6,810	88,600	308,117	811	17,444	5,519
1889-90	15,604	9,095	216,300	666,385	1,376	54,547	5,711
1890-91	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
1891-2	16,160	8,670	293,640	514,406	1,509	43,985	6,513
1892-3	18,727	8,729	235,860	740,049	223	30,430	7,573
1893-4	19,340	7,046	203,980	503,355	224	26,252	5,684
1894-5	19,005	7,339	347,540	621,547	868	22,466	4,603
1895-6	10,160	4,669	215,180	390,861	239	22,239	3,946
1896-7	11,388	5,347	225,120	449,056	508	32,433	6,183
1897-8	5,584	13,247	224,340	659,635	117	30,522	3,628
1898-9	9,701	14,926	346,160	723,299	201	23,078	6,849
1899-00	9,597	4,710	398,100	596,193	196	28,022	2,884
1900-01	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
1901-2	9,679	4,140	417,180	884,369	154	60,144	2,249
1902-3	17,174	5,600	549,340	601,272	248	15,836	1,572
1903-4	21,305	9,879	504,360	1,233,063	492	35,666	2,447
1904-5	13,894	6,149	259,380	514,316	198	27,300	1,449
1905-6	16,400	6,408	511,940	864,177	189	33,281	1,906
1906-7	16,139	5,644	560,000	881,276	114	17,495	2,787
1907-8	14,295	3,650	452,980	682,370	174	10,685	1,179
1908-9	15,048	4,541	487,680	1,415,746	450	18,161	1,094
1909-10	14,116	4,215	634,300	1,186,738	462	13,160	882
1910-11	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	936

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1836 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1837 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1838 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1839 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1840 .. ..	..	..	..	..
1841	1,440	..	..	..
1842	10	..	..	..
1843	10	..	..	..
1844	35	20	..	100
1845 .. ..	..	163	..	214
1846-7 .. ..	..	1,993	..	2,600
1847-8 .. ..	..	1,863	..	1,300
1848-9 .. ..	..	3,020	..	6,306
1849-50	6	..	..	5,220
1850-51 .. ..	..	..	..	4,621
1851-2 .. ..	..	..	..	6,447
1852-3 .. ..	..	..	..	4,500
1853-4	85	596	..	9,680
1854-5	60	1,665	..	9,600
1855-6	331	4,365	..	9,372
1856-7	651	6,353	..	10,936
1857-8	717	4,629	..	5,761
1858-9	873	3,579	..	7,740
1859-60	463	4,473	..	13,966
1860-61	1,257	7,979	..	12,129
1861-2	2,552	16,972	..	47,568
1862-3	4,324	16,345	..	91,893
1863-4	5,913	15,656	16,954	120,894
1864-5	3,450	13,027	16,160	110,042
1865-6	3,328	18,063	31,686	176,959
1866-7	2,915	17,264	43,395	284,118
1867-8	2,070	31,459	61,971	459,072
1868-9	1,747	25,574	65,553	448,547
1869-70	1,290	24,980	85,205	577,287
1870-71	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1871-2	2,307	30,896	106,791	713,589
1872-3	1,837	19,338	85,623	527,592
1873-4	3,694	20,371	85,279	562,713
1874-5	6,839	19,999	90,988	577,493
1875-6	501*	21,211	123,650	755,000

* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1876-7	14,413	15,900	85,111	481,588
1877-8	15,827	13,807	73,722	457,535
1878-9	15,662	10,818	61,835	410,333
1879-80	1,297*	16,270	89,890	574,143
1880-81	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1881-2	12,876	14,806	78,512	539,191
1882-3	5,673	15,543	74,874	516,763
1883-4	9,124	22,402	106,925	723,560
1884-5	7,893	19,758	120,468	760,752
1885-6	13,734	39,651	158,354	1,003,827
1886-7	12,008	33,334	155,443	986,041
1887-8	11,853	42,389	178,154	1,167,874
1888-9	13,355	48,712	179,036	1,209,442
1889-90	4,123	59,428	233,564	1,578,590
1890-91	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1891-2	2,579	60,313	232,955	1,554,130
1892-3	658*	83,272	260,730	1,694,745
1893-4	8,952	128,820	229,259	1,490,184
1894-5	7,155	144,728	293,842	1,909,972
1895-6	15,223	136,456	342,615	2,226,999
1896-7	7,890	166,859	434,194	2,822,263
1897-8	3,419	162,147	295,290	1,919,389
1898-9	190*	179,317	289,570	1,882,209
1899-00	1,365	155,340	143,580	933,282
1900-01	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1901-2	345*	192,427	304,842	1,981,475
1902-3	781	223,939	221,027	1,547,188
1903-4	848	290,515	364,450	2,551,150
1904-5	1,112	190,663	261,770	1,832,386
1905-6	1,405	232,984	265,606	1,726,444
1906-7	603	460,707	292,119	2,044,833
1907-8	2,764	340,718	195,086	1,365,600
1908-9	2,647	356,379	205,300	1,437,106
1909-10	2,740	402,122	146,706	991,941
1910-11	†	397,808	194,630	1,362,420

* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.			Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891	..	..	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1892	..	..	9,018,446	4,056,994	23,509,845
1893	..	..	8,359,324	3,748,555	28,160,441
1894	..	..	8,835,238	4,153,131	35,580,201
1895	..	..	10,138,646	5,052,782	39,760,994
1896	..	..	9,892,416	4,742,566	37,128,083
1897	..	..	8,670,536	4,312,507	34,561,372
1898	..	..	8,931,112	4,397,369	34,080,310
1899	..	..	10,886,314	4,512,706	53,327,585
1900	..	..	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1901	..	..	15,011,616	3,974,668	46,857,572
1902	..	..	14,438,370	3,849,561	39,227,754
1903	..	..	12,504,851	5,681,515	46,685,727
1904	..	..	14,851,944	4,747,851	61,002,841
1905	..	..	16,433,665	4,297,350	57,606,821
1906	..	..	17,798,818	4,877,593	68,088,168
1907	..	..	17,300,883	4,397,909	63,746,354
1908	..	..	14,217,073	4,328,644	48,461,398
1909	..	..	13,620,485	5,025,834	55,166,555
1910	..	..	16,438,837	4,530,893	70,603,787

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,597	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.							
	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	3,543,810	193,456	1,740,767	1,429,070	380,616
1905	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140
1906	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381
1907	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660
1908	845,004	2,398,743	126,252	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650
1909	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081
1910	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785

* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

Year.	Old-age Pensions.*		Life Assurance Policies.		Revenue Refunded by the Commonwealth Government to the State of Victoria.
	Number of Pensioners.	Amounts Expended.	Number.	Sums Assured.	
		£		£	£
1894 ..	..	..	131,210	23,095,900	..
1895 ..	..	..	131,875	22,916,328	..
1896 ..	..	..	132,684	22,757,175	..
1897 ..	..	..	144,842	23,530,517	..
1898 ..	..	..	147,150	23,533,082	..
1899 ..	..	..	156,411	26,536,403	..
1900 ..	..	..	172,713	26,315,862	..
1901 ..	16,275	129,338	196,036	28,564,889	1,177,740
1902 ..	14,570	292,432	210,922	29,878,162	1,920,974
1903 ..	12,417	215,973	214,861	30,230,567	2,105,450
1904 ..	11,609	205,150	224,212	30,980,343	2,002,804
1905 ..	11,209	200,464	227,168	31,586,524	2,017,378
1906 ..	10,990	189,127	235,091	32,246,807	2,097,119
1907 ..	10,732	187,793	242,385	33,112,352	2,192,340
1908 ..	11,288	233,573	254,717	34,057,847	2,449,243
1909 ..	12,368	270,827	270,899	35,120,753	1,929,542
1910 ..	20,218	470,656	292,055	36,495,251	1,922,354

* Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of this book which deal with the subjects mentioned were sent to press:—

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Federal Referenda.

A proposal to alter the provisions of the Federal Constitution, entitled Constitution Alteration (Legislative Powers) 1910, was submitted to the electors in each State of the Commonwealth on 26th April, 1911, with the following result:—

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (LEGISLATIVE POWERS) 1910
REFERENDUM.

State.	Number of Electors who Voted on Proposed Alteration in Constitution (Legislative Powers).		Majority.		Number of Ballot-papers rejected as Informal.
	In Favour.	Against.	In Favour.	Against.	
Victoria	170,288	270,390	..	100,102	7,554
New South Wales ..	135,968	240,605	..	104,637	7,396
Queensland	69,552	89,420	..	19,868	3,002
South Australia ..	50,358	81,904	..	31,546	1,374
Western Australia ..	33,043	27,185	5,858	..	870
Tasmania	24,147	33,200	..	9,053	673
Total	483,356	742,704	5,858	265,206	20,869
Majority against ..	..	..	..	259,348	..

These figures show that the proposed alteration in the Federal Constitution was defeated by large majorities, in each State, with the exception of Western Australia.

A second poll was taken on the same date on the question of altering the Constitution in the direction of conferring on the Federal

Parliament greater powers in dealing with monopolies. The voting in each State was as follows:—

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION (MONOPOLIES) 1910 REFERENDUM.

State.	Number of Electors who Voted on Proposed Alteration in Constitution (Monopolies).		Majority.		Number of Ballot-papers rejected as Informal.
	In Favour.	Against.	In Favour.	Against.	
Victoria ..	171,453	268,743	..	97,290	8,041
New South Wales ..	138,237	238,177	..	99,940	7,618
Queensland ..	70,259	88,472	..	18,213	3,200
South Australia ..	50,835	81,479	..	30,644	1,344
Western Australia ..	33,592	26,561	7,031	..	898
Tasmania ..	24,292	32,960	..	8,668	753
Total ..	488,668	736,392	7,031	254,755	21,854
Majority against ..	..	..	..	247,724	..

This proposal was defeated in five States by nearly as large majorities as in the case of the Legislative Powers Referendum. The only State which gave an affirmative answer was Western Australia.

Both of the proposed alterations were consequently rejected, section 128 of the Federal Constitution declaring that before an alteration of the Constitution can be effected a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, as well as a majority of all the electors voting, must approve of the proposed change.

Electors on Rolls for State Parliament.

The latest return of electors on the rolls for the Legislative Council is as follows:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1910-11.

Electoral Provinces.	Numbers of Electors on the Rolls.								
	Ratepayers.			Non-rate-payers.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bendigo ..	8,438	2,441	10,879	19	4	23	8,457	2,445	10,902
East Yarra ..	16,613	4,456	21,069	59	19	78	16,672	4,475	21,147
Gippsland ..	10,119	2,073	12,192	17	3	20	10,136	2,076	12,212
Melbourne ..	14,286	4,348	18,634	41	4	45	14,327	4,352	18,679
Melbourne East ..	12,829	2,998	15,827	26	6	32	12,855	3,004	15,859
Melbourne North ..	16,823	3,075	19,898	18	13	31	16,841	3,088	19,929
Melbourne South ..	15,377	4,603	19,980	54	12	66	15,431	4,615	20,046
Melbourne West ..	15,816	3,282	19,098	13	4	17	15,829	3,286	19,115
Nelson ..	8,272	2,315	10,587	34	9	43	8,306	2,324	10,630

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL, 1910-11—continued.

Electoral Provinces.	Numbers of Electors on the Rolls.								
	Ratepayers.			Non-rate-payers.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Northern.. ..	9,326	2,281	11,607	16	1	17	9,342	2,282	11,624
North-Eastern ..	9,600	2,613	12,213	34	4	38	9,634	2,617	12,251
North-Western ..	10,313	2,246	12,559	18	1	19	10,331	2,247	12,578
Southern ..	10,124	2,554	12,678	39	12	51	10,163	2,566	12,729
South-Eastern ..	12,851	2,769	15,620	25	3	28	12,876	2,772	15,648
South-Western ..	10,913	2,337	13,250	11	4	15	10,924	2,341	13,265
Wellington ..	8,384	1,952	10,336	19	71	90	8,403	2,023	10,426
Western ..	10,088	2,327	12,415	24	2	26	10,112	2,329	12,441
Grand Total ..	200,172	48,670	248,842	467	172	639	200,639	48,842	249,481

In 1908 women were enfranchised by the *Adult Suffrage Act*, No. 2185, and in 1910 important alterations were made in the law relating to parliamentary elections and in the method of enrolment for the Legislative Assembly. Every person of the full age of 21 years, a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, who has resided in Victoria for six months and in any district for one month immediately preceding the date of any electoral canvass or of his claim for enrolment, is entitled to be enrolled as an elector for the Legislative Assembly. Persons enrolled in respect of residence in one district may have their names placed on the general roll for another district in respect of lands or tenements situated in that district. A person is not entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and he cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. For the purpose of compiling the general roll householders' schedules may be prepared and an electoral canvass taken. An enrolment was undertaken by the police in the early part of 1911, with the following result:—

Legislative
Assembly
Electors.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911.

Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford	5,879	6,688	12,567
Albert Park	8,002	9,975	17,977
Allandale	3,133	3,538	6,671
Ballaarat East ..	4,447	5,754	10,201
Ballaarat West ..	4,128	5,969	10,097
Barwon	4,984	5,309	10,293

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911—*continued*.

Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Benalla	3,899	3,697	7,596
Benambra	3,583	2,944	6,527
Bendigo East	4,236	5,120	9,356
Bendigo West	4,701	5,537	10,238
Boroondara	8,405	10,899	19,304
Borong	4,113	3,233	7,346
Brighton	5,939	7,451	13,390
Brunswick	8,210	9,097	17,307
Bulla	4,872	4,459	9,331
Carlton	5,717	6,427	12,144
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,312	3,796	7,108
Collingwood	6,266	7,096	13,362
Dalhousie	3,678	3,857	7,535
Dandenong	5,817	5,372	11,189
Daylesford	3,676	3,541	7,217
Dundas	3,927	3,784	7,711
Eaglehawk	4,038	4,006	8,044
East Melbourne	4,672	5,870	10,542
Essendon	8,359	9,984	18,343
Evelyn	4,647	3,981	8,628
Fitzroy	6,173	7,487	13,660
Flemington	8,015	8,052	16,067
Geelong	5,170	6,272	11,442
Gippsland East	3,617	2,637	6,254
Gippsland North	4,246	3,846	8,092
Gippsland South	5,003	3,946	8,949
Gippsland West	4,389	3,574	7,963
Glenelg	4,178	4,197	8,375
Goulburn Valley	4,405	4,058	8,463
Grenville	3,458	3,396	6,854
Gunbower	4,540	3,127	7,667
Hampden	5,802	5,144	10,946
Hawthorn	8,373	12,142	20,515
Jika Jika	8,600	9,638	18,238
Kara Kara	3,902	3,503	7,405
Korong	3,594	3,037	6,631
Lowan	4,784	4,187	8,971
Maryborough	3,860	4,042	7,902
Melbourne	4,051	3,527	7,578
Mornington	5,748	6,539	12,287
North Melbourne	6,861	8,002	14,863
Ovens	3,501	3,443	6,944
Polwarth	5,604	4,728	10,332
Port Fairy	3,902	3,591	7,493
Port Melbourne	7,767	7,608	15,375
Prahran	7,262	10,327	17,589
Richmond	6,760	7,647	14,407
Rodney	4,613	4,229	8,842
Stawell and Ararat	3,970	3,957	7,927
St. Kilda	7,908	11,353	19,261
Swan Hill	6,214	3,703	9,917

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH DISTRICT OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911—*continued.*

Electoral District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toorak	7,142	11,265	18,407
Upper Goulburn	4,145	3,558	7,703
Walhalla	3,274	2,588	5,862
Wangaratta	4,168	3,859	8,027
Waranga	3,739	3,210	6,949
Warrenheip	2,995	2,765	5,760
Warrnambool	4,318	4,280	8,598
Williamstown	7,924	8,098	16,022
Total	336,615	357,946	694,561

STATE PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Elections for the Legislative Assembly were held on 16th November, 1911, when the following members were returned:—

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park	Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	M. Baird.*
Barwon	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	A. W. Craven.
Bendigo East	A. J. Hampson.
Bendigo West	D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Sir F. Madden.
Borung	W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon	H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood	M. Hannah.
Dalhousie	R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas	Hon. J. Thomson (Honorary Minister).
Eaglehawk	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	A. A. Farthing.*
Essendon	Hon. W. A. Watt (Treasurer).
Evelyn	Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy	J. W. Billson.
Flemington	E. C. Warde.
Geelong	W. Plain.
Gippsland East	Hon. J. Cameron (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.

* Not a member of the preceding Parliament.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.			Name of Member.
Gippsland South	...	...	T. Livingston.
Gippsland West	...	...	Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Glenelg	...	...	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	...	...	Hon. George Graham (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Grenville	...	...	D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower	...	...	H. Angus.*
Hampden	...	...	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	...	...	Hon. G. Swinburne.
Jika Jika	...	...	J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara	...	...	Hon. P. McBride (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Korong	...	...	Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan	...	...	J. Menzies.*
Maryborough	...	...	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	...	...	A. Rogers.
Mornington	...	...	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne	...	...	G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	...	...	Hon. A. A. Billson (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Railways).
Polwarth	...	...	J. G. Johnstone.*
Port Fairy	...	...	J. F. Duffus.*
Port Melbourne	...	...	G. Sangster.
Prahran	...	...	Hon. D. Mackinnon.
Richmond	...	...	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	...	...	Hon. H. McKenzie (Minister of Lands).
St. Kilda	...	...	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat	...	...	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	...	...	J. Gray.
Toorak	...	...	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn	...	...	M. K. McKenzie.*
Walhalla	...	...	S. Barnes.
Wangaratta	...	...	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga	...	...	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip	...	...	F. G. Holden.
Warrnambool	...	...	Hon. J. Murray (Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister of Labour).
Williamstown	...	...	J. Lemmon.

* Not a member of the preceding Parliament.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

The preferential system of voting was adopted where there were more than two persons standing for the same electorate. By the method previously in vogue it was not unusual for a candidate to be elected who had received the support of only a minority of those voting. Under the new system, such a candidate would be returned only if the result showed that the majority of those who voted preferred him to the candidate who had received the next lower number of votes.

In filling up the ballot-paper electors are required to place the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate whom they wish to see elected, the figure "2" opposite the name of the one whom they

would prefer should the first not be returned, the figure "3" opposite their next choice, and so on. After it is known how many first preference votes have been given to the various candidates, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and the ballot-papers of such defeated candidate are then examined with the view of ascertaining to what candidates the second preferences have been given, and these second preferences are allotted to the persons to whom they relate. Each remaining candidate thus receives, in addition to the first preferences accorded to him, the second preferences in his favour appearing on ballot-papers of the candidate who has been defeated. If there are still more than two candidates left, the procedure described above is repeated, the candidate occupying the lowest place being declared defeated.

In fourteen of the contests in the election of November, 1911, there were more than two candidates. In nine of these the candidate who received the greatest number of votes had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In the five remaining cases the distribution of ballot-papers of defeated candidates among non-defeated candidates next in order of voters' preference was put into operation, with the result that the candidates returned received an absolute majority of the votes recorded. In two of such cases the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences had been distributed.

PART V.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1910-11.

	Old-age.	Invalid.	Total.
Pensioners in existence, 30th June, 1910	20,218	111*	20,218
Pensions granted, 1910-11	5,730	2,123	7,853
Deaths, 1910-11	2,037	48	2,085
Cancellations	189	3	192
Number of Pensioners, 30th June, 1911	23,722	2,183	25,905
Number of Males	10,444	1,101	11,545
„ „ Females	13,278	1,082	14,360
Average fortnightly rate of Pension as at 30th June, 1911	19s. 3d.	19s. 7d.	19s. 3d.
Claims rejected during year	663	508	1,171
„ awaiting determination, 30th June, 1911	466	177	643
Amount expended, 1910-11 (approximate)† .. .. .	..	..	£589,699

NOTE.—That portion of the Act which authorizes the payment of Invalid Pensions and payment of Old-age Pensions to women who have attained the age of 60 years came into operation as from 15th December, 1910.

* Invalid Pensions taken over from the State under Section 35 of the Act.

† Not including cost of administration.

PART IX.—POPULATION.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND ON THE LAST CENSUS DATE, 2ND APRIL, 1911 (ACCORDING TO FINAL COUNT MADE BY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN).

State.	Census of 2nd April, 1911 (Final Count).			Increase for Ten Years. 1901-11.	Increase for previous Ten Years, 1891-1901.	Persons to the Square Mile, 1911.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	114,481	61,230	14·97
New South Wales	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	293,602	230,892	5·31
Federal Capital Territory ..	992	722	1,714			
Queensland ..	329,506	276,307	605,813	107,684	104,411	·90
South Australia ..	207,358	201,200	408,558	50,212	42,813	1·07
Western Australia ..	161,565	120,549	282,114	97,990	134,342	·29
Tasmania ..	97,591	93,620	191,211	18,736	25,808	7·29
Northern Territory	2,734	576	3,310	1,501*	87*	·01
Australia ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	599,409	1·50
New Zealand ..	531,858	476,549	1,008,407	235,688	146,061	9·63

* Decrease.